"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; slightly warmer; light south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,391. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ASK BOND ISSUE TO PAY THE COST OF MOBILIZATION

One of $130,000,000 Is Proposed to Meet the Expenses Due to Mexican Crisis.

ADVOCATED BY TREASURY

And Recommended by Democratic Members of the Senate Committee on Finance.

EXPECTED SMALL DEFICIT

Can Be Met Out of General Fund—Embargo Provision Is Aimed at the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—In a statement made to the Senate Committee on Finance today, the Treasury Department estimates that the the Government's expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, will aggregate $1,126,243,000, inclusive of $130,000,000 caused by the Mexican situation and the mobilization of the National Guard on the border. This $130,000,000, it is estimated, will pay the expenses of border service and mobilization only to Dec. 31, 1916, and if the conditions growing out of the Mexican situation continue beyond that time an additional expenditure of $86,000,000 will be necessary.

No provision for meeting this extraordnary expenditure has been made in the general revenue bill, passed by the House last month and rported to the Senate by the Finance Committee yesterday. In submitting a formal report on the bill today, Democratic members of the Finance Committee say that, in their opinion, concurred in by the Treasury Department, the $130,000,000, on account of the Mexican situation should be financed by a bond issue.

The Treasury Department estomates that the receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, will be $782,000,000, making the excess of disbursements over receipts $304,243,000. Of this excess amount, due to the preparedness legislation and the Mexican situation, $205,000,000 will be realized during the year it is estimated, by the increased taxation, provided for in the general revenue bill about to be enacted. Deducting the expenses incident to the Mexican situation, there remains a deficit of $29,234,000. This, the Finance Committee says, can safely be taken from the general fund of the Treasury, which at the close of business yesterday amounted to $134,337,895.

Temporary Treasury Payments.

In the meantime the current expenses of the National Guard mobilization and other expenses incident to the Mexican situation will be paid out of the Treasury, but, as was explained tonight by Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee, in the expectation that the extraordinary expenditures on account of conditions along the border will be paid for by a bond issue.

In their report on the revenue bill, the majority members of the Finance Committee say:

"The increase in the appropriations for the present fiscal year, other than for these extraordinary expenses, is not beyond the normal increase."

Sharp issue with this statement is taken by the Republican members of the Finance Committee in a minority report on the general revenue bill, also filed today. The minority contends that there has been an increase in appropriations by Congress this year of $586,000,000 over the $1,114,000,000 appropriated last year, and that, deducting $390,000,000 for what may be termed preparedness, this Congress has made appropriations of approximately $200,000,000 more than any preceding Congress.

The Republican committeemen, who are Senators Penrose, Lodge, McCumber, Smoot, Galliger, and Clark of Wyoming, accuse the Democrats of making a misleading statement in saying in their report that the additional revenue provided for in the measure is needed for preparedness. The Democrats are accused of wasteful appropriations. The Treasury, it is charged, already is facing a large deficit.

Embargo Aimed at Allies.

It became known today that the amendment added by the Senate Democratic caucus to the Revenue bill giving the President authority to place an embargo on the admission of articles from foreign countries when similar articles produced in the United States are forbidden admission to those countries is aimed particularly at the action of the Entente Allies in declaring that certain articles designated as luxuries shall not be admitted to the territory of the Allies during the period of the war.

The list includes wood pulp, esparto grass and linen and cotton rags, paper and carboard and manufactures of paper and cardboard; large periodical publications; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes; furniture woods, hardwoods, and veneers; stones and slates, canned goods, soaps, spirits, toys and games, and many other articles.

Exception was made in the case of tobacco to the extent that licenses would be issued for importations of tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, to one-third of the amount imported for home consumption in 1915 which was more than 124,000,000 pounds.

From what was said today, the purpose of the Senate amendment is to give the President the right to place an embargo on the importation from the British Isles of articles similar to those named in the Order in Council, prohibiting the importations in question. This authority would apply also to articles on the French, Russian, and Italian lists of prohibited luxuries. It was indicated also that the provision would place the United States Government in a position to deal with the Allies under the Paris commercial agreement, which was based on the understanding that after the war each country would give preferential treatment in the admission of articles produced by the others.

PUSHING AUSTRIANS OFF CARSO PLATEAU

Italians Holding Back on Lower Isonzo Till Line to the North Is Straightened.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The Italian army is being held back on the Lower Isonzo until the line on the Upper Isonzo can be straightened by the capture of the mountains of San Gabriele, San Mario, and other positions lying between Tolmino and Gorizia. While the capture of these mountains is regarded as imminent, there probably will be no advance upon Trieste until they have been taken.

The Austrians are being forced off the Carso Plateau before spirited attacks of the Italian troops, roused to enthusiasm by recent victories. Fierce fighting for the heavy guns which have been barring the way to Trieste is in progress. These guns frequently are emplaced in caverns on the mountainside.

In taking Sainte Grado on Monday the Italians offered to let one of the gun crews surrender, but the Austrians flourished a mandolin in derision, the Austrians often calling the Italians merely mandolin players. The Italian infantry detachment charged and bayoneted the whole gun crew.

The following official statement was issued by the War Office tonight:

On the Lower Isonzo our artillery and trench mortars were active against the enemy lines. We repulsed an attack on the Carso, taking 100 prisoners, including four officers. In the Tolmino area our batteries shelled the Santa Lucia railway station, where movements of trains were reported.

On the Trentino front there was great activity by hostile batteries in the Upper Cordevole and on the Tonezza Plateau to which we replied effectively.

Our Voisin aeroplanes bombarded the railway station at Reifenberg, on the Gorizia-Trieste line, with good results. All of our machines returned safely.

SAYS U-BOAT WARFARE IS IN FULL SWING AGAIN

The Temps of Paris Asserts That Allied Merchantmen Will Not be Dismayed by Fryatt's Fate.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Germany's submarine warfare against merchant ships is again in full swing, according to the naval expert of the Temps.

The newspaper says the new campaign follows the German note to the United States of Feb. 10, in which it was said: "Merchant ships carrying guns cannot be considered as peaceful ships." According to the Temps, the Germans are now acting under this notice, and it says that three days ago the Italian ship Plata repulsed with gunfire attacks of an enemy submarine. The article concludes with an emphatic declaration that a similar course will be followed by other commanders of allied merchant ships, undismayed by "the murder of Captain Fryatt."

LONDON, Aug. 17.—"The British steamer Whitgift, previously reported missing, is now understood to have been torpedoed and sunk on April 20," says Lloyd's. "The sole survivor was a Japanese."

The Whitgift sailed from Almeria, Spain, April 12, for the Tyne, and was last reported as leaving Gibraltar on April 13. She was a vessel of 4,397 tons, and was owned in London.

3 KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

A Number of Others Are Seriously Hurt in and About New York.

Three persons were killed and a number seriously injured by automobiles in and about the city yesterday.

Carmello Masi, 10 years old, of 336 East 105th Street, was run over and killed yesterday afternoon at First Avenue and 104th Street by au automobile truck owned by the National Towel Supply Company and driven by John Penebianci of 433 East 117th Street.

Abraham Cooper, 60 years old, died yesterday in the Mountainside Hospital in Montclair, N. J., from injuries received when he was thrown from an automobile which overturned after striking a tree.

James Connors, 10 years old, of 10 Forty-third Street, Corona, L. I., jumped from a truck on which he was stealing a ride and landed in front of an automobile driven by Mrs. Lexie Bendix of 28 State Street, Flushing, L. I. He suffered injuries that caused his death an hour later in the Flushing Hospital.

The Misses Frances Smith and Daisy Cassidy of Brooklyn, James Mallard of New York, and the chauffeur for Dr. A. Z. Moscowitz, of New York, are in the hospital at Glens Falls, N. Y., suffering from injuries received when their automobile turned over on Lake George Road near Bloody Pond. Miss Smith is severely injured.

Grazio Russo, 40 years old, of 240 Elizabeth Street, this city, received internal injuries yesterday when he was struck by an automobile owned by John Hart, of 1,227 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and driven by Arthur Pick of 103 Forty-ninth Street, Corona, L. I. Russo was run down at Jackson Avenue and Davis Street, Long Island City.

When Chester Alexander of Orange, N. J., drove his automobile up on the sidewalk yesterday afternoon to avoid striking a boy on a bicycle, he ran into a baby carriage containing the baby of Mr. and Mrs. William Craig, and knocked the child over the fence. Continuing, he knocked down Ethel Craig, who was pushing the carriage. Both children were sent home after being treated.

Milis Hilton and Michael Onsalls were both so badly injured that they were removed to St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson, N. J., yesterday, in a serious condition, as the result of a Maine Line trolley car running into the automobile in which they were riding.

Philip Sheehan, 30 years old, of 22 First Place, Brooklyn, was badly injured early yesterday morning, when the automobile in which he was riding with four other men turned over on the Merrick Road in Springfield, L. I.

FOUR KILLED IN RIMINI.

Earthquake Shocks Caused a Panic in Central Italian Towns.

ROME, Aug. 17, (via Paris, 12:20 A. M.)—The chief damage resulting from the earthquake which shook dozens of cities and towns in Central Italy yesterday morning was at Rimini, where four persons are dead and thirty injured. The military and civil authorities are caring for the injured and homeless.

The earthquake caused a panic among the population of many of the central cities and villages.

WILSON GOES OVER MANAGERS' HEADS; CALLS PRESIDENTS

Railroad Strike Settlement Plan Refused, He Goes to Men in Authority.

WILL MEET THEM TODAY

President, if Again Rebuffed, May Appeal to Financial Interests Back of Roads.

MEN EXPECTED TO ACCEPT

Brotherhood Leaders Seek Advantage of Yielding to the President First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President Wilson's untimatum for the settlement of the threatened railway strike, printed in yesterday's Times, was rejected this morning by the Managers' Committee, representing the railroads here.

Immediately, the President went over the managers' heads and called the Presidents of all the larger railways to Washington, to meet him face to face, hear his final word, and give an answer. Most of the railway Presidents will be here today.

There is every indication that if the railroad Presidents sustain their managers President Wilson will appeal finally to the financial powers which control the roads, for it is his purpose to deal with the ultimate authority before he gives up his efforts for a settlement.

In the afternoon Mr. Wilson talked for fifty minutes to the 640 Chairmen of the railway workers' unions, and gave them the same proposal that the managers had rejected. The Chairmen marched from the White House to their meeting hall, and, failing to ratify the proposals despite an hour's urging by their superior officers, adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning.

The President's Telegram.

The President's telegram to the railway heads read:

"The White House.

"Washintgon, Aug. 17.

"Discussion of the matters involved in the threatened railroad strike has reached a point which makes it highly desirable that I should personally confer with you at the earliest possible mement, and with the Presidents of any other railroads affected who may be immediately accessible. Hope you can make it convenient to come to Washington at once.

"WOODROD WILSON."

The crisis hangs tonight on this point, Will the railroad Presidents back up their committee? Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, when asked the question, said:

"I should think we would back up the committee, but we will make no final answer until after we see the President."

The 600 brotherhood chairmen marched to the White House at 3 o'clock down Pennsylvania Avenue, four abreast, led by the Presidents of the brotherhoods. They were received by the President in the east wing of th White House, where he outlind to them the settlement plan. Its terms were:

First, that the railroads grant the men the eight-hour day.

Second, that all collateral questions be submitted to a commission to be authorized by Congress.

The collateral questions include the men's demand for time and a half for overtime, and the railroads' counter proposal that no man be pand more than once for the same period of work.

Facing the 600 Chairmen, representing the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen, President Wilson spoke for fifty minutes. He told the men he had decided to ask the railroads to give the men the eight-hour day, not primarily to prevent a strike, but because he believed it was right for them to have it

Pleads for Whole ePople.

Then the President asked the Chairmen formally to accept his proposal, telling them that he would then attempt to have the railroads give assent to it.

He did not ask them to make peace on behalf of the soldiers on the border, who might starve if the roads stopped running, or on behalf of the millions of babies in the cities of the country, many of whom might die if they did not get the milk the railroads hauled from the country.

He based his appeal for peace upon the broad principle of the welfare of the whole people. He painted a picture of what it would mean to 100,000,000 Americans if all of the trains stopped running. He told them it would be only a few days before the people of all the great cities would be without food. He pictured the gigantic shock to the industrial and economic loss to the United States. The President concluded by telling the men the proposal was entirely fair to them, that they had told him the main thing they wanted was the eight-hour day, and that they would get it if his settlement plan went through. He said he was prepared to stand or fall by his plan. He told them that they could not in such a settlement expect to get everything they asked for, pointed out that the victories of strikes were generally only partial, told them they owed it to the nation to make some concessions, and asked them to go away and consider the proposal.

Unions Fail to Ratify.

At the close of the meeting the following semi-official statement was issued from the White House:

"The President's suggestion asks both sides to accept the eight-hour day on the present basis of pay.

"It also asks that the collateral questions shall be submitted to a commission to be authorized by Congress.

"Until the union leaders vote on the suggestion and the railway executives pass upon it the White House cannot discuss the existing situation."

The 600 union men then marched to the Bijou Theatre to consider the President's plan. It was favored by the heads of the four brotherhoods and it was expected that it would be ratified with a whoop. But to the surprise of all but

Continued on Page 2.

Believe Submarine Bremen Is Captured; British Cruisers Seen Towing Strange Craft

The passengers who arrived yesterday from London on the Cunarder Alaunia were confident that they had seen the new German commercial submarine Bremen in tow of two British warships off Deal on Sunday night, Aug. 6, when their vessel was at anchor in the Downs. The officers and crew of the Alaunia admitted they had seen what they believed to be a captured submarine passing through the Downs, but could not say that it was the Bremen.

The Alaunia was due to leave Tilbury Docks, London, on Aug. 3, but on account of a shortage in her crew she had to wait two days in the River Thames, and arrived in the Downs on Sunday about noon, where she was ordered to anchor. The Cunarder had no guns to protect her from the German submarines, and she had to wait there forty-eight hours while several armed merchantmen went to sea.

Just after dark on Sunday night two cruisers approached the Alaunia coming from the Channel and towing a long, covered boat resembling a submarine that was slung on chains made fast on board the two warships. There were three destroyers astern and two ahead, and all seven vessels were steaming about ten knots through the Downs toward Sheerness, where there is a naval dockyard.

They passed close to the Cunarder, and made no attempt to evade the scrutiny of her passengers and crew, but on account of the darkness and the destroyers hovering about fore and aft it was difficult to get a good view of the craft that was being borne along between the cruisers.

One of the officers of the Alaunia said the new German submarines were apparently being manned by green hands, as several of them had been caught recently by the British patrol boats. The one which was sighted by the Cunarder evidently had been captured somewhere in the English Channel between the South Foreland and Beachy Head, the officer said.

UNION MEN TO MEET TRACTION DIRECTORS

Deadlock Over Reinstatement of Dismissed Strikers to Go Direct to Board.

HEDLEY SEEKS ARBITRATION

President Mahon on His Way Back Here—Interborough and B. R. T. Men Organize.

The New York Railways Company and its organized employes began formal, but inconclusive negotiations yesterday for a settlement of differences growing out of the recent strike, which until the meeting yesterday, threatened to percipitate another strike, following the charge by union employes that President Shonts had violated the agreement brought about by Mayor Mitchel and President Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission.

Yesterday's meeting, held in the office of Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Railways, having failed to bring an understanding, the negotiations will be resumed at a meeting with the Board of Directors of the company today. The subject considered yesterday was the reinstatement of forty-eight motorm en and conductors discharged by the company since the strike was settled on Aug. 7. Members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes asserted that these discharges violted the strike settlement, and demanded that the forty-eight men be put back to work.

Mr. Hedley, after listening to the arguments of the carmen, told them that he had no authority to act, the dismissals having been ordered by the Board of Directors, of which Theodore P. Shonts, the President of the company, is a member. The representatives of the union thereupon announced that they would submit their case to the Board of Directors, and that failing to receive a favorable reply, would appeal to Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, who underwrote the agreement of Aug. 7.

There was some question until late yesterday afternoon of the ability of the company to have a quorum of the Directors present today, but James L. Quackenbush, attorney for the company, announced last night that it was practically certain that the Directors would meet.

Company Would Arbitrate.

Although the conference yesterday did not bring the two sides any nearer, it definitely developed their position, and the position of the Public Service Commission on the issues in dispute. It also clarified the situation as to the possibility of a second strike of service employes of the New York Railways Company. The situation is as follows:

The New York Railways Company is willing to submit the question of the discharge of the forty-eight men to a board of arbitration. It is also willing to arbitrate every other question in dispute.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes refuses to arbitrate the dismissals, and insists that the forty-eight men be put back to work before any other issues are discussed.

The Public Service Commission, according to Acting Chairman William Hayward, does not believe that a deadlock in the negotiations over discharges would justify the calling of a second strike. The commission is convinced that there is no possibility of a strike on any of the other issues in dispute, if both sides will adhere to the agreement of Aug. 7. Mr. Hayward made this statement after having communicated with Mr Straus, who is on a vacation in Maine.

The Public Service Commission is of the opinion, further, that both the company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes are within their rights in organizing their men, and both sides continued to press their efforts in this direction yesterday and last night.

The New York Railways Company completed arrangements for the election to be held by its employes today, and the street car men's organization held two mass meetings of employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the purpose of completing their organization as union bodies.

Mahon Arrives Today.

The meeting of the Interborough employes was held in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. It was announced at the meeting in Lyceum Hall that William D. Mahon, President of the street car men's union, would arrive in the city today, accompanied by Edward McMorrow of Chicago and P. J. Shea of Scranton, Penn., members of the Executive Board.

The conference in Mr. Hedley's office yesterday was attended by William Fitzgerald, general organizer of the union; Louis Fridiger, its counsel; James H. Vahey of Boston, the general counsel for the street car union in Massachusetts; Hugh Frayne, New York organizer for the American Federation of Labor; William Conway, President of the local union formed by the employes of the New York Railways Company; Edward McCann, Vice President; John O'Mara, business agent; John J. Burns, Financial Secretary; Patrick J. Lee, Frank Mitchell, Thomas Sheehan, George Ballou, Thomas Dougherty, and Frank Hope, members of the local Ex-

Continued on Page 3.

DANES ARE AFRAID WE MAY TAKE ISLES

Official Says the United States Is Not Threatening, but Is "Decisively Pressing."

KING WORKS FOR HARMONY

Confers with Officials but Fails to Pacify Politicians—Paris Hints Allies Are Watchful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Liberal Swedish newspaper Dagens Nypeter at Stockholm wires an interview he has just had with a person whose position gives him great opportunity to speak authoritatively regarding the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States to the fullest extent. This person is quoted as saying that agitation for the sale was growing acute through fear on the part of the United States that the islands after the war might be delivered over to some European power. He added that the American action was not exactly threatening, but still decisively pressing.

This personage did not believe that the United States would annex the islands if the proposed sale should be rejected, but an occupation of St. Thomas was thoroughly expected to be a consequence.

"Denmark must not expose herself to such complications," said the Swedish correspondent's informant, adding: "Denmark, not once but several times during the war, has come within a hair's breadth of being involved, and when we at the last moment narrowly escaped, it was entirely owing to the high-minded regard shown for our difficult situation by one of the belligerent powers. Denmark is lying like a little bit of grain between two millstones."

The informant added that he believed the greatest danger to be over.

Financial Minister Brandes furthermore received the following message from St. Croix: "All the planters are highly in favor of a conveyance to the United States." The message was signed by twenty-one planters.

KING WORKS FOR HARMONY.

Ministerial and Cabinet Sessions Held in Copenhagen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17.—The political situation here which has grown out of the agitation over the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was today unchanged. The Premier this morning visited the King to report the negotiations with the party leaders yesterday. This meeting was followed by confidential conferences between the Premier and leading politicians of all factions, and finally, by a meeting of all the members of the Cabinet. The Socialistic group, which opposes the sale, will be called in tomorrow.

If this group, against all expectations, should accept the King's proposal and delegate members to enter the Cabinet, the party will be forced to summon a common congress to discuss the question and grant its sanction.

Editorial comment today of all the newspapers compliments the King for his patriotic motives, but expresses doubt that his action will lead to the desired result. The leading Socialistic paper says that, at all events, it must be a condition that the present Premier, Mr. Zahle, and the present Financial Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, against whom violent assaults in the sale discussion were directed, keep their present departments because it would be impossible for the ministerial parties, consisting of the Radicals and Socialists, to disavow these Ministers.

The Danish Government today received a cablegram from the Governor of the Danish West Indies, stating that at two meetings called there 4,727 persons, women and white residents included, voted in favor of the sale to the United States, and that only seven voted against it.

Issue Shoved in Background.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17, (via London, Friday, Aug. 18.)—The political situation as a result of the Danish West Indies question is so tangled that not even the best-informed politicians venture to predict what developments may be expected.

The question of the sale of the islands to the United States, which was almost lost sight of early in the debate in the Folkething, now has been shoved completely into the background.

The Party of the Left in the Landsthing is opposed to the sale of the islands although a considerable number of the members are personally in favor of it. Joergen Pedersen, President of the Left, explained the position of the party in an interview today with a representative of The Associatd Press.

"A plebiscite would have to be held on the question under the new Constitution," he said. "That is to say, there would be 500,000 to 600,000 new voters who are utterly ignorant of political questions and unused to the exercise of the franchise. These voters ought not to be asked to vote on any subject without a previous opportunity for the parties to conduct an educational campaign. Such a campaign would naturally precede a general election, but not a plebiscite."

The leader of the left said that he had no doubt that a majority of the Danish people favored the sale of the

Continued on Page 3.

SOMME FIGHT THE REAL DEATH GRAPPLE OF THE WAR AND MAY DECIDE CONFLICT, IS GERMAN VIEW OF TERRIFIC STRUGGLE

French Staff Officer Points to New Allied Gains as Answer to Assertion That Offensive Is Stopped

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—"As a result of yesterday's success," said a French staff Captain who arrived in Paris this morning from the Somme front, "Guillemont and Maurepas are under the allied fire from three sides Their capture is now merely a question of time and artillery preparation.

"I am glad," he continued, "to have the opportunity to speak to American newspapers, in view of the extracts cabled from messages of American correspondents visiting the German headquarters in Picardy.

"If contradictions were needed, is proof better than any argument? Since July 30 we, in three days, gained ground over two miles in depth on a four-mile front north of the Somme, and that at a cost absolutely trifling compared with what the Germans paid for their gains at Verdun.

"Just examine the battle front and you will see that we have steadily widened it since the beginning. That doesn't look as if the offensive had broken down, but on the contrary that it is ever growing toward full development. The difference from previous attempts is that this is a logical offensive. We aim at nothing we cannot reach; then make certain of our hold before advancing further.

"Already, between Maurepas and Clery, we are tackling fortifications hastily constructed to link up strong 'points d'appui' of the German third line. It is evident that we are piercing the first and second. Such trenches are far less defensible than the armored labyrinths forming the previous lines. Moreover, penetrating the weaker points enables us to work around the strong ones like Guillemont or Maurepas until we can batter them to pieces before assaulting with infantry.

"We know the method now. Success has become a matter of artillery hammering and teamwork.

"Thus yesterday the advance was preceded by two days of the most tremendous bombardment I ever heard. Verdun did not compare with it. And you must remember that mastery of the air lets us know the exact targets, while the German gunners are practically blindfolded."

The Captain, who took part in the assault beyond Maurepas-Clery Road, said:

"It is difficult at many places even to distinguish where the German trenches have been, and, as good a fighter as the 'Boche' has shown himself to be, you don't find him making desperate resistance in these shell holes, like our men at Verdun. Once the shellers and quickfirers have been demolished the German throws up the sponge readily enough."

When asked whether there had been a distinct weakening in the German morale, as the offensive progressed, the officer said:

"It is hard to say, for two reasons. First, the troops opposite any one point of our line are constantly being renewed, so that what one takes for lowered morale is often the inferior quality of the newcomers, while the next lot may be better. Second, our present system of limiting the advance after a gigantic bombardment has reduced the defenders to such a condition that it is impossible to judge what the morale would be in more equal fighting.

"The only indication seems to be the counterattacks. If that is a fair criterion, then their morale is weaker, for it is certain the Germans do not dispute our gains as they did before. They have doubtless learned prudence, but when it comes to counterattacks prudence is apt to be the mother of timidity."

SAYS ALLIES HAVE SUPREMACY IN AIR

French General Staff Planned to Gain This Point at the Outset of the Offensive.

GERMAN PILOTS KEPT AWAY

British Writer Asserts Teutons Can't Hit Back Till They Regain Air Equality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Aug. 17, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—Perhaps the clearest and most important advantage the Allies have had in the Somme offensive is the dominant superiority of their air services.

It was an essential part of the plan of the French General Staff that this advantage should be gained at the outset, for the German, when he is driven out of the sky, is half blinded when the big guns commence their destructive cannonade of the German trenches.

Therefore, squadrillas of aeroplanes were sent forward to bring down or drive back the German aviators and destroy their sausage observation balloons. Both sorts of raids were carried out with the utmost daring and success before the infantry advance began.

The familiar drachen had been either destroyed or hurriedly hauled down and the once formidable German pilots dared not show their noses over the French lines. In five days, on the British and French fronts, fifteen captive balloons were destroyed. Meanwhile the Allies' other squadrillas were ceaselessly engaged in their several tasks of bombardment or observation over the German positions.

That such an important advantage should be seized is comprehensible. It is more difficult to understand how it has been maintained. I do not think that the allied aviators would suggest that Germans lack courage, though they are less daring than the French. Many of the best German aviators have been killed, while others, no doubt, are being kept on the Russian front, for a war of movement requires air scouts more urgently than the siege warfare of the west. Whatever the explanation may be, the fact is beyond doubt.

At one point on Santerre Plateau I counted twenty-three French sausages dragging at a height upon their cables and only two that could be German, of which one was doubtful. French aeroplanes of all types came and went on their patrol duties with the freedom of pigeons over a farmyard, but if there was any combat in the air it did not take place over the French lines.

I visited one of their many aviation

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH REPULSE 6 GERMAN ATTACKS

Beat Off Determined Foe Near Pozieres and Make Gain to the East.

ALSO PUSH ON IN HIGH WOOD

French Consolidate the Positions Won on Wednesday—Artillery Active Along Front.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—S x determined German counterattacks on the British trenches northwest of Pozières were repulsed with aevy losses to the attackers, according to the official statement issued zy the War Office tonight.

Northwest of Bazentin the British today captured about 100 yards of German trenches.

The British statement this afternoon announced a successful advance last night west and southwest of the village of Guillemont in conjunction with the French operations north of Maurepase. The British also pushed forward their lines west of High Wood, in the direction of Martinpuich.

There has been no infantry fighting today on the French front. The artillery, however, showed considerable activity.

The British statement issued this evening reads:

On our right there was considerable artillery activity all day. Last night and early this morning the enemy delivered a series of determined counterattacks on our trenches northwest of Pozières on a broad front, and with considerable forces. Six times his infantry advanced to the attack, but ran back suffering very heavy losses. Our guns and machine guns did great execution. In no case did he succeed in entering our lines.

Northwest of Bazentine we captured about 100 yards of trenches. A counterattack made by the enemy today from Martinpuich was repulsed, and some prisoners were captured by us.

A German aeroplane was brought down behind our lines near Pozières.

The British afternoon bulletin is as follows:

As a result of fighting undertaken yesterday evening in conjunction with a French advance on Maurepas, we have pushed forward our line both west and southwest of Guillemont.

West of High Wood we captured some 300 yards of a hostile trench about 300 yards in advance of our previous line.

East of Mouquet Farm our machine-gun fire nipped in the bud a German atack.

West of Vimy we exploded a mine and occupied the crater with only a slight opposition. Both we and the

Continued on Page 3.

TEUTONS CONFIDENT OF ISSUE

Times Correspondent, High Up in Air, Views Entire 25-Mile Battle ield.

LIKE A HUGE CHECKERBOARD

Exploding Shells Seem to be Smoke Flowers That Bloom and Fade in a Moment.

GUNS BOOM IN CONCERT

British Artillery the Basso Profundo, While French Weapons Produce Staccato Tones.

By CYRIL BROWN,

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS ON THE SOMME, Aug. 12, (via Berlin and The Hague, Aug. 16.)—I have had the opportunity of viewing the whole twenty-five-mile Somme front from a high vantage point, enabling me to round out my impression of the Somme battle by seeing what I had only heard on the tree-top artillery observation post.

[The "high vantage point" may have been an areoplane, as a study of the context will show. Possibly the German censor would not allow the correspondent to write that he was taken up in an aeroplane.]

The far-flung parabolic battleline unrolled before me like a painted scroll, in the centre of the picture it was marked by the giant smoke pillars of burning Péronne, where, as I afterward learned, German soldiers at the risk of their lives under the heavy French shellfire were successfully dynamiting blocks of houses to stem the conflagration. Far to the north of the Somme the smoke pall of battle festooned the British front, and just north of the Somme there was a sea of smoke where the French and German artillery were grappling with drumfire desperation. Just south of Péronne was the village of Biaches in German hands, and close to it one of the burning points of the Somme battle, now smiling in sunlight and comparative caml, the small hill of La Maisonnette, whose toll in blood approximates the human sacrifices on the altar of Notra Dame de la Lorette which I had seen during the last vain battle for Lille.

Further south along the Somme front was a flash of spots already famous in the long battle, was the village of Barleux firmly in German hands, Belloy, held by the French, Estrées and the little "Star Wood," of bloody angle of the battle of the Somme where the German line held and prevented a further ripping up and tearing of the German front to the south, perhaps even a break through when adjusting the first line division, drummed to death and recled backward. I could see the German and French first lines, a tangle of trenches chiselled sharply in the checkerboard pattern of the Somme landscape and even the French second and third lines, indicating that the French, too, are taking no chances and digging themselves in as if for permanent tenure. It seemed as if the battle of the Somme were already ntering the last phase of transition to trench warfare. A straight silver thread—the Somme Canal and the winding green edged river—was at my feet.

Little in this paradoxical peaceful picture indicated that it was the scene of one of history's decisive battles if you had not known that the white smoke flowers that thickly blossemed and quickly faded below you were bursting shells and shrapnel, and that the quaint daytime firefiles, flashing only for fractions of a second, were flashes of flame at the mouths of firing cannon. Railroad trains no bigger than mice columns and crawling like caterpillars—the only signs of life—did not relieve the incredible. It was hard to realize that the men who had shrunk to invisible points below you were fighting and dying for twenty-five miles in that fruitful, watered plain of Picardy. A transcendental birdseye view of the battle fills you witrf a haunting sense of unreality which is hard to shake off afterward. Hours later, when again smelling and hearing and seeing the Allie sof war at close range you still find yourself subconsciously puzzling over the riddle of that lifeless but deadly battle front. It was a relief to get back to earth again.

Impressions of the Battle.

The battle of the Somme as I have seen it is replete with impressions of cannonading of incessant violence, cyclones of steel, and sudden squalls of ire that wipe out whole villages in minutes, the hail of a thousand tornadoes crisscrossing the ruined countrysside, ammunition that makes the mounds which I had seen at Verdun look like ant hills, mortar to capacity.

It is just like other battles except that on the Somme you cannot get away from it. It haunts you while you are being kept awake by the French airbombs, follows you into the trench, is with you in the high tree-tops and aeroplanes and other high observation points. Pictorially here is the same old front, which has been seen and described to a point of boredom, but with a new sensation, the tingling realisation that here on the Somme front the

flower of the manhood of three nations is locked in a death grapple, fighting for the decision of the world war, that it counts more men and guns, more shells and dead and mangled to the front foot than any battle in history.

War reporting with the Germans is no longer a pleasant pastime, at least not on the Somme. The very first night out, French flyers wrecked my slumber by liberally dropping bombs on the French town in which I was quartered. The mournful wail of a German military siren heralded their approach. As the booming German anti-aircraft guns went into action one had the novel sensation of dying abed and through a window seeing the fire points of German shrapnel bursting about the flash of the French aircraft, momentarily caught by the German searchlights, but feeling reasonable safe, as the French night-moths generally attack railway stations. Next morning, motoring out of the town, it was interesting to note that for the benefit of the German soldiery, practically every street bore affixed to a house, a red sign reading, "Protection from flyers," and pointing out the quickest way into bombproof sub-cellars of the furthest front.

Talks with English Officer.

I dropped in at a hospital filled exclusively with Allied wounded, the local Palais de Danse, whose mirrored walls multiplied the misery ad infinitum. I was allowed to talk freely and alone with the prisoners. Here was a young officer of a Manchester regiment who said:

"It was hot fighting, sir."

That was all he said about his part in the battle. He was reading a copy of Oliver Twist, English and French books having been provided for the prisoner patients by the humane head of the hospital. He thought they were doing the best possible for him.

Near him lay a negro, and further on a Senegalese sharpshooter. Astonishingly large was the percentage of the French colonials among these allied wounded. Of these the chief surgeon told me a curious story. The Arabs and Senegalese and blacks, when freshly delivered into the hospital, refused all medical and surgical attention and forcibly tried to resist the advances of the surgeons. Not until they had been in the hospital several hours and had seen that other prisoners were alive did they submit to treatment.

I also saw a French Flight Sergeant who had been shot down by a Bavarian Fokker flier from a height of 8,000 feet and miraculously escaped with a broken ankle and three front teeth knocked out.

Reports German Losses Light.

Across the street at the hospital for Germans motor ambulances arrived in a steady procession. The wounded were carried in at one door and the dead out another while the French townspeople looked on with ill-concealed hatred. The German losses, I am told, are believed to average only one-third of the Allies' losses, as near as can be estimated.

At Corps Headquarters the staff officer who had the distinction of giving a talk before the Kaiser regarding the situation on the corps front gave me this information:

"After great artillery preparation the French have been able to make small gains here with little loss to us. Whether taking a trench now and then is worth while, that is your business to decide, and the French have four divisions and good artillery around the Somme bend.

"For the first time we have now met colored troops here. They make a good impression. They are brave and physically fine material, although the present colored French are not as good as the original force of the Blacks. The French attacks against the line of Barleux-Villers-Estrées, had as their object to distract our attention from the main blow just north of the Somme around the bend.

It is worthy of notice that Germany's defensive fight against England, the "hunger war," is being carried right up to the trenches. Every arable square inch in this part of France in German hands, which I have seen, is under cultivation and promises a bumper crop of rye, oats, wheat and barley, little damaged by the battle of the Somme except immediately back of the trenches and about the villages which are under heavy fire. French civilians were already busy getting in the harvest, ably assisted by the German reserves, and it was a paradoxical sight to pass for miles American harvesters, reapers and binders and motor threshing machines working peacefully within the roar and range of the guns.

Motor anti-aircraft guns were almost as thick in the fields as the American harvesters, indicating the heightened French aerial activity on the Somme, where the French and English flying corps appear to be at the very top of their form.

The German fliers are forced as never before to extend themselves barely to hold their own and to keep the score a few points ahead of the Allied fliers, who appear to have greatly outnumbered them at the beginning of the offensive. The Fokker fighters have evened up the numerical handicap by greater individual brilliancy.

Carrier Pigeons at the Front.

An apparently deserted moving van, stranded in a field, aroused curiosity to the stopping point. It proved to be a carrier pigeon camp. Owing to the damp, unfavorable flying weather, the little feathered dispatch carriers, each with a metal number fastened about its neck, were resting inside the van in numbered crates. Absolute military order and discipline prevailed in the carrier pigeon camp.

These unneutral birds are carried in crates into the front trenches at night and principally used when the drumfire has destroyed the telephone wires, thus making impossible all other means of getting messages back to the division headquarters. It is in these times that the carrier pigeons prove of the highest military value, winging their way swiftly and surely through the shellfire. And though the casualties are heavy in the pigeon corps Germany's pigeon reserves are said to be inexhaustible.

The carrier pigeons are also used for transmitting dispatches and particularly photographic films from aeroplanes, operating over the allied lines. For the latter purpose a neat little leather harness, with a long, slender tube is attached to a band under the pigeon's body.

The penultimate front and its immediate rear are in general more important than the first line trenches for sizing up the present condition and the prospects of the modern battle. Here the most significant fact was the right of the "shiller" divisions behind the front—the uniformed laborers engaged in laying line after line of field fortifications, digging and delving as if against time. For the Germans, while not admitting the necessity, are, nevertheless, preparing to defend every foot of French soil by a stand every few hundred yards or so.

Sees Heavy Mortars Fired.

I joined the gunners at a kicking and snorting mortar battery, consisting of four giant bucking bronchos of steel, which threw up their tails viciously at every shot and pawed the runway with their caterpillar feet. Salvos were being fired on schedule time, one salvo a minute.

Standing directly behind the first mortar and looking about 200 yards up into the air, I saw the heavy projectile in flight at the start of its journey, visible for just a few seconds. Timing the projectile, I found it was fifty-nine seconds before it was heard to burst at its destination.

The mortar battery had changed its target just before I arrived and was making a so-called "feuer ueberfall," or surprise attack, on an unsuspecting French supporting point.

"This will irritate the French into answering sharply," the battery chief said. He had it all nicely worked out too. He continued:

"At first the French will scamper for cover; that will take them half a minute. They will stay there another minute. Two mintes more for them to telephone their artillery observers and find out what's up, another minute for the order to be given to take us under fire, call the French gunners and change their range and direction, then another minute for the French shells to arrive—we ought to hear from them inside of six minutes."

I employed that six minutes to the best advantage by walking away from the mortar battery with dignified celerity, and sure enough the French were true to schedule. After five minutes I estimated that ten to twenty or thirty shots were fired all in a group. Here was still a minute of grace in which to seek cover.

"The Frenchman is angry, we must have hit something with our first salvo." The old German regimental commander with me laughed. "Whenever the French come back we made them angry."

French Shells Miss Mark.

Psychology plays an important rôle in artillery duels on the Somme, at least with the Germans. The French had guessed wrong, however, as to the source of their annoyance, for their sudden outburst of spleen and shells struck several miles to our right.

The faces of the German gunners told their own story. The good nature of these skilled Teuton mechanics had given place to a grim set expression as if biting their jaws together and nerving themselves to fight off the physical fatigue of long weeks of continued cannonading. In their shirtsleeves and perspiring, with facial muscles drawn and strained, they reminded me of overtrained athletes toward the end of a hard-fought long distance race, who realized that they must not "crack" before breasting the tape. They continued to fight their battery automatically; with the disciplined perfection and finish form of veterans.

The German gunners could go on uninterruptedly day and night. They could load and fire mortars even in their sleep, one almost felt. It was worth noting, too, that there was an ample quantity of heavy shells at their elbow, and that others were coming all the time.

I walked down a narrow winding pathway through a jungle of underbrush, full of infantry reserves. It was the strangest gypsy colony I had seen on any front. The men were living in galvanized zinc sheds, semi-cylinders about ten feet in diameter, easily transportable, quickly set up, absolutely rainproof, and resembling miniature models of the Zeppelin hangars. Eight men could sleep beneath each zinc dome.

These reserves were enjoying a well earned rest. After two weeks in the hell of the first trenches under fire they were in particularly high spirits. Most of them were engaged in beautifying their sylvan quarters, building rustic fences about their zinc huts and ornamenting the pathways with rustic borders.

How French Destroy Balloons.

On the way to the trenches I stopped to see a captive balloon company. Forty men were just dragging an inflated yellow bag from its hangar while the officers tested it thoroughly, preparatory to going up.

I gathered that captive ballooning on the Somme is more thrillingly dangerous than on any other front. The lieutenant told me how they are constantly pestered by the French fliers, whose latest dodge is to swoop down on the balloons and shoot fire darts into them at close range. He showed me one that had failed to catch fire, a vicious-looking steel thing, a foot and a half long, with a rocketlike head.

I also was introduced to one of his youngsters, who had a very narrow escape from death during an attack by a French aviator on a balloon. This was Lieutenant Ruthenburg, who said:

"I was up 1,800 feet when a French aeroplane approached and shot fire darts at the bag. I did not stop to ascertain the damage, for if you do not leap out of the gondola in the nick of time you run the risk of getting caught under the burning envelope or of the balloon dropping on top of you. I leaped overboard promptly with my parachute. I fell 150 feet before it opened, but landed unscratched, only to find the balloon had been hit by the French aviator at all."

There was a bitter feeling toward the French fliers among the Teuton captive balloon officers, however, because at a neighboring camp a German officer who was forced similarly to leap for life with a parachute from a burning balloon was fired upon, they said, by a French flier with his machine gun as he was parachuting to the earth.

"We Germans would never have done that," the commander said. "We would have given the helpless foe dangling from a parachute a chance for his life. We are too sentimental."

I gathered from the balloon officers that they regarded the French air machine gun attacks on parachutes as "unfriendly acts," and that they were awaiting a chance to get even with this particular French flier, whose description they had. There will be rejoicing up and down the line among the balloon men when he is finally brought down by a Fokker fighter.

The intensity of the artillery on the Somme makes the utmost demands on the skill and endurance and nerves of the captive balloonists here, who admittedly have their hands full to hold their own, but appear to be doing it. In no fighting arm on the Somme front is the ascendancy so marked as to justify sweeping generalizations, much less prophesy. At first blush there seems to be little to choose between the looked foes. A longer study of the great battle front from all angles tends to correct this impression, and warrants the opinion that the margin of Teuton supremacy on the ground is small, but adequate for all practical purposes, while in the air it is still smaller, but enough to turn the very slow scales of battle. If the Teutons can maintain this margin of safety—and I saw no reason here for believing they could not—they have ultimate victory in the battle of the Somme clinched.

The Battlefield from Treetops.

A walk down a deserted road, (for traffic at the farther front moves preferably by night,) and then across lots brought me to an artillery observation post for a daylight view of the front. There I was asked to mount long ladders into the top of a tree, rising above all others, and making me feel unpleasantly conspicuous.

The scarcity of really high hills on the Somme front and the total absence of factory chimneys, towers and tall church steeples immediately back of it accounts for the popularity of treetops here for artillery fire control and fighting stand purposes.

From this eighty-foot eminence, as it seemed, there was nothing of interest to see, but much to hear. You saw the usual emptiness of the battlefield, rolling fields inlaid with vivid wood patches, a row of trees along which the nearest French trenches were said to run, a few surviving chateaux and the remains of French villages. Also there was the usual shrapnel and shells bursting roundabout, the flash of firing batteries and the sharp scream of minenwerfer.

What fascinated me was the complex acoustics of the battlefield of the Somme. One could distinguish three characteristic pitches. The deepest proceeded from the British front north of the Somme, where there were basso profundo rumblings, accompanied by sharp British attacks on the line Martinpuich-Guillemont. Somewhat higher and clearer and of great volume, the second sounded from the sector just north of the Somme, where the French had resumed their efforts to break the German front on the line Maurepas-Cléry. The loudest and highest but of unexpected ragtime rhythm was the commanding south of the Somme, a mere artilleristic extra tour, cloaking no serious attacking intentions on the part of the French.

The Grand Battle Fugue.

These three dominant strands of sounds were easily separable by the musical military ear, yet they were closely knit up into a grand battle fugue, rising and falling, now one voice and now another, seeming to take the lead and overtop the endless variations. This music of the Somme is more intelligible to a layman than a Richard Strauss tone poem. It is perfect program music.

That monotonous yet deep, melodic phrase, is the British drumfire in preparation for a renewed attack around Guillemont. That other incessant throb is the French and German curtain fire, while the infantry is fighting it out hand-to-hand, and that sprightlier coloratura is just the hackneyed aria of trench warfare on the rest of the French front, only a bit more impassioned, a tiresome FrenchGerman duet of no military importance.

The big concert is obviously north of the Somme. If you are in doubt about the meaning of the myriad sounds, you have only to ask the trained German artillery observer and if he is in doubt he telephones for you to division headquarters to find out what is up.

Scenes in Hamlet Behind Front.

From the artillery observation post I went to the trenches, which began in a pretty hamlet in a poor state of repair. It was characteristic of the psychology of the German fighters at the front that, despite the known French fondness for sprinkling the German front at random with shells and shrapnel, the bustle of military activity was going on as usual.

"Either it gets us or it doesn't. We can't sit cooped in cubbellar all the time," my Colonel remarked in explaining their lack of caution. But there was also another reason. It was not the time of day when the French artillery usually showered that hamlet with showers of shells, and the Germans here had great faith in the regular habits of the French artillery. Officers were driving around the streets for an airing in wicker dog carts, a hearse was being driven down the road by a cheerful fieldgray undertaker, a motor truck load of merry Germans bound homeward on a furlough. One wearing a high silk hat eliciting the laughter of all beholders filled the air with good-natured chaff and song. And all this only half a mile from the outermost trenches!

Teuton soldiers were bathing in a home-made swimming pool, inclosed by bamboo screens, and having a glorious time, their splashing and shouting drowning the noise of the artillery fire. Other soldiers were taking a hot Turkish bath under shellfire in a bath house of their own building, ornamented outside with a Greek inscription, said to mean "For Kaiser and cleanliness," while in a separate chamber officers were enjoying the luxury of tub baths. Still other soldiers were engaged in hoeing and weeding, for each German company at the front cultivates a vegetable garden about its rest quarters as part of the wide strategic Teuton campaign against the British blockade.

Each Company Keeps Hogs.

Still another phase of the food war was to be seen here at the front. The aristocratic old Colonel showed me part of his regimental piggeries, ten very fat, grunting hogs, so busy eating that they paid no attention to the correspondents or the French shells howling overhead. The titled swineherd told me that each Germany company at the front now has a troop of ten hogs to eat up its food scraps. Efficiency could go no further, it seemed.

Many of the Colonel's soldiers, not needed in the first trenches, were lounging in the "soldiers' home," an elaborate amusement park equipped with an excellent open air bowling alley, which was doing a rushing business. Rustic chairs and tables stood under the trees, while the triumphal entrance archway was topped with great carved wooden shells, bearing rhymed German verses, obviously addressed to the French and British:

"You seek to destroy us? You think we are in need? Come on, then! Victory or death be our meed!"

Also there was a men's casino with an "American bar," where also soft drinks were sold, made at the regimental mineral water factory on the spot. Also there was a moving picture show, with performances twice daily at 6 and 8 o'clock, with a change of program on Tuesdays and Fridays—all this deep within range of the French guns.

Every other wall still standing in the hamlet had been covered by the Colonel's aesthetic men with highly-colored mural paintings. Landscapes of the Somme seem to be the favorite here. Even the whitewashed wall of the pen where the porkers were confined was decorated with the Black German eagle, flanked by German and Austrian banners and the motto:

"God with us for Kaiser and Country."

All Traffic Moves at Night.

We plunged through the night in a high-powered Benz, with lights out, from the front back to Corps Headquarters. All military traffic—foot, horse, and motor—not absolutely imperative by day, moves at night.

Like a magician's wand the night peoples the deserted streets and roads immediately back of the front with long columns of creaking ammunition and provision wagons, veiling drives, rested reserves moving toward the front trenches, and tired fighters limping rearward to rest at headquarters. Also there are the smashed and wrecked batteries being hauled back for repairs, columns of brand new cannon going west, motor ambulances empty and filled, all choking the road. We cautiously picked our way through the mazes of the nocturnal traffic in the darkest and most uncanny road, for not a lantern nor torch nor an automlamp is permitted to be lighted because of the ever-present allied fliers and the argus-eyed French artillery observers.

Shadowy figures passed us in the night mist. We lost our way, and the staff officers in the tonneau took a chance and bent over the staff maps, flashing pocket electric lamps for a few seconds. How to avoid collisions on the Somme at night is a mystery.

A shadowy flagman stopped us at a railroad crossing in time to keep us from rushing into a long, slow-moving ammunition train that showed no lights. Dark, too, were the railroad stations and the sluggish Somme, which we skirted for several miles and long which Teuton soldiers were still bathing. The reflection in the sky at our back afforded a parting view of the Somme battle.

CANADIANS IN BRITISH NAVY.

Noncommissioned Ratings Are Open to Them for First Time.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 17.—Canada is enlisting men for service in the British navy, a departure in policy. At the beginning of the war it was decided to confine recruiting in Canada to land forces.

The plan is to enlist men in the Canadian naval service to serve on ships of the Imperial Navy. The enlistment is for the period of the war, and although the men will be on Admiralty craft, they will be paid by Canada at the Canadian naval reserve rates, which are considerably higher than the British rates.

No commissioned officers are to be taken, but sailors, stokers, artificers, gunners, and all other petty ratings will be sought among sailors and fishermen of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Great Lakes of Canada.

ATTACHE'S PAPERS SEIZED.

Greek Representative on Way to Berlin Arrested by Italians.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that an attaché of the Greek Legation to Germany was arrested by Italians while on his way to Berlin and diplomatic papers in his possession were confiscated.

The Greek Minister at Rome, the dispatch says, has been instructed to take up the matter with the Italian Government.

Output of Germany's Iron Works.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Figures on the output of German iron works given out today by the Overseas News Agency show that during July the production was 1,184,000 tons as against 1,047,000 tons last year, and 1,561,000 in 1914. The output per each working day during the month was 36,500 tons as compared with 36,000 tons last year.

Harvard Doctors Off for France.

Among the first cabin passengers who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Lapland were twenty-two members of the third Harvard Red Cross unit in charge of Dr. Daniel Fiske Jones. They are going to the British Hospital on the French front to replace the first and second Harvard units. There were twelve surgeons and ten nurses in the party.

TURKS AND BULGARS TALKING OF PEACE?

Rome Hears Influential Persons of Both Countries Seek to Ascertain Allies' Terms.

BULGARS ADMIT ATTACKS

Relations Between Sofia and Bucharest Improving—Rumania Buying German Rails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 17.—Reports are coming from East, West, North and South concerning efforts by Turkey and Bulgaria to make a separate peace with the Allies. However, the papers warn the public not to put too much faith in such rumors, as while there is a grain of truth in them the Governments of those countries have taken no steps to that end.

The fact seems to be that certain influential persons of both Turkey and Bulgaria have sounded England and France and even Russia for the purpose of ascertaining on what terms separate peace would be granted, but that the Allies replied evasively, intimating that they could only treat with the responsible Governments and on the understanding that the countries desiring peace would fully acknowledge the victory of the Allies.

Real negotiations are still a long way off, but interested Bulgarians and Turks are working for this result.

Attacks Repulsed, Bulgars Assert.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Heavy fighting on the Balkan front is now admitted in an official Bulgarian statement received here today from Sofia. The allied forces delivered strong infantry attacks which were repulsed, the statement says, but it indicates that larger forces are being employed by the Allies. The statement follows:

On the evening of Aug. 14 the enemy's artillery opened a violent bombardment of our advanced positions south and west of Lake Doiran. Under cover of this fire the enemy's infantry attacked, but was repulsed.

The bombardment continued, and on the morning of the 15th the infantry again attacked with considerable force, but was repulsed and compelled to fall back in considerable disorder.

Bulgarian and Rumanian relations have become more friendly, according to a telegram from Sofia transmitted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The readiness of the Rumanian Government to agree to the exchange of goods between the two countries is very favorably commented upon in the Bulgarian capital, says the dispatch.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)— The Rumanian State Railroads have contracted with the German steel works union for from 70,000 to 80,000 tons of rails, says an Overseas News Agency announcement today.

SCOFFS AT MUENSTERBERG.

London Paper Says He Is Trying to Break Germany's Fall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 18.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting editorially on Professor Munsterberg's recent article in THE NEW YORK TIMES says:

"What is the meaning of all this novel German or pro-German humility? It means in the first place that Germany is beaten in this war and in the second that she wishes to use Great Britain just as she used this country when our spokesman was the most pacific Minister we have had since Sir Robert Walpole—we refer, of course, to Lord Salisbury, the steady friend of the Triple Alliance and unfriendly critic of Russia and France—to divide her enemies in preparation for another war.

"This kind of peace talk with its pretended magnanimity on the part of a power w hich knows it is beaten may mislead Americans who have not so much at stake as we have, but we know now Germany was our enemy even when she was deceiving great statesmen like Salisbury and leading him to think he was promoting the cause of peace by giving her Heligoland and we know she will be our enemy more than ever after she is obliged to sign a treaty of peace, giving her no compensation for all her pains and sacrifices. However, she might try to deceive us again, the Münsterberg proposal is a plan to break the German fall and the Allies are resolved that the fall shall be all the way and notorious to the world and to history."

Professor Münsterberg's article, "The Allies of the Future," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 30, developed from the proposition that the interests of peace are not those of war, asserted that the alliances brought into being by the war or made use of by its inception would not outlast it, and that the interests of peace called for an alliance of Germany, Great Britain, and the United States—Germany with her "Kultur," Great Britain with her fleet, and the United States with her wealth and natural resources.

There would be another group led by Russia, Professor Moensterberg said, but Germany must not be attracted in that direction any more than Great Britain would continue in it. It would be an armed peace, he said, but an effectual peace, because the paramount interests of the world would be in the hands of the three paramount nations, which would have the right and the power to enforce it.

BRITISH REPULSE 6 GERMAN ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

enemy blew up small mines south of Loos, causing us neither casualties nor damage.

The French operations north of the Somme yesterday netted them 200 unwounded prisoners, the Paris War Office announced this evening. The Germans shelled the new French positions north of Maurepas, to which the French artillery replied.

The French official communication, issued this evening, says:

On the Somme front our artillery was active today and carried out numerous destructive bombardments against enemy organizations. There has been no infontry action.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken north of the Somme yesterday exceeded 200. We also captured five machine guns.

There has been the usual cannonade on the remainder of the front.

The afternoon French statement said:

On the Somme front the enemy made no attempt at a counterattack during the night.

Our troops are organizing the positions they won. Artillery fighting continues with great violence in the region north of Maurepas and in the sector of Belloy-en-Santerre.

On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

Germans Admit French Advance.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (via London.)—French and British troops made heavy attacks on the Somme front yesterday, but were beaten back by the Germans, says the official announcement of today, in a severe battle north of the Somme, in which the Allies sustained heavy losses.

South of the river the French were able to obtain a foothold in first-line German trenches.

The statement follows:

The enemy's fire increased at times to great violence west of Wytschaete and on La Bassée Canal and to the south thereof.

After strong British attacks from the Ovillers-Pozieres line and west of Foureaux Wood had been repulsed in the morning, the French, after the strongest artillery preparation, advanced to the assault between Guillemont and the Somme, and at the same time very considerable British forces advanced between Pozières and Foureaux Wood. The assault failed, as did five nocturnal attacks attempted by the French. After stubborn fighting portions of the enemy troops which penetrated our positions west of Foureaux Wood and south of Maurepas were driven back again. The enemy's losses were large.

South of the Somme fighting took place in the neighborhood of Belloy. The French obtained a foothold here in our first line trenches over a width of about 500 metres (542 yards). East thereof and near Estrés the enemy has been repulsed.

On both sides of the Meuse the artillery was more active. An attempted attack by the enemy on Chapitre Wood was suppressed by our curtain of fire.

At numerous points on the front French patrols undertook operations which were unsuccessful.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No personal attention unless requested.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 317 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THREE GOOD THINGS FROM CALIFORNIA

CRESTA BLANCA WINES | PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE OF 1908 | NAPA SODA WATER

CRESTA BLANCA WINE CO. 41 E. 42d St.

GUARD SWEDISH EXPORTS.

Britain to Take Precautions to Block Shipments to Foes.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A proclamation is about to be issued prohibiting the exportation to Sweden of all commodities except on presentation to the customs officials of a Swedish trade commission guarantee.

It is explained that the Swedish war Trade law of 1916 makes it illegal for a Swedish importer to furnish an exporter in the United Kingdom with information as to the disposal of goods. The exporter therefore is often obliged to admit he is unable to furnish evidence that he has taken reasonable precautions to insure that the goods exported by him have, in fact, reached the destination specified when the goods were shipped and, through no fault of his own, but owing to the operations of the Swedish law, he becomes exposed to heavy penalties.

It has become necessary, therefore, to make all exports to Sweden, with a few minor exceptions, dependent upon the production of a guarantee signed by the imported and sanctioned and registered by the proper department of the Swedish Government, to the effect that both the goods and their products will not be re-exported.

That the new measures with regard to trade with Sweden may pave the way to the strengthening of the blockade was the hope expressed today by officials of the Foreign Office, who are well informed concerning Anglo-Swedish relations. The present trade agreement between the two nations applies strictly to exports from the United Kingdom and Sweden has declined positively to make any agreements with regard to imports from other nations. Imports from other nations into Sweden, however, must still pass through the blockade and in the event that Sweden is not willing to grant additional guarantees, it said at the Foreign Office, further measures may be necessary.

The Foreign Office officials admitted that there was some justification in the view taken by the English press that the new measure was to some extent retaliatory; but asserted that it was more correct to describe it as legalizing the position of both nations.

As foodstuffs, metals and other raw materials are excluded from the list covered by the guarantees, it is estimated that only from 21 to 25 per cent. of total exports from England to Sweden are affected by the new measures.

SEIZE CARGO FROM MANILA.

Steamer Kafue Is Unloaded by the British at Hongkong.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—The British steamer Kafue, bound for Manila from New York, has been held at Hongkong for the last ten days, where she was ordered to discharge her Philippine cargo by the British authorities. That part of the cargo which is consigned to order or to Germans will be confiscated and the remainder transshipped to another vessel.

The Kafue is the second steamer bound for the Philippines to have part of her cargo confiscated by the British authorities. The Chinese Prince, also a British boat, had 2,000 packages of merchandise shipped from San Francisco confiscated at Penang. The Collector of Customs at Manila imposed a fine of $25,000 on the Captain of the steamer for failure to deliver the merchandise, and the case is at present in the Manila courts.

ACTS ON GRAIN SPECULATION

But British Official Believes It Has Small Influence on Prices.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—In reference to the recent discussion of the high price of wheat, which has been attributed in some quarters to speculation here and in Chicago, Sir Charles Acland, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Board of Agriculture ,advances the opinion that speculation in this country has had no great influence. The subject is being investigated by the Government.

Sir Charles was asked in the House of Commons whether the British Board of Trade had any reason to think that stocks of wheat on passage to this country or landed here from abroad were in the hands of speculators. He replies in the Parliamentary papers:

"The board has no reason to think that stocks of wheat landed or on passage are being unduly held off the market ,or that the present price of wheat in any material degre is attributable to speculation in this country. The subject of the present and prospective supplies of wheat is receiving close attention."

SEAPLANES RAID VENICE.

Drop Bombs on the City, but Damage Is Slight, Rome Says.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The War Office today gave out the following:

Last night hostile seaplanes dropped bombs on Venice and the Grado Lagoon. They caused slight damage, and there were no casualties.

German Sulphate Producers Quit.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 17.—German producers in Chile of sulphate of magnesia will close their works at the end of the present month. The mines to be shut down yield about 15 per cent. of the total Chilean export of this product.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

As a glass of water relieves thirst, BELL-ANS relieves Indigestion. Just as surely, just as harmlessly. Eat what you please and take BELL-ANS. One trial proves you can do it.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

25c package at every drug store in U. S.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

WHITE BOOK TRACES ESCAPED GERMANS

State Department Records Show Two of the Eitel Friedrich's Men Reached Home.

BRITISH CAPTURED ONE

Surgeon Keuger-Kroneck and Otto Brauer Safe, but the Eclipse Party Is Missing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Nine of the fourteen German officers and sailors who escaped from interned warships in American jurisdiction remain unaccounted for. Two have been caught or returned to those vessels, two managed to reach Germany, and one is a prisoner detained at Edinburgh Castle, in Scotland, according to information disclosed in the third supplement issued of diplomatic papers as part of the American White Book on the European war.

Two parole violators who managed to find their way back to Germany are Dr. Keuger-Kroneck, the staff surgeon of the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and Otto Brauer, the second officer in command of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Dr. Keuger-Kroneck is disclosed by the correspondence just made public to have been the man who supplie dthe money for the purchase of the small yacht Eclipse by six officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, a German auxiliary cruiser interned at Norfolk. These six officers made their escape in this yact on Oct. 10, 1915, and, though nearly a year has elapsed, no word of their whereabouts has reached the Washington Government.

The correspondence shows that Dr. Kruger Kroneck and Lieutenant Koch were allowed on Sept. 29, 1915, to leave the cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich on a visit to Niagara Falls and New York City. They never returned. They were seen in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York City on Oct. 17, 1915. In one of the letters made public tonight the German Government admits that Dr. Kruger Kroneck has returned to Germany, asserting that he would be instructed to return to the interned German ship from which he escaped at Norfolk "as soon as the American Government has obtained safe conduct for him from the hostile Governments."

The correspondence also shows that Lieutenant Henry Koch, who violated his parole at the same time that Dr. Kruger-Kroneck broke that obligation, was taken prisoner by the British and lodged in Edinburgh Castle. Lieutenant Koch left New York on the Danish steamship Tvskaland bound for Copenhagen, with the expectation of reaching German via Denmark. He was taken off the Danish steamship at Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, on Nov. 4, 1915, and was sent to Edinburgh Castle as a prisoner. His capture took place less than a month after the day on which he had given his promise to return to the interned ship at Norfolk.

Brauer in North Sea Fight.

The letters made public in the new White Book show that the State Department received no information that Otto Brauer, the only one other than Dr. Kruger-Kroneck known to have returned to Germany, has been assigned to duty, after his return to Germany on the cruiser Lutzow, when she was at Danzig in 1915. The cruiser Lutzow is admitted by the German Government to have been lost in the big naval battle with the British off Jutland. Whether Brauer was on this cruiser during this battle has not been disclosed.

The six officers who escaped in the yacht Eclipse on Oct. 10, 1915, have not been found. They were Heinrich Hoffman, Heinrich Ruede Busch, Wilhelm Forstreuter, Erich Beiermann, Julius Lustfeld, and Walter Fisher, all of the German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm. Dr. Nolte had leave of absence to go from the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to Newport News and return to the vessel. This he never did. On June 14, 1915, Herman Dieke, engineer officer of the Locksun, a German steamer interned at Honolulu, left his ship in violation of his parole and never returned.

In a note dated Dec. 18, 1915, from Secretary Lansing to the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, calling his attention to the various escapes of officers and men from the interned German warships, the statement was made that "in view of the apparent disregard of these members of the complements of the interned vessels at Norfolk for their word of honor while on parole, the Navy Department, on Oct. 4, 1915, was under the necessity of ordering that no officers or men be allowed to leave the ships until the absent officers and seamen had returned."

Notwithstanding this action several others managed to escape, but were recovered. On Oct. 15, 1915, two members of the crew of the Kronprinze Wilhelm attempted to board the Dutch steamer Maar Tensdyk at Newport News in an endeavor to escape One of them, Seaman Sturm was apprehended and his companion, Seaman Kaspar, returned, of his own voltion after the other one was caught. On Nov. 12, 1915, it was found that Fleyer had escaped from the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

All Broke Pledges.

"Th incidents related," said Mr. Lansing's note to the German Ambassador, in which on ov. 16 last he called these escapes to the German Ambassador's attention, "have occurred, notwithstanding the fact that at the time of the internment of these vessels each commanding oficer gave a pledge for himself, officers and crew not to commit any unneutral acts and not to leave the limits prescribed in paroles. I regret to have to inform your Excellency that the United States Government regards the actions of these men as contrary to its express instructions and as breaches of the honorable conduct to be expected of officers and men of visiting and interned ships of war of a belligerent nation, and that consequently the Government has been forced to discontinue the custom of paroling the interned officers and men of their ships and of otherwise extending very liberal privileges which they have heretofore been allowed to enjoy."

Secretary Lansing's note recalled that during the Russo-Japanese war three officers escaped from the Russian warship Lena, then interned in the United States, and returned to Russia. The United States Government called their escape to the Russian Government which caused the escaped officers to return to American jurisdiction, where they were interned for the remainder of the war.

The correspondence inspires the inference that at one stage of the negotiations the State Department must have suspected that Count von Bernstorff was not calling this Government's representations regarding the escape of these officers to the attention of his Government. The first note to Count von Bernstorff bore date of Nov. 16, 1915. More than a month later the State Department sent a cablegram to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin asking whether Count von Bernstorff had brought the case to the attention of his Government.

GERMAN MEAT CONTROL.

Distribution for Entire Empire Centred Now in the Chancellor.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (via London.)—It is officially announced that a change, which has been voted by the Bundesrath, in the proclamation of March 27 concerning the distribution of meat empowers the Imperial Chancellor himself to undertake the distribution, which hitherto has been left to communities.

The regulation forms the basis for already prepared measures for the distribution and consumption of meat for the whole empire.

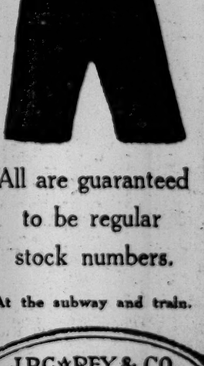
France Doubles Wine Output.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The wine output of 1916 is estimated by The Monitaur Viticole as 900,000,000 gallons, or double that of 1915, and 40,000,000 gallons more than in 1913.

$1.15 SPECIAL SALE

$1.50 $2.00 $2.50 & $3.00

DELPARK HALF BACK UNION SUIT



AEOLIAN HALL

"A Business Community with Distinction"

On October first a limited amount of space will be available to those desiring the perfect environment in this office building of superior commercial opportunity.

Applications should be made at once.

ELLEN & JEFFERY

Agents for Aeolian Hall

Telephone Bryant 897

J.P.CAREY & CO. GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

SAYS ALLIES HAVE SUPREMACY IN AIR

Continued from Page 1.

parks and was deeply impressed by the immense progress made during the war on every side of this enterprise under the stimulus of military necessity and individual skill and pluck. The technique of the different types of aeroplanes and of their engines and machine guns is beyond me, but the handsome and radiant face of the Captain who explained to us some of the mysteries of his squadrilla of baby Nieuports spoke volumes on the subject.

It was a picture of keen intelligence and physical fitness, as we stood by Guynemer, swept down from cloudland to our feet as easily as a steam launch up to a landing at Cowes. He looked sallow, for it is bitter cold at the height of two miles, when you are running at a hundred miles an hour. But there is something of a nervous strength in the almost girlish figure and the swift certitude of the eye and hand that you would feel to be exceptional, even if you knew nothing of his record.

Aviation is essentially a young man's service. Its technique is no harder than that of the artillery, perhaps not so hard, but the highest intensity and perfect balance of youthful physique are more necessary than in any other branch of the military service. It is the light cavalry of modern warfare, and, along with a chivalry all its own, it is developing a whole series of special functions.

The importance of the mastery which the French have obtained in every one of these functions is evident. It means that in this offensive the costs in life and limb, inevitable to an attack upon modern fieldworks, were reduced to a minimum, and that the whole depth of the French front was and is comparatively immune from effective bombardment. There is perhaps no clearer index of the changing fortunes of the war.

Some able French writers have been warning their countrymen during the last few days that the Germans are bound soon to attempt a counteroffensive in the west. Even if it should prove as costly as the ill-starred adventure against Verdun, this is perfectly sound advice. With three-fifths of the German armies nailed down before the French trenches, they must at least expect powerful local attacks. But, setting aside the question of their exhausted reserves, I do not see how they can attempt anything like a large offensive without first winning back at least an equality in the air service, and of that there is no present prospect, at least in Picardy and Santerre.

GEN. SOUKHOMLINOFF DUPE OF A GANG

Ex-War Minister of Russia Strangely Influenced by Spies and Blackmailers.

IGNORED ALL WARNINGS

Failure of Army's Munitions Supplies Due to His Incompetence —He May Go Free.

New light is finally being shed on the mysterious case of the Russian General, one of the heroes of the battle of Plevna in the Russo-Turkish war of nearly forty years ago and Minister of War in the early part of last year, who has been imprisoned in a fortress at Petrograd for the last three months.

General W. A. Soukhomlinoff is being held, it was officially announced, as the result of "a preliminary inquiry by Senator Bogorodsky into charges of criminal negligence and high treason in connection with his administration of the Russian Army." It is the allusion to "high treason" in this official announcement which has aroused interest and discussion, not only in Russia, but throughout the capitals of Europe.

In the countries of the Allies much curiosity was evinced on the subject. Gradually it is being realized, with a notable sense of relief, that the aged Russian cavalry leader was not guilty of high treason, in the technical sense of the term, but rather of negligence and incompetence. The whole case, however, provides incidents of the most dramatic kind, and the General's trial, if the proceedings are made public, will undoubtedly be an international cause célèbre.

General Soukhomlinoff's friends affirm that he is held in imprisonment chiefly in conformity with an Oriental tradition of the Russian military service to treat with severity military chiefs who are responsible for failure of any kind. The Chinese and the Tartars in the past made it a practice to put to death a General who lost a battle.

The Russians have not gone so far, but they have always shown severity with regard to negligence and incompetence, and, indeed, in doing this they have always considered that they were merely carrying out the principles enunciated by the great military leaders of all lands. It was not superstition that made Napoleon show severity for commanders who were unlucky, and the practice of the British naval service in dealing rather harshly with a commander who loses his ship is motived by the same principle.

Humor of the Case.

That the great Teuton push against the Russian armies in the Spring of last year began and gathered acceleration while General Soukhomlinoff was Minister of War is alleged by his friends to be the chief motive for his now being penalized. They declare that the circumstantial evidence which is being adduced against him, in the form of documents taken from his home and from his office and in the form of testimony with regard to his relations to certain individuals of more or less dubious character, is simply the kind of testimony that might be accumulated against the most harmless and ingenuous person living. It is remarked that while General Soukhomlinoff has many apologists, there are really few who express themselves as being hostile to him for reasons other than those connected with failure adequately to provide the Russian Army with the military resources which the situation of the army six months after the war began demanded.

What probably induces the public to a more lenient view of General Soukhomlinoff's case is the fact that it has its elements of humor. Indeed, some phrases which have had their origin in connection with it are liable long to be remembered, and even to become proverbial.

When General Selivanoff, the Russian leader who captured Przemysl, and General Rogoff sent urgent calls to the War Department for more guns, more shells, more cartridges, the Minister of War, General Soukhomlinoff, sent out this stereotyped reply:

"Use munitions sparingly. The Government factories are doing all they can."

The details of the first inspection carried out by Senator Bogorodsky, who was charged with the investigation, have now been made known, and the Russian public is already drawing favorable conclusions from them with regard to the innocence of General Soukhomlinoff, at least of grievous treachery to the State.

The Treason Charge.

On the night on which he was arrested he was working on a document which he had under preparation for several months, and in which he proposed to show his innocence with respect to the charges made against him in the press and in the Duma. He left his house and on returning found Senator Bogorodsky there with other persons.

The Senator ordered the General to accompany him in an examination of his house and office, where all the furniture was carefully inspected with a view to discovering documents which might have been hidden. The General, although deeply affected, aided in the examination and also in the careful scrutiny of the quarters occupied in his house by a certain Madame Cugne, who had lived there for many years and who enjoyed the General's confidence.

When the Senator informed him that he was under arrest, General Soukhomlinoff replied: "I do not know what I am charged with, but I obey." Besides the charge of defective administration, and of his being to a certain extent responsible for the ill success of the first year of the war, it appears that there was an intention to charge him also with high treason.

It is said that, in connection with this part of the charge, the testimony of General Selivanoff and General Roop furnished the basis. These two military authorities were invited to the session of the superior commission of the Council of State, and the right of decisive vote was given them.

They were requested to expose all the information they possessed with regard to the purely military question of the administration of the War Office under General Soukhomlinoff. The Corriere of Milan learns from Petrograd that their testimony was considered sufficient to justify the arrest of the War Minister. The question of treasonable relations with the enemy, however, is said to have been left untouched by the superior commission in reporting on the preliminary hearing of the case.

Relations with Traitor.

The suggestion of treasonable conduct was based on the relations which existed between the General and the traitor Mossoiedoff. An investigation into this end of the case was postponed.

An inquiry was then begun into the relationships which General Soukhomlinoff had before becoming a member of the Government, and it was determined to clear up the influence which the acquaintanceships which he gradually made exercised on his unfortunate career. It is hinted that, having once started off on certain illicit courses, he let himself become more and more involved in intrigues woven around him by rascals and blackmailers, who knew much about his private affairs and were able to hold him in their grasp.

A dubious crowd of ambitious climbers had welded an iron ring around the Soukhomlinoff family. This band was formed at Kiev when the General lived there as Governor of the city.

The most intimate frequenters of his house were Massoiedoff, Dmitry Bogroff, who later was the assassin of Premier Stolypin during a theatre performance at Kiev; a certain Kulapko, and a certain Altschiller. The last mentioned was the strangest personality of all.

An Austrian subject, he lived permanently at Kiev with a Viennese woman who was known in society as his "civil wife." In Russia the only marriage is that performed according to religious rites, and the term "civil" consequently can mean only extra-legal. Altschiller and his wife became friends of the Soukhomlinoff family, and the latter, indeed, owed no small debt of gratitude to these two Austrian citizens for aid given in bringing about the union in marriage of General Soukhomlinoff with his present wife, who ten years ago was married to a member of the Court of Appeals of Warsaw.

Young Wife's Antecedents.

Other accounts with regard to the young and fascinating woman whom the General made his wife are to the effect that she had been a waitress in a restaurant at Kiev, and first won the heart and hand of a wealthy landowner and philanthropist.

When General Soukhomlinoff was made Minister of War and removed his household from Kiev to Petrograd, the Altschillers also changed their residence and opened an office in Gogol Street in the capital. There is still a good deal of mystery as to what sort of an office this was. The business that was there transacted had no relation with commerce, but it is said to be proved that Altschiller's wife had close relations with the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. In bureaucratic circles in Petrograd Altschiller's office was facetiously called the "office for the exploitation of Soukhomlinoff."

At its opening, General Soukhomlinoff and his wife were present, at the head of a gathering of persons invited by Altschiller. The minister's wife served the tea and acted as hostess. Massoiedoff was present, for he too emigrated from Kiev to Petrograd with the others. It is now believed that General Soukhomlinoff had no knowledge of the fact that Massoiedoff was an enemy spy, for the General had become his intimate friend and placed a blind confidence in him. Thus he discussed with him not merely his private and family affairs, but also the secrets and the projects of his high office. It was Soukhomlinoff who gave such high and flattering references for Massoiedoff that the latter was entrusted with a high position in the army.

Almost as it happens in the comic opera, it was precisely in the very home of the Minister of War that all the threads of the web of espionage which was spread around the Russian Army were woven, and from there all the strings were pulled. The General's house was the headquarters for the leading spies. There were concentrated the chief sources of crime and treason. And the consequences were truly terrible.

Resented Friendly Warnings.

Frequently the Minister was notified by friends and acquaintances that the reputation of the strange characters whom he had around him was very dubious, but the General, who was haughty and sure of himself, remained constantly deaf to all hints and denunciations. To those who spoke out frankly he showed considerable animosity, as he thought he was being made the object of intrigue by jealous persons. The frequenters of the General's house paid court to his beautiful wife, who was constantly busy in interesting herself and her husband in behalf of the various individuals of the strange coterie under the command of them. It is believed that General Soukhomlinoff regarded it as his duty to stick to his post.

He is judged to have been responsible for Russia's lack of preparation for the war, but the newspapers in London now are free in stating that he was not alone responsible for this tragical deficiency. General Soukhomlinoff in any case, in his extraordinarily absurd and even monstrous ignorance—assuming always that he was in good faith—took no account of the frightful deficiencies which were making irreparable voids in the army supplies. It was in August, 1914, the very first month of the war, that he received from the Russian front the first report on the lack of munitions. He continued to receive them day after day and almost hour after hour, but he continued always to refuse the proposals from civilian manufacturers and from neutral nations to make up the deficiency in the Government supplies. He remained stubbornly inflexible in holding that the munitions should be supplied only from the Government factories.

Although many laugh at it today, the blood of Russian Generals ran cold in the Spring of 1915 when they read the War Minister's unvarying reply to their entreaties for more munitions, "Use munitions sparingly. The Government factories are doing all they can."

With the turn of the tide in the favor of Russia there is a growing inclination to take a jocular view of General Soukhomlinoff's case, and it is not improbable that the aged soldier may be allowed to go without further punishment for the charges made against him.

MANY POLICEMEN SING WELL

Department Glee Club an Institution Commissioner Is Proud Of.

To hundreds of music-loving policemen, Lieutenant James Nerney of the West 125th Street Station is known as the "Cop Caruso," because he is the possessor of a tenor voice which has been much admired in the department. Before he became a policeman Nerney studied voice culture under well-known singers and was a soloist in church choirs.

Nerney was the organizer of the Police Quartet which was the nucleus for the Police Department Glee Club. The other members of this quartet are: Patrolman Joseph Boyle, tenor, of the 171st Precinct; Patrolman Charles Rayfield, baritone, of the West 135th Street Station, and Patrolman August Kunze, bass, of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

The quartet made its début at the police carnival at the Hippodrome in February, 1915, for the benefit of the police athletic fund. The four policemen made such a hit that they have since been singing at innumerable police and civic concerts. They have sung at big dinners before Mayor Mitchel and other city officials, and before professional singers at the Players. The quartet was offered a forty weeks' engagement in vaudeville on the Big Time circuit, but the department is opposed to the men accepting a professional engagement of this kind. The Panama Exposition made a bid for the services of the quartet, and it has received many invitations to give a concert from other cities. During the coming Winter the quartet is to sing in Philadelphia, at Sing Sing Prison, and at a concert at Carnegie Hall and the Metropolitan Opera House.

Lieutenant Nerney often delights his fellow-policemen with song. He says that singing is good for the soul, as it drives away dull care and the blues. In the early morning hours recently a policeman who had had a particularly hard night, having handled several difficult cases, descended from the dormitory and told Nerney he was unable to sleep, as he felt nervous and restless. "Won't you sing me a verse of a good old Irish lullaby, Lieutenant?" he pleaded; "it may have a soothing effect and help me to get to sleep." Nerney complied with the request. The policeman thanked him, returned to the dormitory, and was soon snoring as audibly as his fellow-policemen.

The good work of the quartet inspired Commissioner Woods to organize the Police Department Glee Club. Charles L. Safford, organist of St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, gave his services as coach, and in a short time the glee club was launched with 100 members. The club is now planning to give a monster old-fashioned minstrel show next Winter and also a concert at Carnegie Hall. The members of the quartet, of course, are all soloists in the Glee Club.

GERMANS GET SWISS GOODS.

Berlin Reports That Interchange of Commodities Will Be Resumed.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German and Swiss Governments will resume negotiations tomorrow in regard to the exchange of commodities, the conferences at Paris having failed.

In June Germany demanded that the Swiss Government permit the exportation of cotton and foodstuffs collected by German agents, stating that if the demands were not complied with Germany would prohibit exportation of coal, iron and other materials essential for Swiss industries. The Entente Allies objected to the exportation of certain supplies to Germany and the Swiss authorities sent representatives to Paris in an effort to compose the differences.

TEUTON LINES HOLD AGAINST RUSSIANS

Attack of Czar's Forces in Eastern Galicia Met by Heavy Counter-Movements.

GUNS STOP MASS CHARGES

Petrograd Reports Additional Captures of 7,500 Men, 46 Guns, and 70 Machine Guns.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17.—The Russian advance is still being held up in the face of counter-attacks. These assaults, the War Office reported today, have been repulsed. The official statement says:

Artillery and rifle duels are proceeding along the front. The enemy at some places resumed his counter-attacks. These were frustrated by our fire.

A Zeppelin dropped bombs on the region of Kemmern, directly west of Riga.

Supplementary reports show that General Bezobrazoff, in the most recent operation, captured 198 officers, 7,308 men, 29 light field pieces, 17 heavy guns, 70 machine guns, 29 bomb throwers, and more than 4,000 shells. These are in addition to those reported yesterday.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (Via London.)—The Russians are attacking fiercely in Eastern Galicia in an attempt to overcome the resistance of the Austro-German forces in the region of Zalooze. They have been repulsed completely, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

Fierce Russian attacks continued into the night against Batkow and Harbuzow, west of Zalocze. They were repulsed completely.

On the front of Archduke Charles Francis the enemy yesterday made fruitless efforts north of the Dniester near Tustobaby and Konczani. We took 154 prisoners. In the Carpathians Sterawipczyna height, north of Capul, has been captured.

VIENNA, Aug. 17, (Via London.)—Massed Russian attacks against the lines of General von Boehmermolli, between Peraplinska and Piniski, were repulsed by the Austrians, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today. For twelve hours yesterday the Russians endeavored in vain to penetrate the Austrian entranglements.

Near Manajow the Russians penetrated the Austrian trenches but were driven out by reserves, the statement says. The successful defence is attributed to the excellence of the German and Austrian batteries.

DEPORTED PROFESSORS AS SECRET PLOTTERS

German Explanation of Removal of Pirenne and Fredericq from Belgium to German Prison.

Flat denial that the two Belgian professors, Henri Pirenne and Paul Frédéricq, were removed from Ghent and imprisoned in Germany because they had refused to lecture in the Ghent University under German supervision, is made by a correspondent of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, writing from Amsterdam. According to the correspondent, Professors Pirenne and Frédéricq were sent to Germany on account of having taken part in a secret agitation against the German administration and having made themselves dangerous in a military sense. The deportation of the savants was reported in a cablegram sent to New York from Amsterdam, via London, on April 12 and caused a stir in educational circles, especially as the reason for their removal to Germany, according to the cabled report, was their refusal to co-operate with the Germans in an educational way. The story printed in the Fremdenblatt follows:

"During the last few weeks the removal to Germany of the Ghent professors, Pirenne and Frédéricq, has been the subject of continuous discussion in the enemy press and in part of the neutral press, especially in that of Holland. The reports of the incident are filled with inaccuracies and often with deliberate distortions. For instance, the French and Belgian sheets give currency to the version that the German Governor-General had sent for Professor Pirenne in order to offer him the position of rector of the new university. Pirenne's refusal to accept this office was said to have resulted in his immediate arrest and removal to Germany, without even being allowed to speak to his wife. I have learned from a reliable source that this entire scene was made out of whole cloth. No such offer was ever made to Pirenne, who had long been known as an old opponent of the turning of the Ghent University into a Flemish institution. No conference ever took place between the Governor-General and Pirenne.

"Furthermore, it is charged that, besides the two professors mentioned, five others were sent to Germany. This is said to have been the Governor General's answer to the appeal in favor of their two colleagues handed in by the instructors of the Ghent University. There is not a word of truth in this assertion either. And, finally, it is not true that Pirenne and Frédéricq were taken into custody merely because they were known to be opponents to the idea of making the Ghent University Flemish and had refused to aid in this work. It is well known that a number of other professors have assumed the same attitude, either because they were not able or willing to teach in the Netherland language, or because they were always supporters of the French University in Ghent. Not one of them has been arrested or taken to Germany on that account. Neither has anything of the sort happened to the Liége professors who refused to resume teaching in the Liége University.

"Pirenne and Frédéricq would have been saved from their fate if they had not transformed their hostile feeling toward the occupying power into measures into acts through an inadmissable secret agitation, although they had signed the customary declaration of loyalty at the same time as other Belgian State officials. They have been guilty of conduct that is not only contrary to this declaration of loyalty, but is also in conflict with the strict military regulations necessarily in force in the military district. The removal of the two professors to Germany by the military authorities of the district is consequently an act of the character of a general precautionary measure, such as other Belgian officials have necessarily been subjected to because of insubordination.

"Consequently it is a mistake to assume that the two savants have been 'disciplined' solely on account of their opinions, an assumption upon which the appeal in behalf of Pirenne and Frédéricq sent to German scientific societies by the Netherland Academy of Sciences seems to be erroneously based. Besides, this appeal has been anticipated, inasmuch as some weeks ago the request was made on the part of distinguished German circles that the competent military authorities allow the two Ghent Professors to take up their residence in a German university town with enough freedom of movement to permit them to continue their scientific labors."

Shark Caught in Bathing Beach Net

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 17.—A four-foot shark was found dead today in a net set to guard a bathing beach at the Summer home of John Sherman Hoyt of New York at Contentment Island. The shark had forced its way partly through the net when its fins became entangled. Apparently it was exhausted in its efforts to get free.

WILSON SUMMONS RAILWAY HEADS

Continued from Page 1.

a well-organized faction of the brotherhoods it was not ratified and after an hour of debate the chairmen adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning.

While some of the Chairmen say the brotherhoods hold all the trump cards and should get everything they ask, the leaders believe they can curb the revolt and win ratification for the President's proposal tomorrow morning. They are very anxious that their formal acceptance shall be in the White House before the President confers with the railroad Presidents and is importuned to lessen the severity of his settlement plan upon the railroads.

It was suggested in some quarters that the Chairmen were merely playing for position and debating the agreement in order not to create the impression that they were enthusiastic over the settlement plan. A. B. Garretson, head of the workers' Conference Committee, denied this tonight. "We are not stalling," he said. "To show that we are not, I tell you that the President will have our answer before he meets the railroad Presidents tomorrow."

Thought Labor Men Were Pleased.

The Brotherhood Presidents believe they have a serious revolt on their hands, and tonight are playing inside politics to have a majority of the Chairmen lined up for the meeting in the morning.

It had been supposed that a majority of the labor men were highly pleased with the President's plan. It gave them the eight-hour day and two-thirds of the wage increase they asked for, and in the Congressional commission holds out hope of securing all that they asked.

The brotherhood heads tonight quoted odds of seven to one that the plan would be ratified before noon tomorrow, and that when the President faced the railroad Presidents tomorrow afternoon the alignment would appear to be President Wilson and the brotherhoods in favor of the eight-hour day; railroad Executives against it.

The decision of the President to go over the heads of the Conference Committee, which came to Washington with plenary powers to deal with the situation, came as a distinct surprise to the committee. They did not know of the plan until the White House announced it at noon.

The first thing President Wilson did this morning was to read the formal answer of the committee to his appeal. The reply could be read to agree with the President, and suggested that everything, including the eight-hour question, be left either to arbitration or to the Congressional commission. The members of the committee were waiting at the White House for further word from the President to repeat the conferences they have been holding since Monday morning. Instead they were notified that the President's message had gone to their superiors.

Calls Heads of Biggest Roads.

Mr. Wilson's telegram was sent to the following railroad presidents:

Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio; Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania; A. H. Smith of the New York Central; E. D. Underwood of the Erie; Howard Elliott, of the New Haven; Hale Holden of the Burlington; W. J. Harahan of the Seaboard Air Line; L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson; B. F. Bush of the Missouri Pacific; President Calvin of the Union Pacific; President Sproule of the Southern Pacific; President Stevens of the Chesapeake & Ohio; S. M. Felton of the Chicago Great Western; Fairfax Harrison of the Southern; E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe; President Aishton of the Chicago & Northwestern, and A. J. Earling of the St. Paul.

The message had not been sent an hour before acceptances began to arrive.

The members of the Railways Conference Committee said that of course the Presidents would confer with Mr. Wilson in view of a request from the White House, but that the power of settlement still rested entirely in the hands of the committee. They did not say that they might not be influenced by the ideas of their Presidents, but believed generally that the Presidents would do nothing less than back up the committee in its stand against the President's proposal.

One manager pointed out that their power had been given by the Boards of Directors of the roads, and that the Presidents were not above the Boards of Directors. As soon as they learned that the President had appealed to the Presidents of the railroads, the managers quit the conferences they have been holding almost constantly, except when they were at the White House, since they came to Washington Monday and proceeded to take a vacation.

Managers Expect Support.

The managers will be much surprised if the Presidents, after hearing President Wilson's personal appeal, ask them to reverse themselves. They say that the Presidents know as well as they the justice of their claim that the railroads cannot afford to grant the men an increase in pay. They say will cost $100,000,000 a year. They have pointed out to the President that it would cost $100,000,000 to grant the men's demands, they have argued that this is the interest at 5 per cent. on $2,000,000,000, enough to build 28,000 miles of railroad, or one and ten times across the continent. They say the earnings of the railroads do not enable them to make any such concession without curtailing new work. They pointed to the case of the Southern, which, they say, has $7,000,000 a year left after paying all costs. They say it would cost the Southern just $2,000,000 of this to grant what the men ask. They told the President, further, that they believed the stability of the railroad business required that the principle of arbitration be maintained. The President's proposal makes no mention of arbitration.

One of the biggest railroad men in the United States dictated this statement tonight:

"The issue squarely before the country as a result of the threat of the train-service brotherhoods to tie up the commerce of the country if their wage demands are not granted is whether the rights of employes and employers are to be determined by impartial public arbitration.

"The railroads have earnestly urged these men to join with them in seeking a determination of the justice of their extraordinary demands through the orderly process of arbitration. They are ready and anxious to lay all matters in controversy before a tribunal to be chosen by the Government or by the President of the United States.

"Arbitration in any form has been rejected by the representatives of the train service brotherhoods.

Calls It Matter of Pay.

"The theory upon which they have rejected arbitration is that the demand for the eight-hour day cannot be arbitrated. Even though these employes were in truth demanding an eight-hour day, such a demand is one the justice of which surely should be determined by a public board.

"But they are not asking for an eight-hour day. It is beyond dispute that the acceptances of these demands, whether under threat of a national strike, or by the award of a board of arbitration, would have no other result than a great increase in the wages of these employes, already highly paid and constituting less than one-fifth of the railroad workers. Absolutely no change would be made in the hours of service, and the employes would resent any effort of the managers to reduce their hours of service.

"The railroads are standing firmly for the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes. If arbitration is to be rejected what hope can there be for industrial peace in the future?

"Arbitration—the right to a hearing before an impartial jury—was fought for by the workers as a sacred right. But now that the workers are more powerful in collective bargaining than the employers, these workers declare they have nothing to arbitrate, and resort to a strike as the more powerful weapon."

When the 9 o'clock Pennsylvania train arrived at the Union Station tonight it brought a score of Eastern railroad officials. The Presidents of the Western roads are expected to reach Washington from Chicago at 10 o'clock in the morning. There will be many more than the seventeen Presidents Mr. Wilson asked to come.

Greatest Gathering of Railroad Men.

The crisis will bring together the greatest aggregation of railroad officials ever gathered at one time in the United States. Those who came from New York tonight were W. W. Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania; Hale Holden, President of the Burlington; Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna; Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Chairman of the Railway Executives Advisory Committee; T. M. Schumacher, Vice President of the El Paso and Southwestern; B. F. Bush, receiver of the Missouri Pacific; H. J. Pearson, Vice President of the New Haven; Judge E. S. Lovett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific; W. J. Harahan, President of the Seaboard Air Line; George W. Stevens, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio; J. Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific; L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson; J. L. Lancaster, Vice President of the Texas & Pacific; George M. Shriver, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio; J. H. Carroll, counsel for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; A. C. Dice, President of the Philadelphia & Reading; F. H. Sisson, assistant to the Chairman of the Railway Executives Advisory Committee.

They had been hastily gathered in New York. There will be other Eastern officials here in the morning.

Before they went into conference with their managers, who have defied the President of the United States, the Presidents said they could not tell what their final stand would be until they had talked with Mr. Wilson. President Underwood of the Erie said:

"'I don't know much about the whole thing. I thought the managers' committee was going to fix everything. I don't believe I care to express any opinions as to what I shall favor until after we learn from President Wilson what he wants us to do."

Unions Demand Haste.

It was reported tonight that after they had heard the President's appeal the railroad Presidents would ask for several days or a week to make their answer. But it was learned that the brotherhood heads had told the President that they did not consider it possible to wait longer than two or three days more for a settlement.

The presidents will have this feature of the situation called to their attention by President Wilson tomorrow and be asked to give a reply as soon as possible. It is believed in Washington tonight that there will be final action on Saturday.

While the Administration has by no means despaired of the President's ultimate success in settling the situation, it was learned tonight that the Administration is considering the situation that would arise should the railroad presidents back up their managers and the settlement effort fail.

It is the custom for the brotherhoods to give a week or ten days' notice of a strike. If the President fails, the plan is for Congress to take immediate action, and to that end a bill has been drafted by an Administration Senator providing for compulsory arbitration, and the program is to rush this through Congress if the labor leaders issue the strike call.

Compulsory arbitration has often been discussed in Washington, but has always been dropped as an undemocratic measure. The Administration leaders believe, however, that they can force through such a proposal if it is necessary to prevent a national strike.

It is said also that the bill providing for the Federal commission contemplated in the President's settlement plan has been withdrawn, but will be introduced the moment both sides agree to the President's program.

The Administration leaders are not anxious to get the strike situation into Congress any further than is necessary. The railroad managers have already been rather free in their charge that the President is playing politics, and that his suggestion that the eight-hour day be granted while the commission is investigating would mean that the whole matter would come to a head again—but after election.

Allege Opening for Politics.

The managers also argue that unless this dispute is arbitrated, labor organizations in the future will scoff at arbitration, and whenever a dispute with capital arises, will go straight to the White House, directly or indirectly injecting politcs into every future industrial struggle. They say that relying on their political strength, labor organizations will seek to put the President of the United States in the position or forcing employers to grant their demands, or of taking the consequences politically if he should favor the employers. They argue that this is a bad position for the President and for employers to be put into, and that now is the time to insure the continuance of the arbitration of industrial disputes.

The railroad Presidents will make this argument to the President tomorrow. They will also tell him that the plan to have a commission inquire into the justice of the eight-hour day, after it has been granted, is not practicable. They will argue that the brotherhoods have never given up anything, and that they would not give up the eight-hour day, even if it were found by the commission that its application worked a grave injustice to the railroads. They will also argue that it would take such a commission at least six months to make any findings, and that in that time the roads would be seriously injured.

Railroad men point out that in the rate case, when railroad representatives told the Interstate Commerce Commission that the finances of some roads had been weakened by concessions of wages they had made to the employees on threats of strike, that the Commission too kthe stand that if there had been danger of impairing the finances of the roads, the matter of the demands of the employees for more wages should have been submitted to arbitration.

While the railroad Presidents will make these pleas to the President, they will be only the same pleas that the managers made at the White House, and it is not thought that the President will change his proposal, but that he will make a strong appeal to the Presidents to persuade their managers to ratify the agreement without change.

At midnight the Presidents had not decided what to do. The railroads have no surplus love for the President or for the Democratic administration, but they are facing the danger of going into a strike with the sentiment of the people who respect the office of the President against them.

PRESIDENTS BACK MANAGERS.

Railway Executives Now in Washington Said to Oppose 8-Hour Day.

A special train having on board the executive officials of some of the greatest railroads in the country, who had been called to the White House by the President to discuss the strike crisis, left for Washington over the Pennsylvania, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. None of the officials would discuss the strike, all agreeing that all information should come from the White House.

The officials on the special were Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas boards; President A. H. Smith of the New York Central; President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio; President Hale Holden of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Receiver B. F. Bush of the Missouri Pacific; President W. J. Harahan of the Seaboard Air Line; President W. H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; President L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson; Vice President E. J. Pearson of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; Chairman Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific Board; Chairman Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific Board, and President F. D. Underwood of the Erie. Other officials it was said would join the party en-route.

"It would be highly improper for any railway official to say anything at this time," one of the railroad Presidents said. "The President has sent for us," he added, "and we are obeying the summons. The President will confer with us tomorrow and whatever is given out should come from him. Until after that conference no official who will take part in it will have anything to say."

An assistant to one of the railway Presidents who went on the train did talk, however, and he said the executives were sure to back up the managers, who have handled the situation for the railroads up to the present.

"The course of the managers has the entire approval of their chiefs," this man said, "and I can assure you that the executive heads of the various systems will back them to the limit. Whether a new policy may be adopted in the effort to settle the difficulty is of course something that only the future can answer."

Every time you see a man smoking a Fatima, you know he is getting all the *comfort* that is possible in a cigarette.

The original Turkish blend

20 for 15¢

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

NATIONAL FLOWER AWAITS ADOPTION

Bill in Congress to Recognize the Mountain Laurel Meets Opposition.

TEXAN FATHERS MEASURE

Elizabeth G. Britton of the New York Botanical Gardens Favors the Pine Tree.

In spite of many attempts, the effort to adopt a national flower has been unavailing thus far. The latest trial of this kind was embodied in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives recently "officially to recognize a floral emblem for the United States of America." It was the purpose of this bill to make the mountain laurel the national flower and the proposed legislation was fathered by Representative Stephens of Texas. A wide variety of plants and flowers has been suggested for the honor of carrying national significance, including the Indian corn, pumpkin, and wild columbine. In favor of the laurel Representative Stephens's bill said in its preamble:

"It is in bloom on three of our greatest national holidays—Independence Day, Decortion Day, and Flag Day. Its flowers are red and white, two of the colors in our flag, the red for courage, the white for purity, and the leaves, combining as they do yellow for wisdom and blue for truth, blended together, forming the green of fruitfulness, are surely typical of our country. The seed pod on opening forms a perfect five-pointed star. The flower is wonderfully formed like a chalice, with five delicately curved edges, the blossoms clustered together like the constellation of the States, and would mean: 'The Union Forever.'"

Elizabeth G. Britton, Honorary Curator of Mosses of the New York Botanical Gardens, objects to the laurel as a national emblem on account of its comparatively narrow distribution, as it is found only in the Eastern United States, except along the coastal plain.

"The selection of the mountain laurel as a national flower," she says, "would mean that many of the ropes used for Christmas decorations, much of the trimming for fruit stands and baskets, and almost all of the briarwood pipes would be made from the laurel. The supply must come from wild sources, none of it being cultivated for these purposes. If we more than double the demand and add a number of other reasons for its destruction, the end is surely in sight. The goldenrod has been adopted by five different States, is native and widely distributed, but is lacking in sentiment and refined beauty. Personally, it would seem as if the pine tree, which has just been adopted for the new fifty cent piece, would be more widespread in distribution and more suitable for our national emblem."

Most of the States have adopted flowers as emblems, and a partial list of plants and blossoms which have thus received official sanction is as follows: Alabama, goldenrod; Arkansas, apple blossom; California, golen poppy; Colorado, blue columbine; Connecticut, mountain laurel; Delaware, peach; Florida, orange blossoms; Georgia, Cherokee rose; Idaho, syringa; Illinois, native violet; Indiana, carnation; Iowa, goldenrod; Kansas, sunflower; Kentucky, goldenrod; Louisiana, magnolia; Maine, pine cone and tassel; Maryland, black-eyed Susan; Massachusetts, arbutus; Minnesota, moccasin flower; Mississippi, magnolia; Missouri, goldenrod; Montana, bitter root; Nebraska, goldenrod; New Jersey, violet; New York, rose; North Carolina, daisy; North Dakota, wild rose; Ohio, red carnation; Oklahoma, mistletoe; Oregon, grape; Pennsylvania, laurel; Rhode Island, violet; South Dakota, pasque flower; Tennessee, daisy; Texas, blue bonnet, lupines; Utah, Sego lily; Vermont, red clover; Washington, rhododendron; West Virginia, rhododendron; Wisconsin, violet; Wyoming, gentian; Hawaii, lehua.

PAGE CALLS ON LANSING.

Arrangements Made for the Ambassador to Call on the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Ambassador Page, home from London for a brief stay, discussed pending negotiations between the United States and Great Britain with Secretary Lansing today and later arrangements were made for him to see President Wilson. The blacklist, restraints on commerce, and interferences with mails are the principal subjects in controversy between the two governments.

Mr. Page refused categorically to answer questions on the situation in Europe and would only say he expected to be in Washington four or five days and would take a short vacation before returning to New York to sail for England.

Ambassador Sharp is on his way home from Paris, but officials deny that there is any connection between the visits of the two Ambassadors.

$20
For 3-Piece
Blue Flannel Suits

Medium weights, befitting early Autumn wear. ¼ or full-lined, with Patch Pockets and Silk Sleeves. Uncommonly smart style.

The J. D. Advance Models for Autumn are ready for your survey.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

UNION MEN TO MEET TRACTION DIRECTORS

Continued from Page 1.

ecutive Board, and other members of the street car men's union.

The company was represented by Mr. Hedley, Mr. Quackenbush, and George Keegan, general superintendent of the operating division.

Mr. Hedley had accepted a suggestion made by Mr. Fitzgerald that the proceedings of the conference be made public, and a complete transcript of the minutes as taken down by the company's stenographer, prepared and given to the newspapers. A typewritten summary, agreed to by Mr. Quackenbush and Mr. Fridiger, accompanied the minutes.

Two Clauses in Dispute.

The summary explained that the conferees, in discussing the discharges of the forty-eight motormen and conductors, had concerned themselves chiefly with an interpretation of two clauses in the agreement of Aug. 7. These clauses were Nos. 4 and 5. They were as fololws:

Clause 4. In the interest of public safety and good service the company wants it clearly understood that the direction and control of employes in all matters looking to efficiency in the service remains with the company and is not to be the subject of conference or arbitration, but if a dispute should arise as to whether a particular case falls within the above class, that question shall be subject to conference and arbitration as above provided for.

Clause 5. If the above is agreed to and accepted, it is further agreed that the employes shall terminate the strike and return to work immediately in the positions they occupied prior to the time of going on strike, without prejudice.

It has been the contention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes that neither of these two clauses applied to the dismissals made by the company, because the company had promised to take back all employes, regardless of discipline, as soon as the strike was settled.

The company, on the other hand, insisted that it never meant to take back strikers who were convicted in the courts of violence, and that it was justified in this refusal by the clause giving it exclusive jurisdiction over matters relating to discipline.

Mr. Hedley was in his shirt sleeves when the delegation of union men reached his office at 165 Broadway, and he invited his callers to make themselves equally comfortable while they were threshing out their differences.

Charges Violation of Agreement.

"The first thing we wish to talk about," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "is the violation on the part of the company of the agreement in refusing to allow the men who participated in the trouble to be returned to their former positions. The agreement clearly states that all men are to be returned to their former places without prejudice. The first thing is to find out whether the company intends to carry out the agreement, or had they overlooked that portion of the agreement."

Mr. Hedley replied that the company had not intentionally overlooked any portion of the agreement.

"The whole matter was gone into in detail by Mr. Snonts and the Board of Directors, and it was decided by vote that any man that had been adjudged guilty by the court of violation of law and sentenced I was not to take back in the employ of the company. Now, as you know, I was not present and took no part whatever in the settlement of the dispute. The President of the company, the Mayor of the city, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Mr. Quackenbush were at the meeting at which settlement was had, and those boys here that are employes of the railroad company, they ought to know me pretty well. They ought to know that when I get orders from the President of the company and the Board of Directors, that I am man enough, and am going to continue to be man enough to absolutely live up to any agreement that our Directors make."

Mr. Quackenbush, being appealed to by Mr. Hedley as to his interpretation of the agreement that settled the strike, told the union representatives that the company officials had inserted the clause giving the company the exclusive right over matters of discipline, after talking the subject over with Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus. He said it was detrimental to discipline for the company either to employ or re-employ men who had been convicted of crime in the courts, and that such men were not wanted on cars.

Union Ends Discussion.

"If there is any lack of agreement about what the agreement really means, we are perfectly willing, of course, to have it go back to a conference with the Mayor and Chairman Straus," said Mr. Quackenbush.

Mr. Fitzgerald insisted that there had been no discussion when the agreement was signed of what men were to be taken back, but that the companay had agreed to take all of them back without prejudice. The agreement on that point was very clear, he said. He was supported in this contention by Mr. Fridiger, who questioned Mr. Quackenbush closely about what had been said about not taking back men who had been convicted of crimes when a committee of the Directors of the company met Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus on the day the strike settlement finally was ratified.

The union delegates finally came to the conclusion that further discussion of the subject was not a profitable one, since Mr. Hedley was not in a position to act, and the General Man

CALIFORNIA MOOSE COMPLAIN TO HUGHES

Old Guard Crowding Them Out of the Campaign, Spokesman Tells Candidate on Train.

BREAK TO WILSON FEARED

Nominee Not Disposed to Interfere —Many Platform Speeches on 35-Hour Ride to San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHLAND, Ore., Aug. 17.—As he was speeding toward California today on a thirty-five-hour journey from Portland to open his California campaign at San Francisco, Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, was told that there was real danger of California going Democratic unless something were done quickly to satisfy the Progressives, who have been almost completely disregarded by the Old Guard Republicans in staging the fight.

Chester H. Rowell, Progressive, a member of the Republican National Campaign Committee, who joined the Hughes party in Portland last night, had a long conference with the nominee on the train. Mr. Rowell told Mr. Hughes that the fate of the Republican national ticket in California lay in the hands of the 500,000 Progressives, who were being insulted and humiliated by the Old Guard crowd.

Further, Mr. Rowell said that because of the situation Francis J. Heney, radical Progressive, who came out in support of President Wilson when Colonel Roosevelt refused the nomination in June, was doing effective work. Mr. Rowell was afraid that Heney would be able to swing thousands of Progressive votes to the Democratic column. Mr. Rowell said he was pretty well satisfied that Mr. Hughes would carry the State, but he admitted that a dangerous situation had developed.

Mr. Hughes Cautious.

As far as could be learned Mr. Hughes took no definte stand as a result of the conference with Mr. Rowell, and it is doubtful if he will meddle in the factional fight, which up to this point has put to rout all efforts to get the Republicans and Progressives of the State united behind him. Mr. Hughes was told that the Old Guard Republicans, headed by National Committeeman W. H. Crocker, who is also a member of the Campaign Committee, and State Chairman Francis S. Kessing, had taken complete charge of the state situation, and had put all interests above the Presidential contest. Kessing, as State Chairman, had selected Crocker to make arrangements for the reception of Mr. Hughes, and when the arrangements for the various meetings were announced it had been found that Rowell, Heney, Johnson and Mr. Rowell had been eliminated, and that the only Progressives who would have any part in the meetings were members of a committee selected by Crocker. Hand-picked Progressives make up the committee.

Such a situation has proved intolerable to Governor Johnson, as he is a candidate for the nomination of United States Senator in the Progressive and Republican primaries, and his candidacy in the Republican primary is being contested by Willis Booth, a Los Angeles banker and the choice of the Old Guard element.

Mr. Rowell, as a member of the Campaign Committee, had suggested that the arrangements for Mr. Hughes's tour of the State be placed in the hands of a joint committee of Republicans and Progressives, thus giving the Progressives their due measure of prominence in the campaign; but this proposition, according to Mr. Rowell, was turned down completely, those he termed the real leaders of the Progressives in the State, including Governor Johnson and himself, being tossed aside without the slightest recognition.

Factional Feeling Bitter.

As a result of the stand taken by the Old Guard, the Chairmen at all of the Hughes meetings in California will be representative of the Old Guard element. Such a state of affairs, Mr. Rowell fears, cannot but hurt the Hughes candidacy. The feeling among the Progressives is described as being even more bitter than has appeared on the surface, and the visit of Mr. Hughes is being awaited with the deepest interest.

The election figures for 1914, when Governor Johnson was re-elected, have been quoted to the nominee to illustrate the danger of affront to the Progressives, which would turn them away from the Republican ticket. Governor Johnson, Progressive, polled 400,405 votes; Fredericks, Republican, 271,990, and Curtin, Democrat, 116,121.

Of the Progressives at least 350,000 are not enrolled this year, either as Progressives or Republicans, and, therefore, cannot take part in the primary fight. So far as the Presidential election is concerned they are, according to Mr. Rowell, on the fence. Mr. Rowell is a warm supporter of Hughes, but he is unable to tell at this time what effect local conditions will have on the national vote if the Old Guard persists in its present attitude. Altogether it is a difficult and dangerous problem which faces the nominee.

At present Mr. Rowell feels that 50 per cent. of the Progressives surely will vote for Hughes and perhaps 10 percent for Mr. Wilson, while 40 per cent. are undecided what course to pursue. The next few days, in which time the nominee will make half a dozen speeches, may have a decided effect for good or bad upon the situation. The dangers faced, the leaders feel, are best illustrated by the 1912 vote, when Colonel Roosevelt, running as a Progressive, carried the State by a margin of only 174 votes. Wilson got 283,436 votes in that contest.

Wilson Admittedly Strong.

To add to the worry, come many reports of the President's unquestioned strength in California. The slogan that Mr. Wilson has kept the country out of war is proving effective there, among men as well as women voters, and in addition the President is strong labor men. The leaders who want Mr. Hughes elected are glad he is on the way to stir things up, and they are hoping that he will do something effective. There is a strong feeling among some of the leaders that many of the Progressives, who would support Mr. Hughes under other circumstances, are drawing away from him; they don't like the attitude of State Chairman Kessling in ruling that the Progressives have no right to meddle in the State situation, so far as the Republican party is concerned.

Mr. Crocker and his close followers will meet Mr. Hughes at the State line and escort him to San Francisco. Mr. Rowell and other Progressives would like the nominee to say some plain words to them, but it is doubtful if anything of the kind will happen. It is doubted, also, if Mr. Hughes will accept another suggestion by the Progressives that he give some endorsement to Governor Johnson in his addresses. His attitude has been not to meddle in the Senatorial fights or other State questions.

Mr. Hughes left Portland late last night, apparently satisfied that he would carry all of the States in which he had campaigned. He seemed to feel that the flight was going well. He faced big crowds in Seattle and Portland, and, while the excitement generally attendant upon a Presidential campaign was missing, the voters seemed to like his tariff talk. The speeches have been well received, although many expressions have been heard to the effect that they were not what had been expected.

Mr. Hughes has not stirred the people very deeply, according to local leaders, but, they say, he has impressed them as a man of convictions who will do his utmost to serve the country. The campaign has not gone with the fire that many had hoped for, but most of the leaders seem satisfied that Mr. Hughes will carry the normal Republican States. There is unquestioned Wilson strength throughout the Northwest, however, and many predictions are being heard that the President will poll the biggest Democratic vote in that region in years.

Numerous Platform Speeches.

Mr. Hughes made platform speeches today at Roseburg, Riddle, Glendale, Grant's Pass, Medford, and Ashland. For the most part they were a repetition of his early utterances. D. Nicholas Murray Butler was in the audience at Medford. He called to Mr. Hughes, and while two sturdy bodyguards held him the nominee learned far over the platform rail and shook hands with the President of Columbia.

Mr. Hughes talked of the tariff and the national honor to the crowds at the stations. In each address he also summarized his stand on preparedness, protection of American rights and industrial co-operation. Large crowds turned out, despite the rain, which fell most of the day.

At Riddle Mr. Hughes declared that a "depreciation in American repute," due to a "policy of vacillation," had brought the country nearer to war than it would have been had a firm and consistent policy been maintained.

"Those who think we are decadent and weak and haven't got the old indomitable spirit are very much mistaken," he said. "They do not represent the country."

His address at Grant's Pass, Mr. Hughes defined dominant Americanism as follows:

"We must have a good drive ahead; and there is no reason in this country, with its ability and natural resources, we should not have permanent prosperity. To do that we must look after our own. That is what I mean by dominant Americanism—able to take care of American interests.

Firmness to Win Good-Will.

"In addition to that, we want also—and you cannot have much of a nation without it—an intense regard for our national honor and a disposition to maintain it. I am solicitous to preserve peace and good-will.

"We want the friendship and good-will of all the nations of the world. They are very friendly disposed to us. But if we are to keep out of trouble we must respect ourselves and have others respect us. There is no safe guarantee of peace when others begin to see how much they can trifle with you before you decide you won't stand it. They have got to know you mean what ou say, and that in the things which reall concern you you are prepared to maintain it. That is good Americanism. It will give us peace with honor. That is what America wants."

At Roseburg Mr. Hughes said:

"You must have loyalty to the flag and unswerving loyalty to the principles of our institutions. You must have a keen appreciation of what American opportunity means and what you must do to preserve it. You must preserve it by encouraging every American achievement. You must be sure we do not leave unused the national powers which will give us nat onal prosperity."

After his speech in San Francisco tomorrow night Mr. Hughes will remain in the city until Sunday night and will discuss campaign affairs with Republican and Progress ve leaders.

The nominee spent most of today resting. He said he felt "bully," and that his voice was improving, after a recent return of its hoarseness.

PROTESTS HUGHES BANQUET.

San Francisco Cooks' Union Denounces Open-Shop Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—A written protest against the plan to banquet Charles E. Hughes here Saturday by the Commercial Club, which is displaying an open shop crad in its dining room, was made today by the striking San Francisco Culinary Workers' Union to Francis V. Keesling, Chairman the Republican State Central Committee.

"We would request that some arrangement be made to entertain Mr. Hughes in a manner that will not constitute an affront to organized labor of San Francisco," the protest read.

Shortly after the calling of the strike the Commercial Club made its open-shop stand. It was said to be too late to make any changes in the plans for the banquet.

WON'T VOTE ON SUFFRAGE.

Senator Thomas Despairs of Action on Amendment at This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The women suffragists admitted today after a canvass of the situation that there was no prospect that Congress would vote at the present session on the question of submitting a proposed amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote. Announcement to that effect was made by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Her investigation confirmed the opinion of Senator Thomas of Colorado, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, who informed Mrs. Roessing that half a dozen Senators in favor of the resolution were absent and would not return to Washington before Congress adjourned. Mrs. Roessing said no effort would be made by either Senator Thomas or the women to force a vote.

Senator Thomas told Mrs. Roessing, she said, that he had written to all Senators asking if a vote could be had on the suffrage resolution without debate and had received negative answers from both Democrats and Republicans. "We realize," said Mrs. Roessing, "that some of our Western Senators having gone home for their State campaigns and not being expected back in Washington until the beginning of the session which meets in December, to force a vote now would be to do so when our friends could not all be present. My own investigation shows clearly that Senator Thomas is right about not forcing a vote at this time."

To a question as to whether women would fight President Wilson at the polls if he did not try to put through the Constitutional amendment resolution Mrs. Roessing said:

"The National Association has made no such threat. So far we have been strictly non-partisan. What action we will take, even about individual candidates, must be determined at our convention, which meets in Atlantic City Sept. 6. My personal advice will be to continue the non-partisanship of the national organization which has secured every suffrage victory thus far in this country, including the successes in the twelve States where women are enfranchised."

This statement was apparently intended as an answer to the action of the convention of the Woman's Party at Colorado Springs in commending Charles E. Hughes for his advocacy of the proposed Federal amendment.

AGREE ON NAVY BILL.

House and Senate to Take Final Action on It Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Agreement on all disputed items in the naval bill was reached by House and Senate conferees today. Final action on the bill will be taken in the House and Senate tomorrow.

The conferees agreed to retain $6,000,000 to equip navy yards for warship building, but special appropriations for an enlarged dry dock and foundry at Charleston, S. C., were stricken out. This action provides for the equipment of the yards at Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New York, Boston, Portsmouth, Charleston, and New Orleans for construction of ships, and to specially equip the Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Boston yards for construction of the largest dreadnoughts and battle cruisers. Items of $500,000 for a Columbia River submarine and torpedo-boat base were stricken out of the bill.

The $500,000 item for deepening the channel to the New York navy yard, so as to float the greatest warships at any tide, was dropped out of the bill despite urgent requests by President Wilson that it be retained.

BACON WILL OPPOSE CALDER FOR SENATOR

Former Ambassador Decides to Make a Fight in the Republican Primaries.

BACKED BY THE OLD GUARD

Will Make His Campaign Along the Lines of Universal Military Service.

Robert Bacon, ex-Secretary of State and former Ambassador to France, announced yesterday that he would make a fight in the Republican primaries next month against ex-Representative William M. Calder for the nomination for United States Senator to succeed James A. O'Gorman. The announcement did not come as a surprise, for Mr. Bacon has been debating for some time whether he would take the step. He decided to do so after he had consulted former United States Senator Elihu Root, Job E. Hedges, and other Old Guard Republicans.

Beyond the mere announcement of his candidacy Mr. Bacon would make no statement, but promised to do so on Aug. 22, when the time for filing his petition containing the names of at least 3,000 enrolled Republicans expires. Mr. Bacon designated Job E. Hedges, Joseph H. Choate, and Judge A. T. Clearwater of Kingston, N. Y., as a committee to fill vacancies. This committee will have charge of Mr. Bacon's campaign. Mr. Bacon intends to make a vigorous campaign between now and Sept. 19, the date of the primaries, and will make many speeches throughout the State.

Mr. Bacon will make his campaign entirely along the lines of military preparedness, universal military service, &c. He hesitated some time before entering the fight against Mr. Calder, as he thought such action might hurt the National ticket, but the anti-Whitman-Calder forces convinced him that this was not likely, and that he would stand an excellent chance of winning. Members of the Republican Old Guard are still debating whether to enter a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination against Governor Whitman. William Barnes, former State Chairman, who is against Whitman, is anxious to bring forth a candidate, but up to the present a suitable one has not been discovered.

The anti-Whitman forces tried hard to persuade Harvey D. Hinman to make the race. Mr. Hinman has been in the city for two days conferring with the leaders, but returned to his home in Binghamton last night with his mind made up not to seek the nomination. His friends said he will support Mr. Bacon. It was said last night that it is probable no contest against Mr. Whitman will be made, but that the Old Guard will centre all their efforts on nominating and electing Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Bacon held a conference with Mr. Root at the latter's home, Clinton, N. Y., Wednesday night. He came to the city yesterday and further discussed the matter with Job Hedges and others at his home, 1 Park Avenue. It was said in his behalf that he will not make the Governorship fight at all, no matter what his followers might do to defeat Whitman. Colonel Roosevelt, while being for Mr. Bacon personally, it was said, will not take any part in either the Gubernatorial or the Senatorship contest.

Mr. Barnes, it was said, has already assured Mr. Bacon that he can carry Albany County ten to one over Calder, and that a number of up-State leaders will be for him. Mr. Hedges, in agreeing to help run Mr. Bacon's campaign, said that Mr. Bacon, because of his long experience in State and diplomatic matters, was better qualified to handle these matters in the United States Senate than any other candidate. Mr. Calder, when he heard of Mr. Bacon's announcement, said:

"I would rather have Mr. Bacon as my opponent than any other man in the State. He is one of New York's best citizens and I am sure would so conduct his campaign as not to affect adversely the dignity and standing of the Republican Party in the Commonwealth. I note that Mr. Bacon is reported to have as his chief reason for seeking the nomination the fact that he is a consistent champion of universal military training and insists upon adequate national preparedness. If his availability for the United States Senate is dependent alone upon these reasons I believe that in all fairness to me he should withdraw from the race, for my record shows that I have been even more ardent and energetic than he in advocacy of an army and navy of a size which would guarantee the country against foreign aggression. During my pre-primary campaign the burden of my speeches has been preparedness."

Mr. Barnes refused to make any comment on Mr. Bacon's candidacy.

COMBINE TO HASTEN BILLS

But a New Democratic Revolt Threatens Senate Program.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Administration Senate leaders, confronted by the determination of Senator Owen to press his Corrupt Practices bill at this session of Congress, made an agreement with the Republicans today which they believe will clear a way for passage of the Shipping and Revenue bills, now temporarily blocked. It was agreed that when Senator Owen moved to take up his bill enough Democrats would vote with the Republicans against the motion to defeat it.

For four hours today, while the Shipping bill was being discussed in monotones to empty seats, Democratic and Republican leaders consulted over the Legislative deadlock. It was said tonight enough Democratic promises to oppose Senator's motion had been secured to assure what the Republicans earnestly desire, a postponement of action on the Owen bill until the next session. A vote on the Shipping bill probably will be permitted by the Republicans tomorrow or Saturday under this agreement.

The day's developments had served to renew hope of an early adjournment of Congress, when advocates on the immigration bill injected a new disturbing feature. Senator Borah, in a speech on the Shipping bill, referred to the need for immediate immigration legislation and the resulting discussion revealed evidences of another Democratic revolt. Senator Hardwick announced that it was the intention of Chairman Smith of the Immigration Committee to call up the Senate measure before adjournment, and Senator Ashurst, another Democrat, said he hoped such a motion would be made soon, and that he would not be bound by the Democratic conference, which voted to delay the measure until December.

SET BOMBS IN SEATTLE.

Two Attempts to Destroy Harbor Pier—Incendiarism Attempted.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 17.—Two attempts were made last night and this morning to blow up the pier of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. Prompt action by firemen, non-union dock workers, and the police prevented serious loss.

The police hold the theory that the men who set the bomb believed the structure on the pier was used as sleeping quarters by non-union dock workers.

A bottle containing phosphorus was thrown on the roof of the pier shed used by the Border Line Transportation Company and Dodwell Dock and Warehouse Company. Dock workers quickly extinguished the blaze.

WILLCOX CLAIMS SENATE.

National Chairman Thinks Republicans Will Win Eight Seats.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee predicted yesterday that the Republicans would have a majority in the next United States Senate. He said the indications were that the Republicans would gain one Senatorial vote each in Maine, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, Indiana, Montana, Nevada, and Ohio, eight in all, and that they had fighting chances in Maryland, Indiana, Nebraska, Missouri, and Arizona.

"The Senate now is composed of fifty-six Democrats and thirty-nine Republicans," said Chairman Willcox. "There is a vacancy on account of the recent death of Senator Burleigh of Maine. To gain control of the Senate it will be necessary for the Republicans not only to hold their present strength, but to supersede nine Democrats with Republicans to have a clear majority, or eight to make a tie. The term of one Democratic Senator in each of the following States expires with this session: Maine, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, (2,) Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Missouri, Arizona, and Ohio—thirteen Senatorships in all."

Mr. Willcox gave figures to back up his prediction. Concerning New York he said:

"In this State in 1914 the combined Republican and Progressive vote was 126,000 in excess of the Democratic vote. Senator Wadsworth defeated Ambassador Gerard by nearly 70,000, even with a Progressive candidate polling almost 90,000. Assuming a reunited Republican Party in New York this year, it means a normal Republican lead of 130,000 votes."

900 SEEK LIEUTENANCIES.

War Department to Hold Examinations of Applicants on Aug. 21.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The War Department announced today that at least two examinations would be held to fill the 1,500 vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant growing out of the increase of the army authorized by Congress. The first of these examinations will be held on Aug. 21. More than 900 applicants have indicated their intention of taking this examination. No applications received since Aug. 15 are being considered for this examination. These and all subsequent applications will be filed for the next examination, which will probably not be held until the early part of 1917.

The War Department today issued this statement:

"Applications for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the regular army are still arriving at the office of the Adjutant General, but those received after Aug. 15 will not be considered for the examination scheduled for Aug. 21, it being impossible to designate the men for the examination and froward their papers to the examination boards by Aug. 21. All applications received after Aug. 15 are being held and will be considered in connection with the next examination, which will probably be held early in 1917. Approximately 900 applicants have been designated to take the examination on Aug. 21, and even if they are all successful there will remain about 600 vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant to be filled by the next examination."

McADOO INCIDENT CLOSED.

Supposed Slight to Peru Explained, Foreign Minister Says.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 17.—At a secret session of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to an interpellation, declared that the McAdoo incident was closed. The Minister said that satisfactory explanations had passed between the Peruvian Government and the State Department at Washington.

William C. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, headed an International High Commission which visited South America last Spring. Extensive preparations were made by the Peruvian Government to entertain the commission at Callao, but the commission did not land on the ground that an epidemic of bubonic plague existed at the port. Secretary McAdoo, however, paid a personal visit to President Pardo at Lima and explained the circumstances. Considerable feeling was displayed in Peru over the incident and the Peruvian press insisted that the United States should offer an apology for what they termed a slight to their Government.

HUGHES EXTENDS MAINE TRIP

Nominee Will Deliver Five Speeches on Sept. 7 and 8.

The Republican National Campaign Committee decided yesterday to have Charles E. Hughes make five speeches in Maine, instead of merely one as at first contemplated. On Thursday, Sept. 7, Mr. Hughes will speak in the afternoon at York Harbor, and in the evening at Portland. The next day he will speak in the morning at Lewiston, in the afternoon at Waterville, and in the evening at Bangor.

E. J. Harris, Jr., for Assembly.

Edward J. Harris, Jr., a pressman employed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, was designated for the Assembly by the Twenty-third Assembly District Regular Democratic Club of Brooklyn last night. This is the district now represented by the Socialist, Abraham Shiplacoff. Mr. Harris was born in Brooklyn twenty-five years ago and has been a member of the Pressmen's Union for seven years.

GOETHALS BACK IN PANAMA.

His Ship Just Missed Hurricane—Finds Slide Damage Averted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Aug. 17.—General George W. Goethals arrived here today after a stormy trip, his steamer narrowly missing the West Indian hurricane on the way down.

He immediately acquainted himself with the condition of the canal and seemed pleased to learn that the slides were now in a normal condition. General Goethals will remain in Panama until after the Panama Presidential elections.

Captain H. Chorsen of the Norwegian freight steamer Terrier, who mistook the iceboat Ramos for a submarine, also arrived today. When told of his mistake he was considerably embarrassed by the incident. Captain Chorsen has

AN EPICUREAN ECSTASY
Chiris (Pronounced SHE-RIS) OLIVE OIL
It is unbelievable that a more delicately flavored Olive Oil can be produced.
Every step in its production is safeguarded to that end.
Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.
ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY
120 Platt Street, New York City

COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE
Service for the Country Home Buyer
Country Life Exposition
Headquarters for Suburban REAL ESTATE
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. Elevator on Suburban Ramp
R. E. Farley, President

BLAMES RAILROADS FOR DELAYED PAPERS

Postal Authorities Say That They Employ Cheap and Inefficient Help.

WORSE THAN EVER BEFORE

The Times, Receiving 200 Complaints a Day, Establishes a Department to Seek Remedy.

Inefficient handling of newspaper mail by the railroads is ascribed by postal officials of this State and of New England as the cause of a delay in the receipt of out-of-town newspaper mail which, from the numerous complaints received, seems more vexatious this year than in the past. More complaints of this sort have been received this Summer than ever before and, in an effort to remedy the situation, THE NEW YORK TIMES created a special department to investigate failures to deliver mail on time and to prevent their recurrence.

THE TIMES, with more than 42,000 mail subscribers, the largest mail circulation of any newspaper in the world, has received recently as many as 200 letters of complaint in a single day. Some of this increase over the ordinary cases of unavoidable delay must be attributed to the increase in service to vacation resorts which adds to the work of railroad and postal employes and, in previous Summers, has led to complaint though never on a scale approaching that of this year. In other Eastern cities, however, newspaper publishers report similar increased difficulty in getting their publications to subscribers on time and Postmasters throughout this, and the New England States, have acknowledged that an unsatisfactory condition seems to exist.

Though holding the railroads responsible, the political authorities have pointed out that much of the trouble seems, from their investigations, to arise where mail must be shifted from one train to another, and where trains are delayed and thus miss important connections. An official of the Railway Mail Service Department of the New York Post Office, said yesterday that the railroads were subject to this criticism, but that responsibility could be laid at their doors, and a remedy seemed to be in the employment of labor of a higher grade. A report from the Chief Mail Clerk in Albany on the cause of delay in delivering newspaper mail that is shifted from main line trains at Albany, asserts that railroads employ in this work "the cheapest labor the market affords." This is the report:

We can arrange to distribut the sack in which the paper, described in the complaint herewith attached, is now dispatched by the publishers if you consider it advisable to do so, but wish to say that on from three tot five days of the week Rouses Point & Albany Railway Post Office Train 1 is delivering mail unworked and carrying large quantities past their destination, although we have all the clerks in the thirty-foot car that can be worked to advantage, and that it is frequently very difficult to find room in the car to pile the working mail now received. This sack is now piled by New York & Chicago Railway Post Office clerks in separation for the baggage car, so that it is not delivered to the working car in Train 1, and if asorted in that train it would be necessary to make an exception for this one sack, which would result in much confusion and might lead railroad employes to frequently deliver other sacks to the railroad mail car which should not be received there and could not be accepted for lack of room.

You undoubtedly understand that the that the railroad company employs the cheapest help the labor market affords to handle mail, and it is very difficult to make them understand anything, to say nothing of the exceptional dispatch of Canadian mial. If the publishers would include this one paper in the sack for New York & Chicago Railroad Post Office Train 45, No. 2, as suggested by Chief Clerk Gardner, it would avoid handling a whole sack in order to find it.

In specific cases delay has been occasioned, so The Times has learned, by the late arrival in Boston of Train 34 of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad which carries newspapers for Maine distribution. This train leaves this city at 2:10 A. M. and has frequently missed its connection in Boston with the Bangor & Boston line.

Much trouble for a single day was caused on last Tuesday by the enforcement of a new law requiring health certificates for horses entering New Jersey from other States. More than 600 wagons were prevented from crossing the river and in many instances mail drivers unhitched their horses and dragged their mail trucks aboard ferry boats by hand. The bulk of the mail was distributed by motor trucks but several trains were missed and delays resulted in the resorts along the New Jersey coast as well as inland.

BERNSTORFF'S WIFE SAILS.

Countess Leaves Copenhagen for the United States.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17.—The Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador to the United States, arrived here from Germany today and sailed on board the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII. for the United States.

Representatives of the American and German Legations were present at the dock.

The Countess von Bernstorff has been in Germany since August, 1913.

Change in Life of Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Premier Asquith announced today that Parliament would adjourn on Tuesday or Wednesday next until Oct. 10. In the House of Commons the Government accepted an amendment whereby the life of the present Parliament will be prolonged until the end of April instead of the end of May, as in the original bill. The bill thus amended passed its third reading

Ask yourself these questions about your poor complexion
"*Why* must I endure these unsightly pimples and blotches?"
"*How* do other girls keep their skins clear and make themselves welcome where I am avoided?"
"*Isn't* there some way to improve my complexion that will not cost more money and time than I can afford to spend?"
You can give yourself this answer: "I believe the simple, but thorough, daily use of Resinol Soap, aided perhaps by a little Resinol Ointment, will be all you need to restore your unattractive skin to its natural healthy beauty. Don't worry—act!"
For free sample cake, write to Dept. 39-R, Resinol, Baltimore, but all toilet counters sell
Resinol Soap

ARMS SALES CAUSED CLASH.

Casualties in Cheng-Chiatun Attack Totaled Sixty-five.

PEKING, Aug. 17.—Chinese officials assert that the clash on Aug. 13 at Cheng-Chiatun between Japanese and Chinese soldiers was caused by the resistance of Japanese arms peddlers whom the Chinese endeavored to expel from Mongolia to prevent them selling weapons to Mongolian outlaws. The right of Japanese troops to enter Mongolia is denied by the officials.

The casualties in the encounter totaled fifty among the Chinese and fifteen among the Japanese, ten of the Japanese having been killed.

The first visit paid by Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese Minister at Peking to the Chinese Foreign Office was for the purpose of discussing the Cheng-Chiatun affair.

Prince Nicholas Koudacheff, the Russian Minister, has protested to the Foreign Office against delegates from Outer Mongolia sitting in the Chinese Parliament, alleging this to be a violation of the spirit of the Russo-Chinese treaty granting autonomy to Outer Mongolia.

A Tokio dispatch on Aug. 15 told of an attack by Chinese troops upon the Japanese garrison at Cheng-Chiatun, adding that the Japanese barracks had afterward been besieged by the Chinese soldiers and that reinforcements were being sent from Japanese garrisons elsewhere.

TWO DROWN WHILE BATHING

Engineer Missing After Boat Overturns in East River.

Daniel C. Carrigan, 12 years old, of 35 Nicholson Street, Newark, was drowned while bathing in the Morris Canal yesterday. He was using water wings, and had gone beyond his depth, when they slipped from him and he went under.

Gabriel Lachbros, 23 years old, of 831 Second Avenue, Manhattan, was drowned yesterday while bathing off Ninety-ninth Street, Rockaway Beach. His body was found about a mile from the spot where he disappeared.

A pile of clothes which have been partially identified as belonging to William Eichenberg of 60 West Twentieth Street, was found on Wednesday on the shore of the Hudson River near Stony Point. Eichenberg was 65 years of age, and has been missing for more than a week. It is believed that he went in swimming and was drowned.

Harry Bartlett, 14 years old, of Main Street, Dobbs Ferry, narrowly escaped drowning yesterday while swimming off the railway dock. He was rescued by William Howell, a baggagemaster.

Howard Fielding, 30, of 292 West Fourth Street, Manhattan, is believed to have been drowned last night off Pier 9 at the foot of Clark Street, Brooklyn. Fielding was an engineer employed by the Flynn-O'Rourke Construction Company, which is working on the tubes under the East River at the foot of Montague and Clark Streets. eH went out with his assistants, James Crilly of Harrison, N. J., and Otto Olsen of 66 East 144th Street, to make soundings from a rowboat off Clark Street. The boat was overturned by the swell from a Sound steamer. The assistants were saved.

Schooner, Ashore, Total Loss?

BABYLON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The small, two-masted schooner Emma Overton ran aground close to shore on Oak Island beach off Cedar Island last night and is leaking. She will probably be a total loss. She is coal laden and was bound from one of the New Jersey coal ports to Point of Woods. Captain Overton was hit by the boom as it swung over when the schooner ran aground. He was thrown into the water, apparently partly stunned, but Joseph Newman of the Bronx, a cottager, who was on the beach, swam to the Captain and brought him ashore. He is being cared for at the Hotel Wessell. The mate also swam ashore through the breakers.

GOMPERS TO SHERMAN.

Labor Federation, He Says, Is the Target of Illinois Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor today wrote a letter to Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois in which he replied to the latter's attack on him in the Senate this week. Mr. Sherman said that Mr. Gompers was a public nuisance and intimated that he should have been indicted with the "Indianapolis dynamiters." The Illinois Senator said also he was responsible for his statements in the Senate and elsewhere.

Wrote Mr. Gompers to Mr. Sherman: "I shall not undertake here to make answer to your misrepresentations of me; your wilful, malicious, false, and unwarrantable accusations and insinuations; they may well be left for discussion at some other time. But there is not a word I have uttered, nor an action I have taken, but which has been directed and approved by the American Federation of Labor and its great rank and file."

Mr Gompers added that the only inference from Senator Sherman's attack was that it was not upon him personally but upon the policy, principals, and activity of the federation.

Senator Sherman is accused by Mr. Gompers of having talked for political effect. He denied that he had ever attempted "and do not now attempt" to deliver the vote of any man or group of men.

"I am thankful that I was not included either with the 'Indianapolis dynamiters' or with any others. I imagine that you ought to be thankful that you were not indicted with bank defaulters, trust speculators, and other buccaneers in the industrial and commercial field; simply because you believed in their innocence is no grounds for your indictment, no more for mine when the 'Indianapolis dynamiters' declared their innocence and I believed them to be innocent."

Mr. Gompers referred to a call from Mr. Sherman "to answer like a man." "I accept your challenge," says Mr. Gompers, "and will meet you in any public forum that you may designate, whether in Washington or in the metropolis of the State you represent (Chicago) in order that the people 'may be given a chance' to judge as to the justice of your attack."

ST. LOUIS TO HEAR WILSON.

President Will Speak in the Coliseum, Where He Was Renominated.

Among the few speeches that President Wilson is to make during the campaign, one will be in the Coliseum at St. Louis, where he was renominated last June. This was announced at the Democratic National Committee headquarters yesterday.

The President will address the members of the National Association of Life Underwriters there at its twenty-seventh annual convention on Sept. 20. It is understood that the President will confine his remarks to the relation of life insurance to American economics, and will not touch upon politics.

ADVERTISEMENT.

More daylight follows the brush
More profit for you follows the daylight
Barreled Sunlight will increase daylight in your plant 10% to 15%. Gives a permanent, gloss tile-like surface that stays white longest. Made also as a flat wall paint for office and hotel use.
If you want to increase output, prevent accidents, reduce light bills and spoilage, see U. S. Pat. on, send for free booklet, "More Light!"
U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT COMPANY
Providence and New York
THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ADVERTISEMENT.

FLAGLER HOUSE
FLEISHER & MORGENSTERN, Proprietors, Fallsburgh, N. Y.
Submit the following statement from Board of Health:
FRANK W. LAIDLAW, M. D.
HEALTH OFFICER OF THE TOWN OF FALLSBURGH
HURLEYVILLE, N. Y.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
This certifies that we have inspected conditions at the above house and find the sanitary conditions satisfactory. The children have been inspected and none have been found suffering from any illness. We wish to assure all concerned that no epidemic exists in the town of Fallsburgh, that newspaper accounts are not to be relied upon, and that the Flagler is in our opinion a much safer place for children at the present time than Greater New York.
Applications for Labor Day will receive prompt attention.
Frank W. Laidlaw M.D.
Health Officer, Town of Fallsburgh.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong
$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a. m.
Atlantic City
$2.50 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Wednesday, Aug. 23
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Leave Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.05 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

Windsor Furniture Co., Inc.
DINING ROOM and BEDROOM
FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE
Our Prices Are Always Lower Than the So-called August Sale Prices.
33-35 W. 46, N. Y. Tel. Bryant 2775

To Our Patrons:

The diminishing margin of profit per quart of milk handled by our Farm Products Division, which margin of profit for the year ended June 30th, 1916, was but two and six-tenths (.0026) mills per quart, has forced us to make certain price adjustments.

In order that the producer, consumer and all interested in the fluid milk problem may know the real situation we print herewith the true story of last year's accomplishment in our Eastern Territory. These figures have been certified by Haskins & Sells, a firm of certified public accountants, of national reputation, a copy of whose certificate follows. These figures are final and should be the accepted guide to all interested rather than any preliminary figures given in interviews.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company

STATEMENT OF AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED, CLASSIFIED COST, AND NET PROFIT REALIZED PER QUART OF FLUID MILK HANDLED BY THE FARM PRODUCTS DIVISION IN EASTERN TERRITORY DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916.

PRICE RECEIVED	$ .0803
COST:	
Milk	$ .0369
Factory Expense	.0126
Freight	.0072
Selling and Delivery Expense	.0201
General Expense	.0009
Total Cost	.0777
NET PROFIT	$ .0026
PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON NET SALES	3.25%

ACCOUNTANTS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books and accounts of Borden's Condensed Milk Company for the year ended June 30, 1916, for the purpose of compiling the foregoing statement, and

We Hereby Certify that the results shown are correct. The figures of Cost include no charges for Taxes, Insurance, or Interest on Capital Invested in this division of the Company's business.

(Sgd.) HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1916.

In endeavoring to meet this situation the management has thought best to adjust prices of those products which least affect the majority and which constitute the minor portion only of our sales.

It is not our intention to make any increase in the price of our regular nine cent quart bottle of milk unless confronted by conditions not now existing.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.
Farm Products Division
H. N. HALLOCK, Vice-President.

GEN. O'RYAN PRAISES HEALTH OF TROOPS

Cites Figures to Show New York Guard's Sick Rate Is Under 2 Per Cent.

HAY AFIRE, MEXICANS FLEE

Three Hiking Regiments Have Only Ten Men Overcome on the Day's March.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 17.—That reports about a large percentage of sickness in the New York division were false was shown by a statement issued by Major Gen. O'Ryan today, pointing out, as already reported, that the rate of illness in the camps here was lower than 2 per cent. General O'Ryan's statement reads:

"The health of the New York division, due to the character of its personnel, its discipline and the rigid rules regarding liquor, is so remarkable that the official reports concerning the sick rate should be of interest not only to the men of the division, but to those misguided and emotional persons at home who have been breaking into the press about conditions on the border."

The figures given by General O'Ryan today indicate that the highest sick rate was that of July 27, when 2.77 men out of every 100 were ill. After the first few days of August and down to the present time the rate has been that hitherto attainable only by well-seasoned troops.

To appreciate these figures it should be known that they include sick of every character, whether in camp or field hospitals, regimental infirmaries or sick in quarters. They include also all minor injuries, such as kicks, cuts and sprains, in fact, anything that even temporarily renders a soldier unfit for duty.

The figures for August, showing the percentage of sickness, are appended to the statement. They are as follows:

Aug. 1, 245; Aug. 2, 242; Aug. 3, 202; Aug. 4, 193; Aug. 5, 190; Aug. 6, 188; Aug. 7, 162; Aug. 8, 144; Aug. 9, 131; Aug. 10, 130; Aug. 11, 136; Aug. 12, 140; Aug. 13, 124; Aug. 14, 125.

That the condition of the men is good and that they are rapidly becoming acclimatized is shown in the low percentage of heat prostrations in the regiments on march, officers think. Except for thirty-six men incapacitated on the first day of the march, as reported to headquarters by officers of the Fourteenth Regiment, there have been few prostrations and little sickness among the hikers.

Few Men Drop Out in March.

The Fourteenth Regiment, tramping more than six miles over a road difficult to travel, dropped only five men from its ranks on the way from Alton to Sterling's ranch today. Three of those men were among the thirty-six who fell yesterday. Taking a more difficult lap from Mission to Alton, about six miles, the Seventy-first Regiment had only four men incapacitated. One man became ill before he left camp and was forced to ride in the ambulance to the new camp.

Two were prostrated by heat and another had stomach trouble. Only one man fell out of the 1,650 in the Third Regiment, marching the three miles from Pharr to McAllen, and Colonel Edgar A. Jennings said he thought his men would complete the hike with few cases of illness and few heat prostrations.

There has been no suffering among the regiments because of lack of water. The Seventy-first Regiment has water tanks mounted on motor trucks as well as an 8,000-gallon railroad car that will follow the unit to the end of the branch railroad at Monte Christo or until the end of tomorrow's march. Then it will bring water to the end of the line to fill the trucks if extra water is needed. There is an ample supply at Sterling's ranch, near Monte Christo, where the Fourteenth camped tonight.

Believing that the large number of prostrations in their regiment was due to excessive drinking of water on the march, the officers of the Fourteenth were advised by Major John J. Lyons, chief medical officer, to tell the men to drink less today and to wait until they got into camp. As a result few fell out. Although they had had salty bacon for breakfast, the men of the Seventy-first took the advice of their officers and did not drink much until they reached Alton.

The motor cycle squad of the Seventy-first had more trouble in making the short march today than did the common foot soldiers. In every rough spot along the six miles from Mission to Alton motor cycle men were seen tinkering with their machines, vainly trying to get just one chug or two out of them. Few reached camp before late afternoon, and it is possible this squad will return afoot.

Two Injured in Cycle Crash.

Corporal Brickwedel of the squad was riding along the road from McAllen to Mission yesterday when his machine struck a rut, stopped, and toppled over. Private Weintz, who was behind the leader, did not have time to turn out, and ran into the wrecked machine. Both were injured slightly, and Sergeant Bernard A. Law ordered them back to the McAllen camp.

The field bakery has begun to issue "war bread" to the regiments on the march, more than 6,000 pounds being sent out yesterday. Since this ration is richer than the "garrison unk," having more lard, sugar, and salt, the issue is one-third less than the ordinary ration. It will keep for an indefinite period.

The Seventh Regiment today received its Federal pay for July, but it has not yet received either State or regular army pay for June. After the Third had struck camp near divisional headquarters, at McAllen, the men lined up and received their State pay from Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury. Thus the Third is the first hiking regiment to receive its money.

The fire call, that, next to the call to arms, is supposed to put the hurry into soldier camps, was sounded today, when eighty tons of hay, valued at $1,400, burned up near General O'Ryan's headquarters. The guard at headquarters turned out and pushed a long string of freight cars out of the way, one by one.

About fifty Mexicans, who were unloading freight cars near the fire, became frightened, and some fled, for, as usual, suspicion fell on them. It was said a carelessly dropped cigarette was responsible, however.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17. — Eight deaths from sickness among the regular and National Guard troops on the border during the week ended Aug. 12 are disclosed in statistics made public today at the War Department. Medical officers regard the death rate as exceptionally low, since it covers a total force of approximately 140,000 in field camps.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS MUST BE RENOUNCED

Mexican Decree Makes It Impossible for Them to Own Property There Otherwise.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 17.—An official decree, issued today, provides that all foreigners who intend to acquire public lands, mineral lands, or water rights, or who seek permission to exploit oil lands, timber lands, or fisheries, must make formal declaration before the Department of Foreign Relations that they renounce treaty rights and are to be considered to have only the same privileges as Mexicans. They are to incur the same obligations as Mexicans, and to renounce the right to demand protection of their Governments.

When questioned regarding the extent and effect of the decree, officials would only point to its preamble, in which General Carranza said that as foreigners had the same rights under the law as Mexicans, it was only right that they should bear the same responsibilities, and this previously had not been the case.

Foreign companies will be unable to acquire rights to such properties until they have made the same declaration. Not even a permit for exploration will be issued until this regulation has been complied with. Titles to such properties, and all contracts and documents referring to them must contain this clause or they will be void.

Proceedings already entered upon by foreigners with the Government, referring to such properties remain in their present status until the declaration is made. If this is not done within four months the persons or companies concerned will be considered to have withdrawn their petitions or proceedings.

This decree supplements the similar measure promulgated recently regarding the formation of foreign companies. The Government has ceased to issue permits to explore oil lands pending codification of laws on the subject.

It was also made known today that General Carranza would shortly issue a decree establishing a criterion for determining which properties confiscated by the Government shall be returned to the owners and which shall be finally taken over by the Government. The standard will be based upon the political or criminal activity of the owners against the Government. The culpability of the highest leaders, such as Generals Huerta, Diaz, and Mondragon, is considered such as to make the chances of their property reverting to them or their heirs negligible.

Properties of persons of no great political responsibility are being returned, among such being those of Señora Sofia Romero Rubio Elizaga, sister-in-law of the late Porfirio Diaz.

The joint commission which will make an inventory of the Mexican Railway preparatory to the return of the line to its stockholders by the Government will begin work Aug. 21. Material necessary for the operation of the line by the company will be loaned by the Government until the company can replace it. Cars belonging to the company and now being used by other lines will be returned. After Sept. 1 a reciprocal charge of 50 cents Mexican gold daily will be made for the use of the cars.

As it is impossible for the company to run night trains at present, the Government will use the company's Pullmans for a year unless the Government can make arrangements for cars with Pullman Company.

Foreign Minister Aguilar said today that he had received assurances from Washington that the American delegates to the international conference between Mexico and the United States would be chosen within the next three or four days. The question of a successor to the late Juan N. Amador as sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations was under consideration, said the Foreign Minister, but he was not prepared to disclose the names of the men suggested.

Wants Carrizal Fight Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 17.—A report was received at Fort Bliss today from St. Louis that Mrs. Harry Boyd, widow of Captain Boyd, killed at Carrizal, has asked the War Department to make an investigation of the fight to fix the blame for the death of her husband and other soldiers killed there. The report received today said Mrs. Boyd had taken her case up with the President and would insist that the responsibility be fixed in order that her husband might be cleared of any blame and that the blame be fixed.

Plans 83-Mile Hike for Division.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 17.—The biggest practice activity of the National Guard mobilization was being planned today by General Funston and his staff. A divisional hike of all the 12,000 guardsmen encamped here, Tentative plans call for an eighty-three-mile march to the Texas capital, Austin, to start about Sept. 1.

CORNELL CONTINGENT REACHES PLATTSBURG

It Numbers But 72 Men Against the 200 Expected—Rookies Drill in Terrific Heat.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 17.—Company combat in a temperature of more than 90 degrees today gave the members of the training camp many of the experiences of a border campaign. Every company had four hours of it this morning, followed by an afternoon in the rifle galleries, and when it was over the men were ready for the afternoon swim in Lake Champlain.

The rookies are getting well hardened and used to their thirty-nine-pound packs. They stood the drilling in the hot sun today exceptionally well, the officers said, and only two or three men in the entire two regiments dropped out.

Second Lieutenant John Purroy Mitchel of Company B, Ninth Regiment, led his platoon in an advance guard formation, followed by an attack by rushes on an imaginary enemy. The Mayor's company celebrated the return from Washington of Captain John R. Kelley, its commander, and one of the most rigorous drillmasters, by a strenuous day.

Lieutenant Mitchel was instructing his platoon today in the management of their rifles when one rookie allowed his gun to drop in the dust, filling the muzzle with sand. He picked it up again quickly, but the occurence did not escape Lieutenant Mitchel's eagle eye.

"Don't do that again," the Mayor warned him. "That is one of the most unsoldierly things you could do." Then followed a lecture on the care of the rifle.

Mayor Mitchel's off hours were used up today keeping in touch with his secretary, Theodore Rosseau, to learn of the latest developments in the threatened reopening of the street railway strik. Mayor Mitchel reiterated tonight his intention not to return to New York to take any part in the discussion unless, perhaps, the means of settlement provided in the agreement should fail.

Seventy-two Cornell men arrived today and enrolled. They are members of the military training corps at Cornell and came here late by special permission. More than 200 Cornell men were expected, and the camp authorities were surprised at the small number who came. Members of the corps said they could give no reason for the failure of the others to come.

The Cornell contingent will march to Ithaca at the end of the camp, a distance of 150 miles. In addition, they will cover fifty miles on the regular camp hike. The trip home will be made in fourteen days, of which two are Sundays, when they will rest. They will use their own equipment.

Four members of the faculty accompanied the students here. Jacob G. Schurman, Jr., son of the President of Cornell, is among the students. Those from New York and vicinity are Henrik Antell, 1,116 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn; Lewis J. Berston, Yonkers; Walter G. Blackburn, Yonkers; John R. Boyle, 2d, East Orange; C. H. Bunn, Jr., East Orange; John C. Edwards, 39 Church Street; Charles Gebhard, 219 East Eighteenth Street; Dudley R. Merrill, 1,054 East Ninth Street; Alexander Miller, 590 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; Leslie R. Schauffler, 101 Park Avenue; Henry G. Schmidt, Richmond Hill, and William E. Wright, New Rochelle.

The Cornell men brought the total number of the camp up to 3,109. Fifty-five have left since the camp started because of physical disability or for business reasons.

Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, the camp commander; Major E. L. King, and Major Halstead Dorey are the members of the board which will meet Monday to examine applicants for Second Lieutenancies.

SCIENTISTS WELCOME NEWS OF STEFANSSON

Believe His Discoveries Will Prove of Extreme Value to Commerce.

MAY SHOW NEW CONTINENT

Dr. Chester A. Reeds Says Copper Will Have to be Transported 1,780 Miles to be Available.

While hampered in their expressions of opinion by the lack of a complete report concerning the activities of the southern party of the Canadian Arctic expedition, headed by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, local scientists pointed out yesterday that the work of the party, which arrived in Nome, Alaska, early on Tuesday morning, might prove of extreme value to science and commerce.

The finding of a great field of native copper in the vicinity of the Copper Mine River, in the neighborhood of Prince Albert Island, will, in the opinion of Dr. Chester A. Reeds, Assistant Curator of the Division of Geology and Invertebrate Paleontology of the American Museum of Natural History, not only prove of great value to the business world, but it will afford scientists an opportunity for displaying their ingenuity in finding an outlet from a region that is still unopened in a commercial sense.

As for science, the observations and charts of the party should prove valuable, in Dr. Reeds's opinion, in determining the direction of the movement of winds in the northern polar region, as well as tidal phenomena. Further than this, Dr. Reeds ventured the opinion that the observations of the party along the lines of tide and wind might go a long way in proving or disproving the theory that an unknown continent existed in the great unexplored region north of Alaska and west and northwest of Greenland.

The existence of such a continent, he said, which might be of a nature similar to that of Greenland, might be more or less accurately determined by scientific knowledge concerning the traits of the wind. The tendency of cold air, he asserted, was to travel in the direction of warm areas, hanging close to the surface of land and water until it has become the heated air to rise of its own volition. In view of the existence of a "low" area to the southwest of Alaska, Dr. Reeds thought that a discovery by the explorers of strong cold winds pouring down from the unexplored region might mean the existence of an ice-bound body of land like Greenland. Until more definite reports were available, however, there could be nothing but conjecture on this point.

When asked by a TIMES reporter how the copper fields in the Copper Mine River region might be opened to commerce, Dr. Reeds replied that two routes might be worked out, but that either could only be used during the open season; that is, during August and a part of September. For a western passage he traced a route from the mouth of the Copper Mine River through the Dolphin and Union Straits from Coronation Bay, past Cape Parry, across Beaufort Sea, (ships always keep out to sea and across this water,) past Point Barrow, and around the west coast of Alaska into Nome. From Nome it would be necessary to go on to Seattle in order to obtain sufficient facilities for shipment by rail.

Concerning the length of this route, Dr. Reeds estimated that from the mouth of the Copper Mine River to Point Barrow would be about 1,100 miles; from Point Barrow to Cape Lisburne, Alaska, about 300 miles more, and from there about 200 more miles to the edge of the arctic circle in Bering Strait. From that point to Nome would add about 150 miles, completing a journey approximately 1,750 miles long. He would not risk an opinion regarding the possible cost of freighting copper ore over the route outlined.

A second route, approximately 1,8000 miles long was traced vit Baffin Bay. This way led between Victoria Land and the Dominion of Canada, through the Dease Strait, across the Queen Maud Sea, through he Victoria and Franklin Straits into Peel Sound, and from there through Barrow Strait into Baffin Bay. From Baffin Bay the route led down the east coast of Labrador to a point like St. John's, Newfoundland.

Dr. Reeds spoke highly of the scientific value of the detailed survey of the coast line made from the Cape Parry Peninsular to Stefansson Bay by Mr. Chipman, the chief topographer of the party, and J. J. O'Neil, a geologist of Ottawa, and from there to the mouth of the Rae River by J. R. Cox, a topographer of Ottawa. The inaccessibility of the region, the difficulty of obtaining sufficient food, and the other hardships to be endured had previously militated, he said, against a detailed study of the region. While ships had been in that part of the Great North more frequently than in some others, perhaps, the original survey by Sir John Franklin, made in the course of a hurried canoe trip, had been about the best authority science had had heretofore regarding the nature of the region. The detailed topographical and geological surveys made by Messrs. Cox and O'Neil, according to Dr. Reeds, were expected to prove of extreme value to the scientific world when they were made known in full.

URGES A DEFENSE BOARD.

Navy League Wants Co-ordination in Building New Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—In the current issue of its official organ, "Sea Power," the Navy League of the United States goes on record in a leading editorial article in favor of the creation of a National Defense Commission.

"The Navy League," says the article, "is moved to its vitals when it contemplates the expenditure of $500,000,000 in building a fleet which has not been designed, and the ultimate vision of which is in an old man's mind. It believes that the most skilled organization that it is possible for a great nation to develop should take in hand the building of the new navy, and that Congress should provide the funds on the budget system.

"The Navy League believes that the plans of the Navy Department should supplement and be supplemented, by those of the War Department, and that the two should be effected largely by the national policies which rest in the hands of the State Department; that these three great departments, which have to do with war, may be co-ordinated, and that the whole problem of natinoal defense may be properly presented to Congress the league urges a National Defense Commission.

"The league holds that advancement by selection, whereby men of marked ability may gain, at an earlier age, those posts that require unusual talents, is a reform that should be initiated without delay."

Dine On Hot Evenings

on the open, breeze-swept veranda at the

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL

Stay right on over night if you wish.
Phone Coney Island 550.

WOULD ANNEX ISLE OF PINES

Residents Renew Agitation in View of Danish Project.

The proposed purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies for $25,000,000 has started a renewal of agitation by American residents of the Isle of Pines for its purchase or acquisition from Cuba by the United States. The Isle of Pines Chamber of Commerce has issued a pamphlet entitled "Isle of Pines: American or What?" The Isle of Pines Appeal, printed at Nueva Gerona, is leading the campaign for annexation.

Waiving the legal questions, the Americans argue that the United States could easily reach an agreement with Cuba which would make the island a part of the United States. This should be done, they argue, not merely in conformity with the wishes of the population of the island, but to provide the United States with a valuable naval base. On this subject the pamphlet says:

"The Isle of Pines has a commercial and strategic value too important to be ignored. It commands the Yucatan Channel, and therefore the principal trade route from our Atlantic and Gulf ports to the Panama Canal."

One way suggested as a basis of negotiation with Cuba for the possession of the island is the agreement under which Cuba agrees to lease or sell to the United States the land necessary for coaling and naval stations.

The Isle of Pines Appeal on Aug. 5 said:

"The United States Government has been negotiating for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for the sum of $25,000,000 and the sale is about to be consummated. A comparison of these three little islands with the Isle of Pines is pertinent at this time.

"St. Thomas, the largest of the group, is a single mountain ridge, thirteen miles long and ranging from one to four miles wide, with an area of about thirty-three square miles. Its only port is Charlotte Amalie, with a population of 8,500, mostly negroes. Its only point of merit is a fine harbor. St. John and St. Croix, the other two islands, are mere specks in the ocean, both together being smaller than St. Thomas. The average rainfall is forty-five inches, and earthquakes and hurricanes are frequent. The only export worthy of notice is sugar, which last year amounted to about 800,000.

"Contrast this with the Isle of Pines with its 800 and odd square miles, more than 000 of which are tillable; its magnificent climate, its modern business and financial institutions, schools, churches, &c.; its thousands of acres of citrous fruit, pineapples, and vegetables. The exports of produce alone from the Isle of Pines last season were $312,-610.15, which figures are based on the United States Custom House appraisal value, and not on the actual selling price, which was much greater. Consider the strategic position of the Isle of Pines at the entrance of the Yucatan Channel, the fine harbor at Siguanea Bay, and its other natural advantages.

"And still we must plead for recognition by the United States, our parent Government."

CONGRESSMEN VIEW PORT.

Members of Rivers and Harbors Committee See Pier Improvements.

Eleven members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives inspected the Manhattan water front yesterday forning in the police steamboat Patrol. Among others on the boat were: Acting Mayor Frank L. Dowling, E. A. Outerbridge, Chairman of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association and representative of all the leading commercial organizations in the city.

The party went on the Patrol at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street. First the Congressmen were taken to the Forty-sixth Street improvement, where piers were constructed to (and across this water,) past Point Barrow, and around the west coast of Alaska into Nome. From Nome it would be necessary to go on to Seattle in order to obtain sufficient facilities for shipment by rail.

The party went on the Patrol at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street. First the Congressmen were taken to the Forty-sixth Street improvement, where piers were constructed to accommodate liners one thousand feet long, and then up the North River to Spuyten Duyvel an dthrough the Harlem Ship Canal to the East River. After visiting Hell Gate, where blasting is to be done, the Patrol steamed slowly to Pier A, at the Battery, where the party disembarked and went in automobiles to the Chamberof Commerce at 65 Liberty Street for luncheon.

Commander E. S. Jessup, U. S. N., in the absence of Rear Admiral Usher, said in an address at the luncheon that a circle drawn around New York described the heart of the nation.

"If New York Harbor is not improved," he continued, "our efficiency in defending this territory is reduced 25 per cent. Hell Gate improvements would permit of the egress of a fleet from the navy yard. A fleet of eight dreadnoughts could tie up the Ambrose Channel, while it would require a fleet eight times as large to close up the eastern entrance to New York through Long Island Sound."

Today the committee will inspect piers in State Island, South Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Bayonne. This will complete the tour.

OPEN MORE HOMESTEADS.

h147,000 Acres Available for Settlement in Arkansas.

More than 147,000 acres of land were opened last month in Arkansas for homesteaders. The land is distributed over seventeen counties, the largest allotment in one county being about 33,000 acres. Notwithstanding the fact that these districts are hilly, they produce grain, fruits, berries, and grasses, and some districts are well timbered.

All native-born citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, and who are 21 years old or the head of a family, if they have not already exercised or forfeited their homestead right and are not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land, may take up land not to exceed 160 acres. Residence of three years and compliance with the law as to cultivation are required.

The entryman is allowed one absence in each year, not to exceed five months, but he must notify the Land Office of the date when he leaves and when he returns. After fourteen months' residence and cultivation, if he desires, he may purchase the land at $1.25 an acre by making proof that he has complied with the law.

B. Altman & Co.

YOUNG MEN'S SUIT DEPARTMENT

A Limited Number of Light-weight Suits

made of fancy homespuns, are now being offered at the greatly reduced price of

$15.00

(The sizes are incomplete but range in general from 33 to 40 inch chest)

Boys' First Long Trouser Suits

of mixtures and navy blue serge; sizes 15 to 19 years, have been greatly reduced in prices.

(Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Fifth Avenue, New York

WANTS SCHOOL USED FOR POLLING PLACE

Prof. E. J. Ward of Wisconsin Enthusiastically in Favor of the Plan.

ECONOMY THE CHIEF REASON

Suggestion Is Made That Principals Act as Voting Clerks—Roosevelt and Taft in Favor.

With the approach of another national election the question of using schoolhouses for polling places is again attracting much attention throughout the country. In a number of cities, principally in the West, the plan has already been adopted, and reports from many of the places where it has been adopted indicate that it has proved popular.

The subject of the use of public school buildings for public elections is discussed at considerable length in a pamphlet recently issued by the United States Bureau of Education in Washington. E. J. Ward of the University of Wisconsin is the author of the pamphlet. He is enthusiastically in favor of the plan.

The movement for making the public schoolhouse the polling place is a part of the first step in actual community centre development, the writer asserts.

"It was of the growth and spread of this movement and the accompanying one of using the schoolhouses as civic forums that President Wilson said: 'It must challenge to co-operation every man and woman who shares the spirit of America and appreciates the importance of visualizing the common interest,'" Professor Ward recalls, and adds: "Among the reasons why public school buildings are coming to be used for voting, perhaps the most obvious is economy. To use existing public buildings obviates the needless expense of renting private places or purchasing, transporting, setting up, retransporting, and storing special booths for this purpose. The amount of this saving tends to increase with the growing frequency of elections."

Going beyond the point of economy in his argument, however, Professor Ward asserts later in the pamphlet:

"Hope of orderly progress for the race chiefly centres in the intelligent use of the ballot. The polling place is the primary capitol in a republic. In comparison with it the City Hall, the State House, the Capitol at Washington, are secondary capitols. The polling place should have the most nobly significant housing the community can give. The public school affords this housing.

"Elections, whether for the selection of men or the decision of measures, are primarily examinations of public intelligence. Schools are the logical and natural places for the periodic testings of the common mentality. The voting machine or ballot box should be installed in the schoolhouse as the symbol of efficiency in self-goverenment—the examining instrument of the electorate's judgment and good sense.

"The public schoolhouses are so distributed as to be easily reached by all the children of each district. The distance children go each day, adults may readily go to vote. A strange disparity has existed between urban and rural communities in the size of the voting precincts as compared with school districts. As a rule, in the city there are more voting precincts than school districts. In the country generally the opposite condition exists. In general, the voting population of any community is about the same as the number of children of school age. The building that is large enough to accommodate the children is likely to be adequate for the use of the voters.

"The storing of the voting apparatus in a cellar, loft, or shed, excepting a election times, suggests an intermittant and occasional democracy, as though the people were in authority for only a day or two each year. The continuing presence of the voting instrument, permanently installed in the community capitol, proclaims the continuing authority and responsibility of the citizens.

"Not infrequently citizens fail to vote at primaries and even at elections because they do not know the location of the polling place. Everybody knows the location of the public schoolhouse in his district. Moreover, making the voting precinct and the public school district identical does away with the confusion that arises from having two units of neighborhood; a confusion in part responsible for the failure to visualize and appreciate the neighborhood, the group unit in society next in importance to the family."

Professor Ward says that Theodore Roosevelt also indorsed the plan of using schoolhouses for polling places, and quotes him as saying: "The schoolhouse ought to be the Senate Chamber of the people, where men and women come together, not as partisans, but as neighboring citizens, to hear the claims of all candidates and choose between them, and to discuss and decide public issues." Ex-President Taft, too, is quoted as having said that the scheme of using the schoolhouses for organized discussions was "not only good civic organization, but also good business." And a prominent architect is quoted as saying that some day "in the characteristic building of America, of which we have developed the nucleus in the public school, the ballot box or voting instrument will have the same relation to the whole edifice that the altar had to the structure of the mediaeval cathedral. It will be the centre about which all the rest of the structure will be planned." The writer then suggests that an improvement in the present system could be made by designating the school Principals as the voting clerks.

"The infrequency of the citizens' voting is such that voting clerkship is not, by itself, a full-time occupation," he says. "Each member of the group which in every precinct or district has hitherto rendered this service, has some private business, trade, profession, or employment as his chief vocation. The possibility that this office may be redeemed from its present demoralization and made a position of fixed responsibility and reasonable trust, depends upon finding in each neighborhood an established public office to which the responsibility for service as voting clerk may properly be added."

DANES ARE FEARING WE WILL TAKE ISLES

Continued from Page 1.

West Indies, and a similar opinion has been expressed by most men of importance here, although some are personally opposed to the sale. The party caucuses may cause an eleventh-hour shift in the situation, making it possible to conclude the sale of the islands within the next few days. Political leaders, however, regard this chance as slender.

ALLIES WATCH DENMARK.

Paris Temps Hints They May Want to be Consulted on Sale.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Temps, treating at length the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, says the question is gradually taking on larger proportions than the one between the Governments immediately concerned, and is becoming international. It points out that the Danish Finance Minister, M. Brandes, declared the Government had decided to sell the islands because it was feared they might be taken away by force.

The Temps also says that the cession of the islands by Denmark was undertaken probably with the desire of obtaining the support of the United States when the Schleswig-Holstein question is brought before the peace congress at the end of the war. The Temps adds:

"The sale of the Antilles is therefore awakening attention far beyond the frontiers of the small Scandinavian kingdom."

The Famous

Du Barry

$1.00 More Clearance Sale

ends Sat. at 1 P. M.

Every Hat—Blouse Dress—Suit—Coat must go regardless of cost

The "Dollar More" Plan
Buy any garment or hat at its original price, and another of equal value for one dollar more.

Extra Special!

Silk Dresses
Reduced to $10.
Add $1 and buy 2 for $11.

Silverbloom Suits
Reduced to $10.
Add $1 and buy any other $10 garment.

Similar reductions throughout entire stock.

The final reductions now in effect enable you to buy two garments for less than the original price of one.

392 Fifth Ave.,
Cor. 36th St.
Upstairs location
Elevator service

FRENCHWOMEN DECORATED.

History Records Many Instances of Honor Bestowed.

Seldom in the world's history does one find instances of women being decorated for valor on the battlefield, for the simple reason that opportunity for deeds which would earn for them the Victoria Cross are very few. Nevertheless, Tit-Bits says, instances can be found, and nowhere more than in France, where the heroic woman has little to complain of as regards public recognition of her services.

Since Napoleon founded the Cross of the Legion of Honor on May 19, 1802, probably a score or more women have been decorated for personal bravery in warfare, but unfortunately only one or two of their names have been preserved, as the Palace of the Legion d'Honneur was burned down during the Commune and all the records destroyed.

Napoleon himself decorated at least seven women for valor. The chief of these was Anne Biget, (Soeur Marthe,) who was a Sister of Mercy, and earned the Cross of the Legion of Honor for her devotion to the sick and wounded, in the care of whom she risked her life constantly. The other women on whom Napoleon bestowed the cross were disciples of Joan of Arc, who shared the ills and hardships of their men folk, enlisting and fighting gallantly.

Another woman earned the decoration for valor when France was fighting Germany in 1870. Mlle. Dodu, a postmistress at Pithviers, a village which had fallen into the hands of the invaders, destroyed a message which she had been ordered to transmit. For this she was court-martialed by the Germans and condemned to death. On the arrival of Prince Frederick, however, she was released, the Prince himself complimenting her on her superb courage.

Mme. Carlier, who during the massacre of the Armenians in 1895 stood, with revolver in hand, beside her husband, and valiantly defended the French Consulate at Siwas, where many refugees had taken shelter, received the French "V. C." for her heroism, as did Mme. de Rosthorn, an Austrian, who took part in the war in China in 1900, fighting gallantly in defense of the French Legation, and only retiring when seriously wounded.

GOOD SEASON FOR SEALERS.

Five Weeks' Catch on One Vessel Worth $150,000.

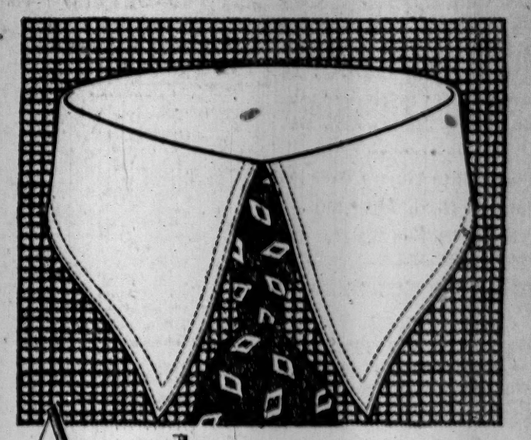
Sealing in the ice fields off Newfoundland has been particularly profitable this year, according to Dr. Reverdy V. W. Estill of Louisville, Ky., who has recently returned to the McAlpin Hotel on a five weeks' trip.

Our catch in the five weeks on the Florizell, which sailed from St. Johns, N. F., amounted to about $150,000, a third of which is divided among the crew as their wage, the balance going to the owners. Thirty-nine thousand pelts were the result of the catch, with a great quantity of oil, which is a very high grade we use on delicate machinery.

"The steamship Florizell, the hospital ship of a fleet of ten sealers, was the first to carry a medical officer, as they formerly depended on a drug clerk or male nurse to handle the cases, and their mainstay was the blue pill as a cure-all. Snow blindness, cuts, ice bruises, infective colds, and an occasional case of beri-beri, we are handled in addition to the injuries such as broken bones. We had 272 men on the Florizell, and the doctor was a busy man through the calls from other boats of the fleet.

"The large boats are not allowed to carry firearms, but must kill the seals with gaffs or clubs. We make often only three miles a day through the ice, frequently blasting a way with cartridges. The navigator stands in the barrel in front of the foremast and on sighting the seals on the ice his shout of 'whitecoats ahead' brings the men overboard for the hunt. The seals, of the Harp and Hood varieties, come down for the breeding season, and the open hunting time is from the first of March to the end of April. A baby seal, about twenty-five pounds at birth, gains seven or eight pounds a day in fat, and must be caught before it is 3 weeks old or it takes to the water and is lost to us. The skins are used for fine leather work.

"The Hood seals do not mingle with the Harp seals, but come down from the north a little later in the season and stay on the fringe of the floes. A male of this variety often weighs a thousand pounds and it takes five men to capture him. The smaller vessels may use firearms, giving them a more even chance in the chase."



Are long points your best style?

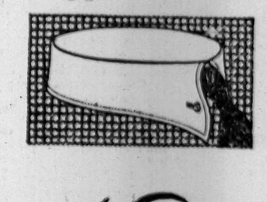
ORIGINATORS of the long-point collar! That is one of the many distinctions enjoyed by the house of Earl & Wilson.

Long-point collars now shown in the E & W line include models suitable to many types of faces. Flexwood, illustrated above, is the latest and most striking in its sweep of line and length of point. And, being made in the new E & W flexil weight, it is almost feather-light and paper-thin. An ideal starched collar for summer wear.

Then there are the E & W soft-laundered, long-point models. To the natural grace of the long-point design they add a degree of comfort all their own.

Many are finding their *best* style among the long-point E & W models. Are long-points *your* best style?

One of the long-point CLUBWOODS



E & W Collars 15 cent

EARL & WILSON

The best Style is your Style

J. M. Gidding & Co.

364-366 AND 368 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

ARE CLOSING OUT

Dresses—for Country, Street Afternoon and Dance Wear

Formerly $65 to $125—at $25 & $32

Fashionable Wraps
(For Afternoon or Evening)

Formerly $65 to $145—at $25 & $45

Remaining Summer Suits

Formerly $65, $85, $95 to $125—at $25, $35, $45

$15 to $25 Mid-season Hats—to close, $3 & $7

$10 to $18 Lingerie Blouses—to close, at $5

$10 & $12 Utility & Outing Skirts—$5

FINAL CLEARANCE PRICES ON PARASOLS—HAND BAGS—PURSES—PARIS NOVELTIES—EXCLUSIVE BATHING COSTUMES, etc

1 *almost*=5

In seven months of 1916 THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 270,019 agate lines of book advertisements—a gain of 118,039 lines over the corresponding period last year, and a volume almost equal to the combined volume of all other New York morning newspapers.

The average net paid sale of THE NEW YORK TIMES, daily and Sunday, for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 384,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

YANKEES OVERCOME INDIANS' LONG LEAD AND WIN THRILLING GAME IN NINTH

YANKS' DAN'L BOONE ALSO A PATHFINDER

Blazes Trail to Victory Over Indians in Ninth After Mullen's Hit Ties Score.

LOTS OF THRILLS IN GAME

Speaker and His Comrades Get Off to a Good Lead, but the Revitalized Cripples Catch Up.

The Yankees made a sky-rocket finish up at the Polo Grounds yesterday and beat out the Cleveland Indians by a score of 5 to 4. In doing so the nerves of a large number of folks, who are unfortunate enough not to have any vacations this year, were magnetized up to a point where they became unconsciously emotional.

The Yanks came up from the rear on the jump, and Charley Mullen, pinch-hitter, drove in a couple of runs which tied the score in the eighth. As if that wasn't excitement enough, Dan'l Boone, like his illustrious pioneer forefather, blazed the trail for victory in the last of the ninth with an unobtainable Texas leaguer to right, which sent Roger Peckinpaugh over the platter with the victory.

Understand, please, that this makes four straight victories for Bill Donovan's convalescents, and, for an aggregation which has been flirting with the hospital so much, this showing is not half bad.

Frank Baker, who may get back into the game this week, was on the coaching lines in the ninth, and it may have been his inspiration which egged the Yanks to be fearless of Morton's rifle-ball pitching. Then again, the Yankees probably read about all the players who had been recalled, and the dread of their returns may have filled with fear the hearts of the few uninjured players who are left.

Genial Jim Dunn, who owns the Cleveland Club, and the man who had the audacity—and also the roll—to pay $50,000 for Tris Speaker, was among the spectators. Just to show what a good loser he is, he didn't mention anything about the work of the umpires after his team was defeated. There are a few managers who would have blamed it on the signs on the wall, the bad umpiring, the closely clipped grass, or even the absence of a cooling breeze.

Coveleskie, the Younger, Starts.

Stanley Coveleskie, one of the famous pitching brothers from Shamokin, Pa., did most of the twirling for the Indians, but he was pounded out of the box in the eighth and gave way to Guy Morton, who uncorked a fast ball which almost blistered the Yanks. Ray Fisher held up the New York end of the pitching until he was taken out for a pinch-hitter in the ninth. The Yankees out-hit Cleveland but they didn't make the best use of their many bingles. They pulled only five runs out of fourteen hits.

The Indians got one in the first, when Graney singled and went down on Chapman's sacrifice. Speaker's single, which just got away from Gedeon, sent Graney to third and he scored when Smith hit to Shooter at second. In the second, Wambsgans walked, went to third on Turner's double to left, and counted on Howard's long sacrifice fly.

The Yankees got one of these runs back in the third, when Fisher doubled to left and scored on Pipp's single. They had a glorious chance to get more tallies in the sixth but fell down in the face of the great support which Cleveland gave to Coveleskie. Peckinpaugh, Pipp and Baumann singled successively and filled the bases. Nunamaker was sent in as a pinch-hitter for Gedeon and he sent a long fly to Elmer Smith in right field. Peckinpaugh tried to score after the catch, but a beautiful throw home by Smith cut him down at the plate. Miller then lifted to Turner and the chance was gone. Boone took Gedeon's place at second, so it was just as well that Nunamaker was sent in to bat, even if he did hit into a double play. It made room for Boone, the day's hero.

In the early part of the sixth the Indians got their third run on doubles by Graney and Chapman. In the seventh their fourth run came when, with two out, Ivan Howard tripled and scored on a single by O'Neill.

Mullen's Stickwork Ties Score.

The big excitement of the game came in the eighth. Baumann and Boone went out without a struggle, and Miller singled to centre. Walters was safe when he rolled to third. Chapman throwing wildly to first. Charley Mullen was then summoned as a pinch hitter. The crowd gave Charley plenty of encouragement, and he adjusted his belt, fixed his cap, knocked the dirt from his cleats, and faced Mister Coveleskie. He streaked a double close to the left field foul line and Miller and Walters pushed over the plate and tied the score at 4 to 4.

Coveleskie was subtracted from the game by Manager Lee Fohl, and Guy Morton came upon the scene with a world of speed. Magee hit the ball to Turner, and by smart base-running he beat out Terry's throw, Mullen going to third. Mullen and Magee tried to work a delayed double steal, and Mullen was run down between third and the plate.

Shawkey retired the Indians in the first of the ninth, first scaring everybody by passing Turner on four straight balls. Morton, in the last of the ninth, turned on full steam, and High grounded out, Wambsgans to Howard. Peckinpaugh was patient and walked. After Pipp had fanned Baumann hit a single between first and second, sending Peckinpaugh to second. Then Boone produced his Texas League gem to right and Peck counted with the winning run. The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	5	0	3	1	0	Graney,rf	4	2	2	3	0
High,lf	5	0	1	1	0	Chapman,ss	2	0	1	2	2
Pfeffer,ss	3	1	2	2	1	Speaker,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	5	0	2	13	3	Smith,lf	3	0	0	3	1
B'mann,3b	5	0	2	2	0	Wambs'a,ss	2	1	0	0	5
Gedeon,2b	2	0	0	1	1	Turner,2b	4	0	1	3	3
aNuna'ker	1	0	0	0	0	Howard,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Boone,2b	2	0	1	0	2	O'Neill,c	4	0	1	4	1
Miller,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Coveles'e,p	3	0	1	0	0
Walters,c	4	1	0	4	2	Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher,p	3	2	2	0	1						
bMullen	1	0	1	0	0	Total	29	4	8	*20	12
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	40	5	15	27	19						

*-Two out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Gedeon in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Fisher in eighth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Peckinpaugh.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	5	
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	

Two base hits—Turner, Fisher, Craney, Chapman, Mullen. Three base hit—Howard. Stolen base—Baumann. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Howard. Double plays—Pipp and Baumann, Smith and O'Neill. Left on bases—New York, 11; Cleveland, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Shawkey, 1; off Coveleskie, 1; off Morton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 12 hits, 2 runs in seven and two-third innings; off Morton, 3 hits, 1 run in one inning; off Fisher, 8 hits, 4 runs in eight innings; off Shawkey, no hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Fisher, 2; by Coveleskie, 2; by Morton, 1. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Owens.

Eastern League.

Portland, 1; Hartford, 0.
New London, 1; New Haven, 0.
(First game.)
New Haven, 3; New London, 4.
(Second game.)
Lynn, 11; Bridgeport, 10.
Lawrence, 2; Worcester, 1.
Springfield, 2; Lowell, 0.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 2; Mobile, 1.
Little Rock, 6; Atlanta, 2.
Birmingham, 3; Memphis, 1.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 7; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(Second game.)
Detroit, 11; Washington, 6.
(First game.)
Detroit, 8; Washington, 4.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 1; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	65	46	.586
Cleveland	62	50	.554
Chicago	63	51	.553
Detroit	62	53	.539
St. Louis	61	53	.535
New York	59	52	.532
Washington	52	58	.473
Philadelphia	23	84	.215

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	64	38	.627
Boston	59	40	.596
Philadelphia	61	42	.592
New York	52	51	.505
Pittsburgh	46	56	.451
Chicago	48	60	.444
St. Louis	47	64	.423
Cincinnati	43	69	.384

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
(Two games.)
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

SUPERBAS SUBDUE PIRATES.

Handily Take Opening Game on Final Trip West by 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—The Brooklyn Dodgers made a fine start today in their final Western trip for the 1916 pennant by defeating the Pirates easily by the score of 5 to 1. Big Ed Pfeffer avenged the beating he received at the hands of Young Al Mamaux at Ebbets Fields a week ago Saturday by turning the tables. It was hot enough for Mamaux while he was in the box, and he was glad to go to the showers after the fourth inning.

The Robins played like coming champions this afternoon, and backed up Pfeffer's pitching with some splendid defensive performances, and took advantage of every opening allowed by the Buccaneers. Zack Wheat continued his batting spurt by slamming the ball for two doubles and a triple, and made each of his three blows tell in the run column.

Although Pfeffer fanned three times there was once that he did not, which was in the fourth inning, when his triple over Carey's head was the undoing of Kid Mamaux. Chief Meyers regained his batting eye, and lined out a single and a double, both of which aided in the scoring by his mates.

The Superbas started after Mamaux early in the game, for in the first inning, with one man gone, Stengel lined a sharp single to left, and in a moment was over the plate on Wheat's stinging triple to the right field fence. Two runs reached base in the next inning, but Mamaux fanned Pfeffer and saved the situation. In the third inning Wheat doubled to centre with one man down, but he got no further. The real blow fell upon the Pirates in the fourth inning, and it settled the issue.

Mowrey, who coaxed a walk, was almost caught napping at first. He was saved, however, when Johnston dropped Mamaux's perfect throw, which enabled Mowrey to make a safety by diving when fouled to Fischer, but Meyers doubled to left, scoring Mowrey, and the Indian also tallied when Pfeffer hit the ball to the flag pole for three bases.

Jimmy Johnston emulated the pitcher with a three-base blow to right centre, scoring Pfeffer with the third run of the inning. Stengel fanned, and Wheat also failed to produce anything.

The Dodgers faced a recruit pitcher in the fifth inning, Billy Evans, from the North Carolina League, and he held them safe in the four innings in which he officiated. They got one hit off him in the eighth, and this produced a tally through some very bad playing by the Pirate infield.

Mowrey singled past third and when Olson hit to Shultz an easy double play was in sight, but the second baseman threw the ball past McCarthy to left field, and both men were safe. When Fischer took the return he also threw wild to second, and Mowrey scored. Kantlehner pitched the ninth inning, and although Wheat got his second double in this frame, his mates failed to send him over.

The Pirates made a near score in the third inning, when McCarthy led off with a double. However, he stayed on second while Fischer filed to Jimmy Johnston. Then he attempted to score on Mamaux's sharp safety to centre, but a good throw by Johnston got him at the plate. In the seventh inning Shultz led off with a single to centre field, went to second when Hinchman coaxed a walk, and scored on McCarthy's single to right field.

The Buccaneers had two men on bases in the fourth and eighth innings, but Pfeffer tightened up. He was really never in danger of losing the game after the fourth inning. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Johns'n,cf	5	0	1	4	1	Baird,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Stengel,rf	5	1	1	4	0	Carey,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Wheat,lf	5	0	3	2	0	Schulte,lf	3	1	2	2	0
McCarty,1b	5	0	0	8	0	H'chman,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	4	5	Shultz,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Mowrey,3b	3	2	1	0	1	W.J'ston,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Olson,ss	3	0	0	3	1	McC'thy,ss	3	0	2	1	2
Meyers,c	4	1	2	2	1	aSchmidt	1	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer,p	4	1	1	0	0	Fischer,c	1	0	0	8	0
						Mamaux,p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	37	5	9	27	9	Evans,p	1	0	0	0	0
						bCostello	1	0	1	0	0
						Kantleh'r,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	1	6	27	1

a-Batted for McCarthy in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Evans in eighth inning.
Errors—Olson, Shultz, W. Johnston, Fischer.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	5	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	

Two-base hits—Wheat (2), Meyers, McCarty. Three-base hits—J. Johnston, Wheat, Pfeffer. Stolen base—Cutshaw. Left on base—Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on error—Pittsburgh. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2; off Mamaux, 2; off Evans, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 6 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Mamaux, 7 hits, 4 runs in four innings; off Evans, 1 hit, no runs in four innings; off Kantlehner, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1; by Mamaux, 3; by Evans, 3; by Kantlehner, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and O'Day.

Back Salary Claim Is Denied.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—The National Baseball Commission here today denied the claim of Player William Bailey for $1,200 alleged back salary. Bailey based his claim on the difference between his salary of $3,000 when with the Chicago National League Club and that of $1,800 with the Toledo Club to which he was released by Chicago.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 6; Louisville, 2.
Indianapolis, 3; Kansas City, 2.
Minneapolis, 4; Toledo, 3.
(First game.)
Toledo, 5; Minneapolis, 4.
(Second game.)
St. Paul, 5; Columbus, 0.

SINGLE RUN BEATS THE JADED GIANTS

Cubs Continue Where the Phillies Left Off—Kauff Retires for a Pinch Hitter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Cubs today exhibited a team made up of substitutes—pitchers, Federal Leaguers, and others—but they beat the Giants. The score was 1 to 0. Beating the Giants has been a popular pastime since those talented operatives turned their faces westward. They're jaded Giants so far on this, their third, Western crusade. Their batting is languishing, and they are diffident and spiritless. They've lost their last five games and have been blanked in three of them.

Zimmerman and Williams, two of Tinker's best hitters, were absent; yet the Cubs made enough hits to win, although Sallee pitched a splendid game. The Cubs were on the bases often, sometimes through errors, but the lofty southpaw had them completely in subjugation. His curve, coming up temptingly, writhed like a rope, and after the first inning pop flies and infield stabs were the best the Cubs could do with men on bases. The home folks, however, had an antidote for Sallee. Jim Vaughn was just as capable a left hander. Jim had speed and a sharp, breaking hook. He, too, was invulnerable with men on bases. Seventeen men in all were left, nine Giants, eight Cubs.

The pitching in pinches on both sides was unusually well done; the batting at such times was unusually insipid. As a matter of fact, it looked more like a game of weak batting than of good pitching. Certain it is that time and again the attack faded to a puerile state after innings had opened with promise of scores.

Neither a new batting order nor a new training regulation for the Giants acted as a brace for them. Fletcher was moved up ahead of Kauff. They did nothing in their new niches, and the ninth inning saw Kauff—Kauff, the renowned wielder of the flail—removed for a pinch hitter. True, it was a logical move, because Benny is a left-handed batter and Vaughn a southpaw pitcher, but it was something of a comedown for the batting monarch of the late Federal League.

The new regulation requires all Giants to be out of bed by 8 o'clock. It went into effect this morning. Maybe that's why several of the Giants slept on the field this afternoon. If they didn't sleep they were at least not wide awake. They did a little booting and muffing and slow fielding, although their errors cost nothing. Sallee in the third inning was caught napping at third base with nobody out and thereby flitted away the Giants' best opportunity to win the game.

Sallee's only pass was to Zeider in the first inning, and it resulted in the only run of the game. With two out, Mollwitz doubled and brought in Zeider.

There was a time in the Giants' half of the fifth, when one Chicago run didn't appear to amount to much. Sallee made a two-base hit with nobody out. Burns singled and put Sal on third, and still nobody was out. Presently, however, there was somebody out. Elliott tapped a throw to Zeider who slapped the ball on Sallee while the latter was far astray from his moorings. This untimely demise of Sal not only knocked a rally sky-high, but it provoked McGraw to caustic comment. Errors by Doyle in the third put two Cubs on bases with nobody out, but Sal could pitch if he couldn't run bases and he wheedled flies from the next three batters. In three other innings he was quite as skilful in rescuing his team when in chancery.

The same Elliott that nipped Sallee at third stopped other Giants on the bases. He threw uncommonly well and once picked off Doyle stealing. His sharpshooting was one reason why the Giants did nothing in the sixth and eighth after the first man up had reached first.

A whole string of Polo Grounders batted in the ninth, but none got around. Robertson led off with an infield hit. He moved up when Holke forced Fletcher. The Giants were hitting at the first ball. Lobert walked and Zeider's fumble on Merkle crowded the sacks. Kocher grounded to Mollwitz, who threw out Robertson at the plate. Knabe tossed out Kelly.

Catcher Gibson didn't arrive today. He was due, but probably didn't get his orders in time and now is expected tomorrow. The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,2b	2	1	0	2	1	Burns,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Flack,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Mann,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Herzog,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	2	9	1	Robert'n,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Packard,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Elliott,c	4	0	2	4	3	Kauff,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Knabe,2b	3	0	1	2	4	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	3	3	Kocher,c	4	0	0	3	0
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	1	Sallee,p	2	0	1	1	2
						aLobert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	6	27	13	bKelly	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	0	7	24	11

a-Batted for Kauff in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Sallee in ninth inning.
Errors—Doyle (2), Merkle.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Two-base hits—Sallee, Mollwitz, Elliott. Sacrifice hits—Packard, Zeider. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; off Vaughn, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Sallee, 6 hits, 1 run in eight innings. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, (Robertson.) Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Vaughn, 3. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpire—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

WHITE SOX ROUT LEADERS.

Make Bevy of Hits Off Mays and Blank Red Stockings, 7 to 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Chicago turned on the champions today, shutting them out, 7 to 0. All the runs were scored off Mays in the four and one-third innings he was on the mound, Chicago obtaining five doubles, a triple, and two singles off his delivery. The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins,rf	4	2	1	1	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Weaver,ss	4	1	1	2	4	Barry,2b	4	0	1	2	3
E.Collins,2b	3	2	2	2	2	McNally,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Lewis,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Fournier,1b	3	0	0	14	0	Gainer,1b	4	0	0	15	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	3	1	0	Walker,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Schalk,c	4	0	0	6	1	Gardner,3b	3	0	1	2	2
M'Mullen,3b	3	0	0	0	2	Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Russell,p	4	1	2	0	5	Cady,c	2	0	0	1	3
						Agnew,c	1	0	0	1	0
						Mays,p	1	0	0	0	4
						Jones,p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	33	7	12	27	14	Total	30	0	5	27	18

Chicago	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	7	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Jackson, (2.) Russell, Weaver. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, McMullen. Double plays—Scott and Gainer; E. Collins, Weaver and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; off Mays, 1; off Jones, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 5 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Mays, 8 hits, 7 runs in four and one-third innings; off Jones, 4 hits, no runs in four and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (E. Collins.) Struck out—By Russell, 5; by Jones, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

Giants Recall Outfielder Thorpe.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—James Thorpe, the Indian outfielder, obtained by the Milwaukee American Association Club from the New York Nationals last Spring, was recalled today. He will report at the end of the season.

New York State League.

Scranton, 3; Harrisburg, 1.
(First game.)
Scranton, 7; Harrisburg, 5.
(Second game.)
Binghamton, 5; Utica, 0.
(First game.)
Utica, 4; Binghamton, 3.
(Second game.)
Syracuse, 7; Elmira, 6.
Albany, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 1.

TIGERS PREY ON SENATORS.

Win First by Five-Run Rally in the Tenth Inning—Second Comes Easier

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Detroit won two poorly played games from Washington today, 11 to 6 and 8 to 4. In the first, which went ten innings, thirty-two players were used. Three errors, two passes, and two singles gave Detroit five runs in the tenth inning. The second game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	1	1	2	6	Morgan,2b	3	2	1	6	1
Bush,ss	6	2	2	1	4	Milan,cf	5	2	4	2	2
Cobb,cf	6	2	3	5	0	Foster,3b	4	0	0	2	4
Veach,lf	5	1	4	1	0	Rice,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Crawford,rf	6	1	3	0	0	Shanks,ib	3	1	1	9	0
Burns,1b	4	0	2	13	1	Jamieson,lf	5	0	1	0	0
Young,2b	4	1	0	4	2	Henry,c	3	0	0	4	3
Baker,c	0	0	0	1	0	Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	4	1
Dauss,p	1	0	0	0	0	McBride,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Cun'gham,p	1	0	0	0	1	H. Harper,p	1	1	1	0	1
						cMoeller	0	0	0	0	0
						Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
						dWilliams	1	0	0	0	0
						Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	1
						eGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
						Bentley,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	48	11	19	30	18	Boehling,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Total	36	6	10	30	17

a-Ran for Spencer in tenth inning.
b-Batted for James in tenth inning.
c-Batted for H. Harper in fifth inning.
d-Batter for Ayers in seventh inning.
e-Batted for Shaw in eighth inning.
Errors—Young, Milan, Shanks, McBride.

Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	10	5—11
Washington	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0— 6

Two-base hit—Milan. Stolen bases—Crawford, Milan, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, Burns, James, Veach. Double plays—McBride, Morgan, and Shanks; Spencer, Burns, Vitt, and Bush. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Washington, 9. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off G. Harper, 2; off Dauss, 3; off Bentley, 5; off Boehling, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Dauss, 5 hits, 3 runs in three and two-thirds innings; off Dubuc, 1 hit, no runs in two and one-third innings; off H. Harper, 11 hits, 4 runs in five innings; off Ayers, 3 hits, 1 run in two innings; off James, 4 hits, 2 runs in four innings; off Shaw, 3 hits, 1 run in one inning; off Boehling, 3 hits, 3 runs in one inning; off Bentley, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Coveleskie, 0 hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By H. Harper, 2; by Dubuc, 1; by Bentley, 1; by James, 1; by Boehling, 1; by Coveleskie, 1. Wild pitch—Dubuc. Passed balls—Henry, (2.) Time of game—Two hours and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	1	1	1	2	Morgan,2b	4	0	2	1	2
Bush,ss	4	2	2	1	2	Foster,3b	4	1	2	1	2
Cobb,cf	4	2	3	2	0	Milan,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Veach,lf	3	1	0	3	0	Rice,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Crawford,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Shanks,ib	3	1	1	8	0
Burns,1b	4	0	2	6	0	Jamieson,lf	3	1	1	4	0
Young,2b	4	0	2	6	2	Ainsmith,c	3	1	0	4	1
Baker,c	3	0	1	3	0	McBride,ss	4	1	1	1	1
Dauss,p	3	1	2	0	1	Shaw,p	1	0	0	0	0
Dauss,p	3	1	2	0	1						
Cun'gham,p	1	0	0	0	1						
Total	34	8	12	24	9	Total	32	4	10	24	8

Errors—Cobb, Milan, Shanks, Jamieson, Ainsmith.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—4

Two-base hits—Cobb, (2,) Shanks, Bush. Sacrifice hits—Crawford. Double plays—Vitt, McKee, Vitt, and Young; Morgan, Shanks, and Ainsmith. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 3; off Gallia, 1; off Shaw, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 10 hits, 4 runs in six innings; off Shaw, 2 hits, no runs in two innings; off Dauss, 3 hits, 3 runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Cunningham, 1 run. Wild pitches—Dauss, (2,) Gallia. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

ATHLETICS WIN, THEN LOSE.

Take First from Browns in Tenth, but Yield in the Second.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Philadelphia broke even with St. Louis in two pitching duels here today, the home team winning the first game in the tenth inning, 4 to 3, and the visitors the second, 3 to 2. In the tenth inning of the opening contest the Athletics filled the bases with one out. Davenport took Plank's place and forced in the winning run by giving Schang a base on balls. A home run drive by Pratt in the sixth inning decided the battle between Myers and Davenport in the second game. The score:

FIRST GAME.

PHILA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Bid.	Asked.
Witt,ss	4	1	0	1	4	Shotton,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Walsh,rf	3	2	1	3	0	Miller,rf	2	1	0	1	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Sisler,1b	4	1	1	10	1
Schang,c	2	1	1	1	0	Pratt,2b	5	1	0	2	1
Lajoie,2b	4	0	1	3	4	aMarsans,cf	3	0	1	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	10	1	Severeid,c	3	0	2	5	2
McElwee,3b	4	0	2	1	3	Austin,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Haley,c	0	0	0	6	1	Lavan,ss	4	0	0	3	7
Bush,p	4	0	2	1	2	Plank,p	4	0	2	0	0
						Davenport,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	7	30	15	Total	36	3	*28	24	13

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Strunk, Sisler, Austin, Lavan, (3.)

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Walsh. Three-base hit—Sisler. Home run—Schang. Stolen base—Marsans. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Witt, Walsh. Sacrifice fly—Schang. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 2; off Davenport, 1; off Bush, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 7 hits and 3 runs in nine and one-half innings; off Bush, 8 hits and 2 runs in ten innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bush, (Miller.) Struck out—By Plank, 2; by Bush, 6. Wild pitch—Bush. Passed ball—Severeid. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	2	2	1	0	Witt,ss	4	0

REACH SEMI-FINALS AT NEWPORT

WILLIAMS YIELDS TO GRIFFIN AGAIN

Californian Repeats Longwood Victory Over Former Tennis Champion at Newport.

HURT ANKLE FAILS LOSER

Injury Prevents Him from Covering Court with Agility—Throckmorton Puts Out Niles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—An echo of the Longwood singles resounded in the invitation tennis tournament on the Casino courts today, when Richard Norris Williams, 2d, winner of the Newport event last year, faltered and fell before the attack of the sturdy little Western player, Clarence J. Griffin, who was this conqueror in the earlier meeting between the two at Boston. The former national champion had to acknowledge defeat in a four set match with the score 7—5, 6—3, 3—6, 8-6. The result came as a blow to many who had believed that Williams would be the one to face William M. Johnston in the final round. Griffin once said, "In tennis you are a star today and a dub tomorrow," but in the season's play against Williams he has thus far had the stellar role.

When Griffin triumphed over Williams in the second round of the Longwood tournament there was no question but that he had clearly outplayed a brilliant rival who was at the top of his game. There is no disposition to make light of the victory of Griffin today when it is said that Williams was far from being in condition to play such a formidable rival. The path for the ex-champion's downfall was paved by another of the Californian group yesterday. In the last set with Roland Roberts Williams slipped in attempting to cut off a passing stroke and his right ankle was severely wrenched.

When he came on the court this morning there was evidence of a weakness in the injured member, which Griffin soon made more pronounced by playing soft strokes when Williams was attempting to stay in the deep court. Both men played some excellent tennis and Griffin might have won even had conditions been more favorable to his rival, but as it was the test of skill was not entirely satisfying. Williams was fully twenty-five per cent weaker than when he played such sterling tennis against William M. Johnston in the East vs. West matches.

Niles Falls Before Throckmorton.

The defeat of Williams was not the only surprise of the day. A real flutter of excitement came when the Jersey boy, Harold Throckmorton, holder of the national clay court championship, lowered the colors of the veteran from Longwood, Nathaniel W. Niles, in a five-set encounter. Throckmorton won at 6—4, 3—6, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6, in a contest that showed the youth at his best. He was tireless before a sharp early attack by Niles, and when the latter began to show signs of fatigue as the match wore on he displayed sound tennis to force his way through to victory.

Griffin and Throckmorton by their victories advance into the semi-final round, where they have the company of William M. Johnston, the national champion, and Ichiya Kumagae of Japan. Johnston gained his bracket by scoring a rather easy victory over Watson M. Washburn, who was retired from further worry by a score of 6—2, 6—2, 6—3. As for Kumagae, his fourth-round victory was over the New Orleans expert, Douglas F. Watters. Four sets were necessary to decide the issue in this case, the score being 8—6, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4.

In the matches tomorrow Throckmorton will endeavor to withstand the assault of the champion, and Clarence J. Griffin will meet the Oriental star, Kumagae. This last-named contest bids fair to overshadow in interest the one in which the champion is to compete. Kumagae and Griffin are old rivals, and in the past the Japanese has more than held his own against the Californian.

This will be the fifth meeting of the two, and Griffin has only once carried off the honors against his rival. The last contest was in the New York State championship at Utica, and then Kumagae defeated Griffin in the final round. The Californian remarked after that match that "Kumagae has the Indian sign on me."

Williams Favorite Before Battle.

The match today between Griffin and Williams held every promise of a keen battle of the courts, but Williams was a pronounced favorite, even though he had been defeated by the Californian at Boston.

It was not generally known that Williams was suffering from a strained ankle, but the contest had not been long in progress before it was evident that something was wrong. There was not the accustomed sting to Williams's play either on service or in driving, and when he attempted to come in at the net to return a soft stroke there was a perceptible limp, the former champion endeavoring to save himself as much as possible. This condition prevailed during the entire contest.

Only at times did the Philadelphian give a flash of the brilliant play of which he is capable. There was no sureness in his work, and errors were recorded against him so often that he was in a sense lucky to save himself from a straight set victory by his rival. The champion of two years ago was particularly vulnerable to play against his back hand, and the accurate Griffin was able to pound against this weakness repeatedly. In reply Williams usually netted. The errors were by no means confined to Williams, however; in fact they were about evenly distributed during the match. Griffin made 104 and Williams 112.

Williams was deprived of some of his strongest elements of play by the fact that he could not cover court. Most of the time he elected to stay near the baseline, seldom coming in to finish off a point quickly, even when there was an evident opening for such tactics. This left the forecourt open to the Californian's easy strokes and he made good use of them. Several times Williams, when he attempted to come in, was halted by giving his ankle another wrench. A few trials convinced him that it was poor policy to struggle against the soft strokes, and those which fell unusually short he ignored entirely.

Williams Takes Lead at Outset.

Griffin started service in the opening set, and each player won on service for four games. Then Griffin was broken through in a deuce game, which his errors, two of them double faults, threw to his opponent. At this stage of the contests Williams was playing an effective game. Winning on his own service he gained a lead of 4—2.

The Californian put a bit more pace in his work, and with Williams showing a well-developed tendency to make errors, Griffin ran the set score up to 7—4 in his favor. In reply Williams began to come to the net and won the tenth game by sharp placing strokes. It was a last stand as far as this set was concerned. Four nets by Williams gave Griffin a love game, and in the next game, in which the former Harvard player was broken through, he gathered only one point.

The progress of this set showed that Williams was facing a serious situation, and that he would have to improve decidedly if he was to hold his rival at bay.

The second set, however, found a further weakening on the ex-champion's part rather than increased strength. Griffin, who was playing a heady game with a fine assortment of shots, placed the burden of court covering on his opponent and ran off to a comfortable lead. Up to 4—1 Williams's errors were a determining factor. He was finding trouble with Griffin's service, and his backhand refused to respond to his needs. The only earned points by Griffin during this time were three placements and a service ace.

Williams Stronger in Third.

Something of his old forcefulness came to Williams in the third set. He ran up a lead of 3—0, breaking through Griffin in the second game, a sharp deuce encounter. After this Griffin was not disposed to exert himself greatly. There was a distinct impression gained by his play that he was ready to allow this set to go to his rival and make his real bid for victory in the fourth set, rather than struggle in an uphill contest and perhaps lose.

Williams won at 6—3 and there was the usual seven minutes rest before the playing of the next set. This rest proved helpful to Williams and he came on the court to display more spirit in his work, but the spirit was based more on nerve than on real stamina. For five games service won, and then Williams was broken through, a double fault contributing the last point. With the score at 5—2 Williams made a wonderful brace and carried off four games in a row. In one of these he burned across three service aces. With the vantage game at his command, Williams could not stop Griffin, who took the next three games for the match.

Against Niles, Throckmorton played an excellent game. The Bostonian was puzzled at all times by the severe service of his young antagonist, but his greater experience brought him close to victory. Niles took two of the first three sets by a steady placing game, which continually forced Throckmorton out of position. Throckmorton rallied in the fourth set as Niles tired. The latter was leading at 5—0, only to have the Jersey boy even the score and run out the set. In the fifth set Throckmorton was again behind at the start, but fine control of hard dwrives won the match for him, the set going to 8—6. The point scores and summaries:

Clarence J. Griffin vs. Norris Williams, 2d.

FIRST SET.

Griffin	4	1	5	3	3	4	5	5	4	1	4	4	4—43—7
Williams	1	4	3	5	5	6	3	3	2	4	0	1	—37—5

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Griffin	12	12	8	3	3
Williams	18	14	8	1	5

SECOND SET.

Griffin	4	2	4	7	4	1	5	2	4	—33—6			
Williams	2	4	2	5	1	4	3	4	1	—26—3			

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Griffin	6	13	7	1	1
Williams	9	16	4	2	4

THIRD SET.

Griffin	0	7	3	4	2	2	4	4	1	—27—3			
Williams	4	9	5	2	4	4	1	2	4	—35—6			

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Griffin	10	16	6	2	5
Williams	12	5	10	2	2

FOURTH SET.

Griffin	5	2	5	2	5	4	4	4	3	1	1	4	5 6—51—8
Williams	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	6	5	4	4	1	3 4—48—6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Griffin	12	16	11	1	4
Williams	17	21	12	4	1

Harold A. Throckmorton vs. Nathaniel W. Niles.

FIRST SET.

Throckmorton	4	2	5	5	1	2	1	4	4	4—32—6			
Niles	1	4	3	3	4	4	4	2	1	1	—27—4		

SECOND SET.

Throckmorton	2	4	6	2	3	5	2	5	5	8	—37—3		
Niles	4	2	8	4	5	3	4	3	1	—43—6			

THIRD SET.

Throckmorton	1	5	4	1	2	2	4	3	1	—23—3			
Niles	4	8	2	4	4	4	2	5	4	—32—6			

FOURTH SET.

Throckmorton	2	1	3	4	4	4	9	4	5	4	—40—6		
Niles	4	4	5	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	—31—4		

FIFTH SET.

Th'kmorton.	6	4	5	1	3	6	4	1	4	3	4	4	4—52—8		
Niles	4	8	2	7	4	4	3	4	1	4	1	5	2 0—47—6		

CASINO CUP SINGLES.—Fourth Round—William M. Johnston defeated Watson M. Washburn, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, 6—4, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6; Ichiya Kumagae defeated Douglas Watters, 8—6, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4; Clarence J. Griffin defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, 7—5, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—Donald Lambert and C. Drummond Jones defeated Count Otto Salm and Walter L. Pate, 7—5, 13—15, 8—6; Joseph J. Armstrong and Wallace F. Johnston defeated Harry A. Mackinney and Douglas Watters, 6—0, 4—6, 6—4; William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated Richard Harte and Nathaniel W. Niles, 6—8, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round—Harry C. Johnson and Watson M. Washburn defeated Donald Lambert and C. Drummond Jones, 6—2, 6—3.

COAST STARS WIN DOUBLES.

McLoughlin and Dawson Beat Church and Davis, 4-6, 7-5, 7-5, 6-3.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 17.—Maurice McLoughlin and Ward Dawson of Los Angeles, Pacific Coast champions, will play William M. Johnston and Peck Griffin of San Francisco Aug. 28 at the West Side Club courts, New York, for the lawn tennis doubles challenge bowl. They earned that right here today by beating George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., and Willis E. Davis of San Francisco, the Eastern champions, in the final of the team elimination series, 4—6, 7—5, 7—5, 6—3.

Church and Dawson played the best tennis of the two teams, Church striving valiantly to overcome the handicap of Davis's wildness and playing a brilliant game at times. McLoughlin was not up to his old-time form. The first set went to the East, 6—4, largely on errors by McLoughlin and Dawson. Church and Davis pushed the game count to 4—0 before the Westerners got under way.

Davis then grew wild and lost the fifth game, but Church's placements made it 5—1. Davis continued wild, and the Californian pushed the game count to 4—5 before Davis settled and drove his way to the set game.

McLoughlin and Dawson evened the set count by taking the second set, Davis and Church both being wild on their base line drives. McLoughlin and Dawson gradually drove their opponents back, then placed close to the net against them. The third set was a repetition of the second, McLoughlin and Dawson winning, 7—5. Church played brilliantly, using for the first time a loose-wristed net return, but Davis's erratic smashing more than equalized Church's gains. The Pacific Coast team gained the match by winning the next set, 6—3. In this set McLoughlin showed better tennis than at any time during the day.

BARNES AND TURPIE TIE.

Each Has Card of 141 in Western Open Golf Medal Play.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17. — James Barnes of Philadelphia, former champion, and Harry Turpie of Redwing, Minn., today made a low score of 141 for the first 36 holes of the Western open golf champion at the Blue Mound Country Club. James Donaldson of Chicago made the best round of the day, scoring 68 in the morning, but he had trouble in the second round, and took 81.

Peebles and Alex Ross of Detroit tied the second place with 143, while Jack Hutchinson of Pittsburgh, national runner-up, and Walter Hagen, metropolitan champoin, tied at 144. The scores of the first ten follow:

James Barnes, Philadelphia	70	71	141
Harry Turpie, Redwing, Minn.	71	70	141
Bob Peebles, Champaign, Ill.	69	74	143
Alex Ross, Detroit	73	70	143
Jack Hutchinson, Pittsburgh	73	71	144
Walter Hagen, Rochester	70	74	144
J. O'Brien, Mansfield, Ohio	73	72	145
Cyril Walker, Wabash, Ind.	71	74	145
George Sargent, Minneapolis	73	74	147
K. G. Legerblade, Youngstown	71	76	147

ADVERTISEMENT.

PT. JUDITH WINNER OF ATLANTIC CUPS

Defeats Aiken Red Birds by 9½ to 8½ Goals in Final Polo Match at the Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 17.—To close the Polo Association's tournament at the Point Judith Club this afternoon the final game for the Atlantic Cups, the gift of William A. Hazard, was played, Point Judith winning from the Aiken Red Birds by 9½ to 8½ goals. The visitors had a handicap of five goals. The game was keen throughout and provided a fitting finish to the series of games here this season.

The Red Birds caught up with the odds they had conceded in the sixth period and led by 6 to 5½ points. However, a goal by Wanamaker, who stole away with the ball while Stevenson rode off Brown, the opposing back, closed the seventh period with Point Judith again leading by 6½ to 6. The score was tied at 8½ goals near the close of the eighth period, and an extra period seemed imminent. At this juncture Randolph, Jr., broke away with the ball and took it down the field for the decisive count.

Harry Holmes, who unexpectedly arrived on furlough from the British Army, acted as referee. In the tournaments of the Polo Association, and at the Meadow Brook Club, and at Coronado, California, Holmes gained many friends as a polo manager and referee. He had seen service in the Boer War and rejoined the army as a volunteer at the outbreak of the war, serving as Commander of the First British Aerial Torpedo Battery, and with the trench mortar artillery in France, where he must be back by Sept. 14. The score:

POINT JUDITH.	H'p.	AIKEN RED BIRDS.	H'p.
1—Stevenson	2	1—S. H. Freeman	0
2—R. Wanamaker	1	2—E. W. Hopping	6
3—F. S. P. Randolph	2	3—A. Brown	5
Back—P. S. P. Randolph, jr.	4	Back—A.M.C. Fleischmann	2
Total	9	Total	13

Point Judith—Goals earned, 5; by handicap, 5, less penalties, ½. Total—9½. Aiken Red Birds—Goals earned, 9, less penalties, ½. Total—8½. Individual goals—Hopping, (4,) Freeman, (3,) Fleischmann, (2,) Randolph, Jr., (2,) Stevenson, (1,) Randolph, Sr., Wanamaker. Penalties—Fouls against Stevenson and Hopping. Referee—Captain Harry Holmes.

NEWPORT POLOISTS WIN.

Capture Keen Match from Narragansett Team by 4 to 3 Goals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Newport defeated the Narragansett team at polo today by the score of 4 to 3 goals. Newport has won three times now, tied once, and has not yet been defeated.

J. C. Cooley scored first and put the visitors into the lead. Shaw then made two successive goals after long runs. Neither team was able to gain a decisive lead from then on, and it looked as though another tie might result, but Shaw gained a one-goal advantage in the sixth, and his teammates maintained the lead. Shaw had the honor of making all of the local team's tallies. C. V. Whitney and Cooley were the stars for Narragansett. Cooley scored two of his team's three tallies. The Narragansett quartet's defeat was due in part to an accident to J. Drake, playing back. Cogan's pony crashed into Drake's mount, injuring the latter's hip. This occurred in the first period, and though Drake was apparently suffering pain, he gamely continued. The score:

NEWPORT.	NARRAGANSETT.
1—T. Taller.	1—A. S. Burden, Jr.
2—J. Coogan.	2—C. V. Whitney.
3—A. G. Shaw, 2d.	3—J. Drake.
Back—R. E. Strawbridge.	Back—J. C. Cooley.

Goals—For Newport: R. G. Shaw, 4. For Narragansett: J. C. Cooley, 2; J. S. Burden, Jr., 1.

Referee—W. S. Fitzpatrick.

ROONEY FORBIDDEN TO ROW.

Champion Sculler Subject of National Association's Order.

Thomas J. Rooney, the Ravenswood sculler, who won the national championship and two other events at Duluth last week, has been forbidden by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to race any more this season, and he will therefore be unable to start in the people's regatta, to be held tomorrow on Newark Bay under the auspices of the Bayonne Rowing Association. Rooney is now on his way from Duluth and will arrive here today. He is expected to give an exhibition against time in connection with the regatta.

The nation champion had been entered in the senior single race to compete against his chief rival, John B. Kelly of the Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, and Henry Heller of the Metropolitan R. C., on the Harlem.

HAWKEYE WINS RACING CUP.

Peter Pan VII. Beaten by Broken Clutch in Thousand Islands Event.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Hawkeye, driven by Commodore A. L. Judson of the Lake George Racing Association, in the third and last day of the power boat races, won the Thousand Islands Yacht Club championship challenge cup today. Peter Pan VII. made the three laps in 39:12 2-5, 3 minutes and 21 seconds ahead of the Hawkeye in the race. This resulted in a tie, giving both boats thirteen points. In the run-off for the cup Peter Pan VII. lost on account of a broken clutch. Hawkeye completed the course in 42:34 4-5. A new survey this morning found that the course is 32.5 miles long. P. D. Q. IV. finished in 48:24 3-5.

The run-off race consisted of one lap over the 10.8 mile course. Hawkeye was eleven seconds late going over the starting line. The Peter Pan crew, after the accident, cut out the clutch entirely and connected the propeller shaft to the motor drive. This took two minutes and fifty-eight seconds, which time the craft was unable to overcome. Hawkeye finished in 13:38¼. Commodore Judson received the gold medal; James Simpson, owner of Peter Pan VII., won the silver medal, and Mrs. A. Graham Miles's boat, which was driven by Harold Hayden, received the bronze medal.

The actual time of Peter Pan's run-off, deducting the late start, was twelve minutes and nine four-fifths seconds. This is at the rate of 53.5 miles an hour, a record for the Thousand Islands course.

BEAT METROPOLITAN TEAM.

New York and New Jersey Cricketers Win Interleague Match.

Easily defeating the team of the Metropolitan League by a margin of 190 runs, the eleven of the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association yesterday won the only inter-league game scheduled for this year. The match was played on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston. With 312 showing on the telegraph board the association team declared their innings closed. The Metropolitan Club sent the total up to 119 before Early was sent back by a catch by Kortlang after contributing 28. Michaelowski was not out at 122 when the game ended.

Play Off Tennis Tie Tomorrow.

Play-off of the tie for the Northern New Jersey Tennis Association championship between the Glenwood Club of East Orange and the Rutherford Club, will take place tomorrow on the Glenwood courts.

'TURN TO THE RIGHT' PLEASES MIGHTILY

A Few Honorable Tears and Storms of Laughter Greet the Smith-Hazzard Piece.

EX-CONVICTS' ROAD TO JOY

A Cheering Mixture of Farce and Comedy That Is "Justice" as Cohan Would Have Written It.

TURN TO THE RIGHT—A comedy in three acts, by Winchell Smith and John E. Hazzard. At the Gaiety.

Joe Bascom	Forrest Winant
Muggs	William E. Meehan
Gilly	Frank Nelson
Deacon Tillinger	Samuel Reed
Sam Martin	Edgar Nelson
Lester Morgan	Roy Fairchild
Callahan	Harry Humphrey
Isadora	Al Sincoff
Moses	George Spelvin
Mrs. Bascom	Ruth Chester
Elsie Tillinger	Louise Rutter
Betty Bascom	Lucy Cotton
Jessie Strong	Alice Hastings
Katie	Justine Adams

It is seldom in the course of a season that a play comes to town which has in it so much to cheer and amuse so many, many people as has this "Turn to the Right," which was shown here for the first time last evening at the Gaiety. It is seldom in the course of several seasons that a new play is received in New York with such genuine warmth and unfeigned, hilarious laughter as this entertaining mixture of comedy and farce on which Winchell Smith and Jack Hazzard will surely be receiving congratulations for months and months to come. "Turn to the Right" is as much fun as Christmas and, indeed, has a good deal in common with that season of good will on earth.

In common with Mr. Smith's "Fortune Hunter," which it strongly resembles, it is a thriving little story of success which is largely devoted to inviting your laughter, and there is so much in it that is hugely amusing it could endow a dozen of the impoverished farces which pass this way in a theatrical year. But it also has one or two moments that are intensely and satisfyingly dramatic, one or two moments that are quite heart-warming in the tenderness of their sentiment. And these invite a little honorable moisture at the eyes. The invitation is accepted.

Here you have the threadbare living room in the farm house with the gentle-faced, gray-haired mother sitting at the table. The bible lies open across her knees and she is praying silently. You know that this is the last night the old house will be hers, and you know she is praying for the absent son of whom no one in all the countryside has heard any word this year and more. And then, at the window there in the rays of the lamp she has set on the ledge every night to light his home-coming, you see him. The wandering boy has come home. A moment later they are standing face to face. Nothing is said between them, but you can fairly hear the singing of her heart as she bows her head on his shoulder.

"Old stuff," you murmur rudely, if you are given to such phrases. It is the oldest stuff there is, but there are few things as dramatic as such a meeting when played as well as this, few moments that touch the heart quite so surely. The man who does not feel a lump in his throat just then is a lost soul. He dwells in outer darkness.

LORD REDESDALE DEAD.

He Said Lord Russell Was Responsible for Germany's Naval Greatness

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, first Baron Redesdale of Redesdale, died here yesterday.

He was in his eightieth year and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took honors, winning the Second Class Moderations. In 1858 he entered the Foreign Office and served successively in Petrograd, Peking, and Japan. During 1906 Lord Redesdale accompanied Prince Arthur's Mission to Japan. He was a member of Parliament from South-West Warwickshire during 1892-95.

Lord Redesdale was a former member of the Royal Commission on Civil Services and was a trustee of the National Gallery and a governor of Wellington College. He was created a Baron in 1902 for his public services. He was the author of a number of books, the latest of which, his "Memories," contained much hidden history of the first fifty years and charged that Lord John Russell and not Admiral Von Tirpitz was responsible for Germany's naval greatness.

Lord Redesdale was a member of the Travelers', Carlton, and Marlborough Clubs and of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Fortune for Boucicault's Granddaughter.

Mrs. Renee Boucicault Seelye, granddaughter of Dion Boucicault, the actor, will soon receive $100,000, a trust fund in the custody of the Metropolitan Trust Company left by Isaac E. Holbrook, also a grandfather of young Mrs. Seelye, who is only 18 years old. An accounting was filed by the trust company in the Surrogate' Court yesterday. Mr. Holbrook left the fund in trust for his widow at whose death it passed to their daughter Cornelia, the wife of Aubry Boucicault. Mrs. Seelye, who lives in Douglaston, L. I., was their only child.

Seek Black Tom Explosion Inquiry.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, with offices at 76 William Street, to make an investigation of the explosion on Black Tom Island which occurred on July 30. The brief which was submitted yesterday set forth that as all local authorities held themselves powerless to get at the bottom of the matter, the Federal body, using its power to compel the presence of desired witnesses, should undertake a thorough investigation.

Socks and Poetry.

"Mandy," said the Major at breakfast, "the most beautiful thoughts I have come every mornin' when I go to put on my socks. I can't explain it. It may be the redbird a singin' in the old damson tree outside, the bleatin' of the young lambs, or the music of the breakin' up uv the waters down in the pasture, but anyhow, there's a strange connection between poetry and socks. Sometimes I wish I could spend all day jes' settin' on the edge uv the bed puttin' on my socks."—Paris (Mo.) Mercury.

Skating!

G. Alva Crawford, the prominent and trusted citizen of Liberty Press territory plainly saw a huge snake darting about on the ice-covered surface of an irrigation ditch in that chill region the other day. "One scarcely would have dreamed," observed Mr. Crawford, who has his lighter and more volatile moments, "that the national craze for skating would assume such proportions."—Ohio State Journal.

Soul Thrills and Foot Tickles.

"My notion of the difference between classical music and ragtime," remarked the Man on the Car, "is that one thrills the soul and the other tickles the foot."—Toledo Blade.

CARUSO GRIEVES FOR STAMPS

Tenor's Trunks Robbed and His Famous Collection Stolen.

Somewhere between New York and Naples three trunks belonging to Enrico Caruso were broken open and robbed and the famous stamp collection of the tenor was abstracted, as was learned by a letter which arrived here this week bidding several of his friends here upset express companies, steamship lines and the Customs House, but find those stamps. Several suits of clothes, some curios and souvenirs of value, and other things were taken, but the tenor has no tears for them, only for his stamps.

His collection was a valuable one, and every time an article was written on collectors Caruso got a place. He took great pride in it. It represented his years of travel in many lands, and many of its items were given him by kings and queens and other noted personages. His references to its loss, his friends say, are really pathetic.

No one knows just what happened. Apparently Caruso had just arrived at his native city of Naples and, on sending for the trunks shipped there from New York when he left, found them broken open and the articles missing. They may have been stolen here, on shipboard, or in Italy, and the singer urges his friends to put forth all their efforts to find out whether the trunks were robbed here and, if so, to recover the stamps.

Sunday Concerts at the Manhattan.

Sunday evening concerts at the Manhattan Opera House will be a feature of the coming season. They will be given at "popular" prices, and will begin on Sept. 10 under the management of Alexandre Kahn, formerly of the Boston Opera Company. The conductors will be Oscar Spirescu and Xavier Le Roux Bruneau, both new to this city. The artists already engaged as soloists include Mme. Eugenie Fonariova, a Russian soprano; Franz Egenieff, baritone; Louis Siegel, violinist; Mme. Juanita Prewett, soprano; Mme. Nellie Amarni, contralto; Antoine de Vally, tenor; Attilio di Crescenzo, tenor, and Rudolfo Fornari, baritone. A series of afternoon historic concerts is also under consideration.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

In addition to Margaret Mower, the cast of "The Happy Ending," which Arthur Hopkins will produce Monday night in the Shubert Theatre, will include Irby Marshall, Reginald Sheffield, Robert Rendel, Cecil Yapp, Florence Le Clerque, Mayne Linton, Frank Andrews, Clyde North, Arthur Fitzgerald, W. H. Gilmore, and Beatrice Maude.

Agatha Brown and Eleanor Daniels have been engaged for important roles in "Zack," a comedy by Harold Brighouse, which John D. Williams will present early this season.

Rehearsals of "Old Lady 31," in which Emma Dunn will appear, in the title role, are in progress under the direction of the author, Rachel Crothers. May Gayler, Maud Sinclair, and Mrs. Felix Morris are included in the cast. The first performance is set for Sept. 4, in Schenectady.

Edward Abeles has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for the principal comedy role in "A Pair of Queens," a new farce by Otto Hauerbach. A. Seymour Brown, and Harry Lewis, Joseph Santley, Kathleen Clifford, Maude Eburne, Frank McGuire, Regina Conelli, and Elise Scott are others in the cast.

The practice of one long intermission will be followed at the Little Theatre this season to allow patrons to visit the tea room. The use of the revolving stage will make it possible to reduce the time between the other acts to a minimum.

Klaw & Erlanger have received word from San Francisco that "Come Out of the Kitchen," the comedy which A. E. Thomas made from Alice Duer Miller's book, scored a hit when presented by Henry Miller in the Columbia Theatre Monday night. The play will be seen here this season with Ruth Chatterton in the cast.

"Hypocrites" will be the feature picture at the Rialto next week instead of "Rolling Stones," as previously announced.

John Philip Sousa and his band went to Philadelphia last night for their annual appearance at Willow Grove Park. This will be the only appearance of the band this season outside of the Hippodrome show, "Hip, Hip, Hooray," which will tour the larger cities.

TRIED TO DESTROY MINE-LAYING U-BOAT

Germans on the UC-5 Set Off Bombs in Her Before Surrendering to British.

BRAVERY SAVED THE SHIP

Officer of English Destroyer Dived Under the Vessel and Detached Detonators of the Mines.

The first complete story of the capture by the British of the German mine laying submarine UC-5 is published in The Naval and Army Record of London in its issue of July 31. A complete description of the submarine, said to be the first of the kind ever constructed, is also given.

"In April," says The Naval and Army Record, "a torpedo destroyer, cruising off the east coast, captured a German submarine in novel circumstances. When first sighted, the enemy was in difficulties. From the deck of the destroyer, then some distance away, a flag could be seen at the masthead of the submarine, and in the mist it was at first taken to be the union jack. Closer inspection proved it to be the German naval ensign, and then it was noticed that the whole of the crew of the submarine appeared to be on deck.

"The comic side of the situation was not lost on the men of the destroyer, and, once apprised of the enemy character of the distressed vessel, they set to work to make her a prize. The commander hailed the crew with a brusque invitation to surrender. The submarine men saw the guns trained on them, and they hauled down their flag and put their hands above their heads in the approved "Kamerad" style. At a word from the commander they jumped into the water and swam for dear life away from the submarine. Internal explosions followed, and at the last and heaviest a cascade of hammocks and other debris was shot out at the open conning tower to a height of forty feet. That there was a vent for the explosive forces probably saved the ship, but, as it was, the bottom of the vessel was punctured in two places and rivets were started, so that the craft made water quickly.

"An attempt to investigate the damage was frustrated by the presence of thick, black gases and about two feet of water, but later expert examination showed that, although the submarine had laid no mines, two had been released by the force of the explosions and were foul of the bottom of the vessel. Contact between the horns, which jutted out all around the mines, and the plates of the vessel would have exploded enough to sink a battleship, and it was an act of heroism on the part of a young officer that rendered the submarine capable of being brought in as a prize. The officer went down in a diving suit and made the mines safe by detaching the detonators, afterward securing them in such a position that the salvers could work in comparative safety. After seventeen days she was brought into an east coast port and put on public view off the Temple Pier, Thames Embankment. She turned out to be the UC-5, a vessel of the minelayer class, quite small, but capable and virulent, and the officers and men of the destroyer who made the capture are to be heartily congratulated on their achievement.

"As a momento of her capture the destroyer now displays her prize's ensign in the officers' mess. UC-5, as she appeared in custody at a naval dockyard this week, was smartly painted her original German gray, and the white ensign looked appropriately picturesque surmounting the enemy flag on the telescopic mast. But, hauled off the dock side so that one might appreciate her without perspective intervening too largely, she was not really a pretty boat, even for a submarine. Her bulging, tubular sides gave her a smart appearance, which was increased rather than diminished by the clumsiness of her superstructure—a high, raised platform running the whole length of the ship, and widening at the forward end to display through gratings the six huge tubes through which the mines were launched.

"The captured submarine appeared to have been one of those transported in sections from Germany and put together on the Belgian coast. Her four sections are plainly marked, the hull being divided into three and the conning tower constituting the fourth part. The seams are rather roughly finished, and point to rapid assembling or none too skillful workmanship. A mere minnow in size compared with the 'big fish' possessed by both the enemy and ourselves, the UC-5 was fitted only for mine laying, and apparently carried no armament. The whole of the forward section is occupied by the steel launching tubes, and they were worked either automatically from the conning tower or by a hand lever situated between the wall of each tube and the side plates of the ship. She was fitted with a sixteen horse power Diesel engine, driving a single screw, and was capable of not much more than eleven knots at the best. Despite her limitations, she is believed to have made a score of trips to British waters, and probably dropped 240 mines.

"A visit to the interior of the submarine was a rather disappointing experience, for her late occupants had wrecked her pretty effectively before giving themselves up. The periscope lenses and compasses had apparently been smashed with a hatchet, while revolvers had been fired into the mechanism at various other points. Rust and muddy sediment had coated everything that survived, and gave the impression of an underground cave rather than the compact mechanical model which every submarine has to be. At no point was it possible for a man of average height to stand erect, and as a habitation for five officers and seventeen men it must have been most comfortless. The Germans carry in their submarines no fewer than five officers, as against our two, but the balance of efficiency seems undubitably to rest with the highly skilled young officers of our own submarine flotillas. The commander of the German submarine appears to be a figurehead, and knows nothing of the scientific working of his craft. Each of the four junior officers are expert in one or other of the technical branches, while a proportion of the crew is duplicated for purposes of training.

"There are one or two clever minor characteristics in the design of the UC-5, which have been noted by our own experts. One of them consists in the fact that every projection on deck is capable of fitting into a socket flush with the plates, so that when the ship dives her sides are smooth and offer no untoward resistance to the water."

B'WAY AND 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN TEL. 2330 Circle.
Matinee To-Morrow 50c. to $1.50.
"Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times.
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
"Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton Eve. World.

ASTOR Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
GUILTY MAN

H. H. FRAZEE'S THEATRE ONCA RT 48 ST. W. of B'WAY PHONE BRYANT 23
GREATEST DRAMATIC TRIUMPH SINCE "MADAME X"
OF 50 HALFBREADS NEW PLAY
THE SILENT WITNESS
ACHIEVES A BIG SUCCESS.—Eve. Sun.
NEXT MAT. TOMORROW 2:30.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15
STEPHEN RATHBUN, EVENING SUN: Blanche Ring and "Broadway and Buttermilk" are irresistible.
BLANCHE RING
BROADWAY AND BUTTERMILK
Willard Mack's comedy with songs.
NEW Y

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
Brooklyn...Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday. Postage free, exceptions noted.

	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections	2.50	.25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75. Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.		
Canada, Sunday only	5.50	.45
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	24.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	8.40	.70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.

TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $3; Canada, $4; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1916.

THE PEOPLE'S RAILWAYS.

The last few days have done more to convince the country that the railways belong to the people than the capitalists had accomplished in the same direction in a term of years. Statements by alleged malefactors that the railway shareholders outnumbered the men threatening to stop the railways' operations, and that the savings banks' and insurance companies' investments in railway securities gave a paramount interest in railway prosperity to millions more than the membership of all the trade unions in the land, produced no effect. The railways continued to be regarded as an interest apart from the public's. They belonged to somebody else, and were rolling in wealth while the interests of deserving workingmen were suffering.

The threat to stop the wheels threw a revealing flash of light across the darkness of this delusion. In an instant the phrase that the railways are a public utility took on a new meaning. It is seen that the railways exist primarily for the service of the public, and secondly for the purpose of making a profit. The profit is allowed in order that the public may be served by railways. The threat to stop the railways is not primarily a threat at the railways. It is a threat, first of all, at the interests of those whom the railways serve. The intervention of the President is neither for nor against the managers or the workers. The President intervenes upon behalf of those whom the railways serve, everybody, including those threatening the disturbance. There is no politics in stating that the President represents everybody, so long as he does not take sides for or against either combatant and thinks solely of the public interest. The public must be served, regardless of the railways or the unions. Each side is justified in pressing its own interests, but must yield when it antagonizes public interests. Wages and profits earned by public utilities alike are affected with a private interest, but there is no way with us of telling when the private interest is affected enough to become of public concern.

In Canada there is a system forbidding wage earners upon the railways to take such action as our railway men threatened until there has been an official inquiry and declaration of the facts. The President is acting upon that principle, putting the bargainers in the centre of the stage and compelling them to state their case publicly. Uninformed or wrongly informed public opinion is worse than none. Only accurate opinion is entitled to weight. The side with convincing facts will prevail as surely as Providence fights with the strongest battalions.

"PUTTING IT OVER."

Thursday afternoon, June 8, at Chicago. The Progressive National Convention has listened sorrowfully to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S telegram and has cheered this passage, famous for a time, already forgotten, forgotten most of all by Mr. HUGHES:

> The professional German-Americans, acting through various agencies, including so-called German-American alliances, are at this moment serving notice on the members of your convention that your action must be taken with a view to the interests, not of the United States, but of Germany and of that section of the German-American vote which is anti-American to the core. I believe with all my heart that the action of these sinister professional German-Americans will be repudiated with angry contempt by the great mass of our fellow-citizens who are in whole, or in part, of German blood—and who, as I well know, are unsurpassed in rugged and whole-souled Americanism by any other citizens of our land. But the professional German-Americans are seeking to terrorize your convention; for they wish to elect next November a man who shall not be in good faith an American President, but the viceroy of a foreign Government. It is for your convention, in emphatic fashion, to repudiate them.

A little later on the same afternoon: "I stand here," cries Mr. MCDONALD, an "unterrified" Michigan delegate, "for THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and I tell "you they are putting it over on you "again."

As Mr. ROOSEVELT reflects on these strong opinions of his, expressed with equal energy on other occasions, and sees the man to whom he has tried to give, grant, and bequeath the Progressive Party avoiding the hyphen as sedulously as a marauding mouse skedaddles from the house cat, what regret, contempt, and anger must churn his soul! Where are "the policies of genuine Americanism"? His political legatee has locked them up in a dark closet. All votes look alike to Mr. HUGHES.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT has "put it all over on" himself. He has been buncoed. His candidate is thoroughly "terrorized."

THE PHILIPPINES BILL.

The Philippines bill accepted by the Senate after a great deal of controversy over the changes in conference, and likely to be accepted by the House, is not a measure that will receive the approval of the people who have given the most thought to the problems associated with our Asiatic possessions. It gives the vote to 600,000 Filipinos who have not hitherto been enfranchised, and it is extremely doubtful if any large number of them are competent, at this stage of their development, to use it intelligently. There was no call for this offhand and wholesale extension of the machinery of self-government in the islands. The abolition of the Philippines Commission and the formation of a Senate of much larger membership are dubious experiments. The commission, made up of Filipinos of education and high standing, was doing very well. In fact, progress under the conditions now existing has been satisfactory.

Some of the other provisions of the bill are less imprudent. There may be a few changes for the better. But the Administration, which has fathered this bill and practically forced it through Congress, has assumed a great and needless responsibility. If the scheme works well there will be no cause for complaint. But there is evidence worthy of more consideration than it has received that the conditions in the Philippines are not yet ripe for the bestowal of so much power upon the natives.

As for the preamble, reiterating the promise of independence when the islanders are fit for it, that means nothing. It is superfluous. It has always been the intent to grant independence to the Filipinos when they are prepared to govern themselves. That may be within the next half century, or later. Some of the Republicans called the preamble a lie. It is not so bad as that. It is an empty substitute for the rejected Clarke amendment granting independence within four years. For the failure of that foolish amendment, which would have been a lie, for we could not possibly shift our responsibility in the Philippines within so short a time, the whole country will be grateful, and so will the intelligent Filipinos.

THE TRACTION SITUATION.

The procedure of the street railway employes in the present dispute over the carrying out of their agreement with the company shows an improvement in tactics. They said yesterday that they would take up the subject with the Mayor and the Public Service Commission, the underwriters of the agreement, in case direct negotiations failed. They could do nothing better for themselves than to place their case in the hands of the official representatives of the people and rely upon the same public opinion which brought the traction companies to terms so quickly.

That agreement will be enforced in good faith, unless the men should be so misguided as to attempt to enforce it by their own sanctions. That agreement binds both parties to it. If the men wish their grievances redressed under it, they must abide by their agreement to arbitrate their differences instead of striking. In that manner they would sacrifice what they gained by the intervention of the Public Service Commission. Its intervention on its own initiative contrasts strongly with the aloofness of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of the railway men's demands. Rates are not involved in either case directly, and only indirectly through the relation of earnings to profits. Either of these bodies had an option to stand aside, and not enter a "rough house," where blows must be given and taken, with few thanks. Our Public Service Commission did not fail to find something in the controversy which justified its initiative. The result is seen in a report which gains interest because of its issue just as the quarrel shows slumbering fire. The Commission says:

> With public utilities, where the necessities of the people depend upon their operation, it should not be permitted to any group of men, be they employers or employés, to inconvenience and bring distress upon the whole people for the purpose of securing acquiescence with its views. This is to substitute coercion arising out of the necessities of the public for persuasion as a method for securing recognition of concededly nonarbitrable rights.

We have heard before that corporations and unions had nothing to arbitrate. Now comes the suggestion that the public also has rights not to be arbitrated. Just as there are citizens' rights not to be surrendered so long as this is a country of law, so there are public rights paramount even to citizens' rights, whether the citizens are capitalists or unionists. Both should have all their rights, but the public should have its rights first. Employers and wage earners alike have a right to differ as strenuously as they please, and each to put what pressure they may upon the other within the law. But when either side comes before the public it should be with clean hands. No capitalist who breaks an engagement with a union, no union which places its interest above the public's, can expect indulgence from the public.

A WAR WITHOUT NAPOLEONS.

When THE TIMES correspondent asked General VON MACKENSEN—if it is MACKENSEN who is in command on the Somme—what he thought of General HAIG'S leadership, he replied:

> HAIG has had no chance to show what he can do in the way of strategy. No General has had in this war, with the possible exception of HINDENBURG. Consequently the war has discovered and developed no great strategic genius. It is all tactical now.

It was such an answer as a professional soldier might be expected to make, but leadership and strategic genius are not always the same thing. MACKENSEN has military chess-playing in his mind. When a professional soldier speaks of strategy he has NAPOLEON in the back of his mind. Wars are many and Napoleons few, and there are many wars in which Napoleons are not needed. Not until the Union commanders had got NAPOLEON out of their heads did they get a workable plan of campaign. GRANT was accused of being a "hammerer," a "butcher," who had no strategy at all. His strategy, however, was the thing needed in that particular war. The move which ended the American Revolution was WASHINGTON'S dash to the South, masked until after it was under way. It was simply a feint on a large scale, but it was the thing needed in that particular war. When Admiral SCHLEY was before his court of inquiry, his prosecutors, naval officers with professional minds, cross-examined him and all his witnesses to find out what his strategy was at Santiago, what his plans and orders for the ships of the squadron, knowing that he had none. CERVERA was running to the west, and the only thing to do was just to run after him and shoot. No commander, not NELSON himself, could have devised any other strategy; even the professional mind should know that.

Leadership is another thing. Not all wars give an opportunity for Kriegspiel, but very few wars can get along without great Generals, whether they have any chance to play chess with their armies or not. MACKENSEN is too modest. His campaigns, especially the one in Serbia, make his fame as secure as that of the Generals who fought similar campaigns, not of Kriegspiel, in the ante-Napoleon years of the French Revolution. Perhaps BRUSILOFF is no more a chess-player or a Napoleon than GRANT, but he has a genius for doing the thing needed. And even in this war there has been at least one opportunity for a man who could use the chess-board, besides the opportunities of HINDENBURG. MACKENSEN, as a professional man, should admire that move by which JOFFRE blocked the Germans and saved France at the Marne. If he does not think that was great strategy, he must admit that it was more than tactics. If it had been only tactics, the Germans would have foreseen it.

OKLAHOMA EXPLAINED.

At last Oklahoma, which the world has ignorantly wondered at, becomes intelligible to the outlander and the heathen. The airy sweep and large fervors of "Alfalfa Bill" MURRAY, the shindies of Oklahoma Legislatures, the gay carelessness of Oklahoma legislation, the omnium-gatherum which is the Oklahoma Constitution, are revealed in their common cause and origin by The Oklahoma City Times:

> Oklahoma succeeds, and the champagne atmosphere is primarily responsible.

The Oklahoma climate is worthy of the atmosphere. In the Spring it has "glories which other States are denied." In the Fall it amalgamates North Carolina and Ausonia:

> The air then is a combination of that rich atmosphere for which the Tarheel State is famed and that rare air of the Italian morn.

Where every prospect pleases and everybody makes his "pile." Sparkling, bubbling, buoyant Oklahoma, daughter of fire and air! But either the champagne must be removed from her atmosphere or prohibition from her Constitution. A "Dry" State vinous with "Wet" air is an intolerable scandal.

THREE IRREPRESSIBLES.

Certain old favorites are always in office or trying to get office. Their light is never under a bushel. The Hon. EUGENE NOBLE FOSS, political eclectic, three times Governor of Massachusetts, tariff reformer, Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist, is to be a candidate for Senator in the September primaries. Candidacy is easy. The only doubt in the public mind, and presumably in the mind of Mr. Foss, is as to what party he belongs to and will be the candidate of.

The Hon. COLE L. BLEASE, twice Governor of South Carolina, seeks to be nominated in the primaries for a third term. Mr. BLEASE is famous everywhere as the Governor who, at a conference of Governors, consigned the Constitution to Gehenna, and whose genius for jail delivery is unequaled.

The Hon. HIRAM WARREN JOHNSON of California, Progressive and registered as a Progressive, is trying to get the Republican, as well as the Progressive, nomination for United States Senator. Mr. WILLIS H. BOOTH, the straight Republican candidate for the Republican nomination, asserts with an unpleasing rudeness that "Governor JOHNSON is violating the fundamentals of common political honesty "in his position." Hear The San Francisco Bulletin define this reactionary's position:

> WILLIS BOOTH is nothing but a stalking-horse for the embittered brotherhood of the Get-Johnson League, and the Get-Johnson League is a pitiful branch of the society for the destruction of all that is democratic and idealistic and humane in American public life.
>
> It is consoling to believers in idealism and JOHNSON to be told that "this "ripple of reaction which has not "flecked the surface in California has "not changed the allegiance of the "great mass of hard-working humanity "which six years ago found in him "[JOHNSON] a leader it was glad to "follow." In view of Governor JOHNSON'S so remarkably economical and businesslike administration, he should be acceptable to Mr. HUGHES.
>
> FOSS, BLEASE, JOHNSON, three statesmen that, like the Himalayas, can't be kept down.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Political Views on Nitrates.

The Government's $20,000,000 nitrate plant project annoys the American Electro Chemical Society, which is in session at Niagara Falls. Congress is the best judge of the political phases of the subject, but the chemists are better authority on nitrates. Their idea is that the Government should lay in eighteen months' supply of the natural product as an emergency measure. Furthermore the

> chemists recommend that no subsidy be extended for the development of any process, but that private interests be encouraged to competition. As a means of encouragement the chemists urge a more liberal policy in regard to water powers, since the fixation processes depend on cheap electrical current for their development.

That is expert opinion on nitrates, but it might not be bad politics, although suggested by political amateurs. The popularity of spending $20,000,000 for dear nitrates is limited to those benefiting by the disbursements, and there are offsets which reduce the net political profit considerably. There is even more popularity in cheapening water powers than in cheapening nitrates. The combining of the two plans adds strength to each, without the debits of either. As an emergency suggestion the $20,000,000 idea is a minus quantity. It will be years before the plant produces powder stuff, even if all goes well. Preparedness meanwhile is as well worth considering as preparedness eventually.

New Mines Made Along the Battlefronts.

None of the many predictions about what will be seen and done after the war has taken into account the new mines of metals—steel, lead, copper, brass, and spelter—that the armies have been making along the battle front. Recent estimates of the consumption of shells and other kinds of ammunition may show how these mines are growing.

A British artillery officer said not long ago that along the west front about 500,000 shells a day had been sent up into the air and exploded during the twenty days following June 27. Our recent dispatches assert that along the Somme front at times 90,000 shells have been dropped in an hour, and that the average for an entire day has exceeded 1,000,000. The Germans threw 1,600 in less than two minutes. England has been sending munition metals to her allies at the rate of $30,000,000 worth a month. Her output of howitzer shells in four days now is greater than last year's entire product. In one week of the July offensive the ammunition of all kinds used by her armies exceeded the output of all the British factories in the first eleven months of fighting.

Orders for ammunition here are now for large shells and for the steel used in making them. Some of the shells are the size of a man. In the last few weeks the Allies have bought 500,000 tons of steel here, and they are asking for nearly as much more. There are negotiations pending for 300,000,000 pounds of copper. Throughout Austria the Government is taking from the people all the pots and pans, bathtubs, kettles, stoves and curtain rods which contain copper, brass, or nickel. There things, with the enormous quantities of shells and cartridges, are going into the new mines.

All of this material will have some value after the war. Scrap and waste steel is now bought and sold in this country. Great quantities of it can be recovered in Europe, with copper, spelter, and lead. The search for these metals may be a new industry. Looking forward, we can see the diggers taking up the broken shells, with some not yet exploded. And this may remind some one of the search for Indians' arrowheads here, and lead to the remark that comparison shows how mankind has moved forward—or will some pessimist say backward—since the days of the bow and arrow.

Additions to Expenses on the Farms.

There are some, not familiar with the processes of agriculture or with what is done outside of a small garden, who are saying that our farmers must be enjoying large profits on account of the high prices of wheat and other kinds of grain. But they know that the present prices were preceded, for a considerable time and up to a recent date, by others much lower, and they must admit that partial failure of the new wheat crop foreshadows loss instead of profit on many a Western farm. Moreover, they have not given due weight to the increased cost of production, the higher prices which farmers must pay for labor and materials of various kinds.

Increased cost of production is due in part to the marked advance in the prices of steel and other metals. Let us look at what is called farm machinery. A carefully prepared report in the leading journal of the iron trade shows that the cost price of the materials for a farm engine and the boiler has risen from $281 a year ago to $492 at the present time. Here is an addition of $211, or 75 per cent. But the farmer who orders an engine must wait six months, if these prices are used. If he must have prompt delivery, within seven or eight weeks, there will be an addition of $40, making an increase of 89 per cent. And there are additions of at least 50 per cent. for other machines or farm tools on account of the metals in them. The cotton planter finds the price of bagging 50 per cent. higher than it was a year ago, and the price of ties raised from 90 cents to $1.46.

For work on the Western farms there is a shortage of men. Wages are higher. Our Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. HOWE, recently spoke of attempts to hire immigrants upon their arrival at the dock. Great demand and good pay at the many munition factories have drawn laborers who otherwise might be found in the fields. Consumers who look only at the prices of grain and other farm products should bear in mind the fact that while there have been additions to the farmer's income his necessary expenditures for supplies, tools, and labor have been increased.

Spare the Old Hymns from the Reformers.

Why should the old hymns, the undying expression of the faith of our fathers, be rewritten to meet the advanced ideas of the present hour? If the old faith is dead, let us at least cherish its monuments. To alter the words of "Abide with Me," "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," in order to make the hymns conform with supposedly religious ideas more modern than those of HEBER, NEWMAN, and WESLEY, may not be sacrilege, but it is a literary misdemeanor which ought not to be tolerated.

The Boston Transcript protests not a bit too strongly against Professor SIMON N. PATTEN'S modernization of cherished hymns. As well attempt to modernize the reredos and the lich gate. Let the religious architecture, art, and poetry of the past stand. If the advanced thinkers have anything to express in poetry except negation, let them find their own medium. We respectfully suggest vers libre.

INTEREST ON CITY DEPOSITS

Mr. Bruere Explains His Plan and the Present Practice.

New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In February, 1914, shortly after I became City Chamberlain, I sent out a request to the various banks serving as city depositories, asking them to quote rates of interest on deposits, with the following facts in view:

1. Heretofore the uniform rate of interest paid was 2 per cent.
2. An analysis which I had made showed that the deposits of the city funds ranged from $20,000,000 to $120,000,000, and averaged $35,000,000.
3. As a result, deposits subject to immediate or continuous draft were paying the same rate of interest that was paid for deposits of a fairly permanent character.
4. It seemed reasonable to expect a higher rate on stable balances than on fluctuating balances.

Therefore, there had been no systematic plan for withdrawing funds on deposit. I proposed to institute a plan whereby drafts would be made first on the banks paying lower rates of interest, in order that the continuous reserve funds would be left in the banks paying higher rates of interest. In making inquiries for higher rates of interest, I very carefully made it clear that the banks would not receive deposits merely on the basis of rates of interest offered, since I did not propose to jeopardize city funds by placing them in weak banks for the sake of interest earnings. Recent experiences had cautioned us against this practice.

As to keeping the city's normal cash reserve in banks paying the higher rates of interest, I said in my first circular letter to the banks on instituting the new plan:

> Pursuant to a provision of law, the Banking Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Chamberlain, will meet on Feb. 2, 1914, to select depositories for city funds and to fix the rate of interest for the three months ending April 30, 1914.
>
> As you are aware, it is the practice of the city to carry from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 in cash in active and inactive accounts.
>
> It seems reasonable to expect from the inactive accounts a higher rate of interest than from the active accounts, where banks render a larger degree of service. Of course, it is impossible to assure you of any fixed balance for any definite term. I desire to inquire, however, under these conditions, what rate of interest you would pay if you are designated a city depository for the next three months. If you will pay different rates for different amounts, kindly indicate the amounts, at such rates, that you would care to receive. I may assure you that assuming the bank to be of proper strength and under safe and conservative management, I shall take under consideration the rates of interest paid in making transfers to the clearing account.

The result of this plan was that on the first interest-fixing date of my term fifty-four banks offered to pay 2½ per cent. or better. During my entire term of office, as I recall, there never were less than twenty-five banks paying rates higher than 2 per cent., despite an almost continuous cheap money market and other factors, such as the $100,000,000 loan, which affected the situation. The number paying over 2 per cent. increased to as high as ninety-one banks out of a total of about 105 depositories. Varying conditions of the money market affected the number of banks offering higher rates during my term, as these factors will continue to have their effect in the future.

THE TIMES in an editorial of Aug. 14, 1916, not only overlooks the facts, but reflects upon my administration of the Chamberlain's office on the assumption that I had not taken certain steps which the editorial commends, but which were, as a matter of fact, first taken by me. I have not been advised of my successor's change in the plan, but as I understand the matter his proposal differs from the plan in operation during my term only in the emphasis which he places on the probability that funds of a certain amount will not be withdrawn, since the city always carries a large balance, $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 in reserve, and that this reserve would be kept in banks paying above the minimum interest rates on balances. This was substantially what I did, but I was especially guarded in my assurances that funds would not be withdrawn, because the Chamberlain has no control over aggregate withdrawals at all, they being entirely subject to the volume of city business and to the action of the Controller in replenishing funds by borrowing. Moreover, the city's immediate demands for cash do not invariably control the amount of the cash reserve, because it may be advantageous for the city to borrow at a time when its balances are high, due to savings thereby made in interest payments.

The plan recently announced, therefore, does not constitute an innovation, but a further extension of the plan whose feasibility I demonstrated. I assume that THE TIMES did not wish to reflect upon my administration without cause. It does so, but obviously merely from misinformation. During my term the increased interest earnings by reason of the plan for distributing funds, which I instituted and which my successor is continuing, amounted to upward of $110,000 a year, or for each year more than twice the entire cost to the city of maintaining the Chamberlain's office.

HENRY BRUERE,
Formerly Chamberlain of the City of New York.

THE SUFFRAGE BAIT.

Mr. Hughes's Success in Landing the Woman's Party.

Boston, Aug. 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accounts of the meeting of the Woman's Party in Colorado Springs recently make it appear that the women voters have come up to the Hughes political fishing line and swallowed bait, hook, and sinker. Such unsuspecting naïveté augurs ill for the fulfillment of the hope that women, when they secure the franchise, will exercise it judiciously, and with at least no lesser degree of gullibility than do the mere men. For surely nothing could be more apparent than that Mr. Hughes, in overstepping the bounds of his party platform and pledging himself to the Anthony amendment, has not only adopted a most transparent device of political expediency not countenanced by his party, but has furthermore given a promise which it is more than doubtful if he can ever make effective, even supposing that he should have the opportunity and should so desire.

Nothing that Mr. Hughes said publicly, prior to his unfortunate resignation from the Supreme Court in order to accept the nomination for a political office, gives any ground for supposing that he ever has been, or was liable to become, an ardent supporter of equal suffrage. Moreover, he has had little opportunity to show that he possesses, in any notable degree, that earnest conviction, indomitable perseverance, and irresistible strength of purpose regarding questions of national import which can alone compel the acceptance of his policies by Congress in the event of his election.

What Mr. Hughes has done in the present Republican crisis is only too evident. He has sought to discover how most surely to secure the votes of a certain portion of the electorate, and he has been advised that he could do so only by identifying himself with those who are demanding woman suffrage through a Constitutional amendment, rather than with those whose untiring efforts have won such marked success in individual States. This he has done irrespective of the opinion of men like Senator Lodge, and regardless both of his party's program and of his own ability to maintain his position effectively. He has completely fooled those to whom he has thus appealed. He has begged them, in the words of the old nursery couplet applied to children, to "Open their mouths and shut their eyes and he'll give them something to make them wise." They have thereupon obediently opened their mouths, not forgetting at the same time to shut their eyes; but what they will get may be somewhat of a disappointing surprise.

In any case the Woman's Party has been duped by an ancient ruse of pure political chicanery, and in grasping at an illusive shadow they may find that they have still further delayed the winning of the substance.

WILLIAM C. STURGIS.

English Prisoners' Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Switzerland has become the clearing depot for war prisoners. Wounded and sick prisoners are sent by their captors to Switzerland, there to be taken care of by their respective countrymen. Mr. Loonacharsky published in the Russian paper Dien some talks which he had with Russian soldiers sent to Switzerland from German prison camps. A gray, almost white, haired soldier was telling in plain but vivid words what he saw there:

> Right from the start the guards began to hound the English. Any one could see that they hated the English. And yet, very soon, it was in the English camps that there began a remarkable improvement. It seemed that the English determined, without any understanding among themselves, not to suffer blows under any circumstances. And no sooner did any corporal of the guard lift his hand at an English soldier than the Englishman knocked him right down by his skill in boxing. And not a few of these people were shot for that. But when the corporals saw that to strike an Englishman is the same as to kill him, and one must go around with a swollen face besides, they stopped. They went on beating us.
>
> The old soldier thought a while; then looking at me sideways and shamefacedly, said: "Now they beat only the Russians." This was terribly humiliating. But afterward I heard this dozens of times.

For myself, not English, German, or Russian, I take off my hat to these true heroes, who, under circumstances terrifying and depressing, asserted man's dignity.

New York, Aug. 16, 1916. H. L. S.

Congressman Fitzgerald's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Republican member of the House of Representatives I desire to commend the editorial article in THE TIMES a short time ago relative to John J. Fitzgerald. Although a loyal party man, I am not one of those who fail to see merit in a member of the opposition. During the period of my service in the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congresses Mr. Fitzgerald has been Chairman of the very important Committee on Appropriations. His work has stood out in strong relief as the ablest and most brilliant as well as the most fearless of any Chairman in Congress. He has the respect of the men on both sides and they all realize that any effort to secure special favors will not be countenanced by the committee under the leadership of Mr. Fitzgerald.

The Republicans naturally expect to be in the majority in the next House, which will mean that my colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. Gillett, will be Chairman of the committee. I am breaking no confidence when I say that should Mr. Gillett be Chairman he would feel greatly pleased to have Mr. Fitzgerald as the minority leader of the committee. If by any chance the Democrats are in power, it would be a loss to Congress and to the country to have the committee deprived of the services of its present able Chairman. You were right when you said, in effect, that ward politics or political leaders should not have the power to deprive Congress of the membership of such a man as John J. Fitzgerald.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY,
First District, Massachusetts.
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1916.

Dangers on Auto Roads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps a few lines in your widely read paper calling attention to the dangerously neglected condition of the roads used each week by hundreds of New York motorists in going down to the Jersey coast may serve to remedy unnecessarily dangerous conditions as well as act as a warning to intending travelers. For months the main highway of travel between Perth Amboy and Keyport has been undergoing repairs, and between finished stretches of excellent paving are sections of almost impassable road, flanked by piles of bricks, and no warning is given approaching motorists of these conditions. I, personally, have recently witnessed a grave accident where a car overturned by plunging into a brick pile at a turn where the good road came to an unexpected end. If a watchman cannot be employed to warn approaching cars, at least on Saturdays and Sundays, when an almost ceaseless stream of automobiles traverses this road, could not the satisfactory method which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts employs when repairing its roads be used, viz.: signs reading, "Road undergoing repairs. Passable but dangerous. Proceed carefully and at your own risk"? Some protection ought to be extended to the traveling public; some warning of the dangers ahead.

H. F. S.
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Aug. 14, 1916.

A FRIEND OF LINCOLN.

The Death of Colonel Waters and Another Lincoln Anecdote.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Within the last month there died in Kansas City an important man who was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. That man was Colonel Louis H. Waters, a lawyer who attained the age of nearly 80 years and who, up to within ten days of his death, actively practiced his profession. He died of pneumonia, with which he was stricken ten days before his death. Colonel Waters served through the war of the rebellion as a private, Captain, Major, and Colonel. At the end of the war Lincoln appointed him a Brigadier General by brevet. Lincoln, as a mark of his friendship for Colonel Waters, in his own handwriting wrote the Colonel's commission as a brevet Brigadier General.

When we think of the awful privations and dreadful hardships that soldiers and officers endured during the civil war, and see a man who went through them all and yet lived in almost perfect health to be nearly 80 years old, we realize how much a person can really stand.

Colonel Waters, who was an excellent raconteur, told many an interesting story of Lincoln, whom he worshipped and almost deified. On one occasion Colonel Waters told a party of lawyers, of whom I was one, a story regarding Lincoln which showed Lincoln's genuine ability as a lawyer. This story, I believe, has never been published, but I think it will be regarded as of real value by the very many who are always seeking to learn more and more about Lincoln.

When Colonel Waters was a youth he lived on a farm in a county in Illinois near the one in which Abraham Lincoln, then a young lawyer, lived. Lincoln practiced "on the circuit" in the county in which Waters lived. Waters, the son of a poor farmer, had then already formed the ambition to become a lawyer. His uncle, who lived on a somewhat distant farm in the same county, had just returned from a two weeks' absence in the county seat, where he had discharged the high duty which so many of our good citizens in these days shirk—of being a juror. On the cold wintry night of his return not only his own family but all his relatives, as was the custom in those days, gathered at his home to hear him tell what he saw and heard during his absence at the county seat. Young Waters, who sat on the floor close to the fire, just as near his uncle as he could get, drank in his uncle's every word. His uncle told of the acts, doings, and sayings of all the lawyers who had impressed him. He quoted from the lawyers' speeches, he imitated their gestures, he repeated their jests and jokes as best he could. Finally he came to the end of it without having mentioned Lincoln. Young Waters, who had already heard much of Lincoln, who, he knew, practiced in that county and for whom he had formed a youthful admiration, was greatly disappointed.

He said to his uncle: "Uncle, you haven't mentioned a lawyer by the name of Abe Lincoln. Wasn't he there?"

"Yes," the uncle said.

"Well, didn't he have any cases?"

"Oh, yes; he was on one side or the other of nearly every case."

"What about him?"

"Oh, he doesn't amount to much."

"Well, how did he come out in his cases?"

"He won all of them, but it was not his fault. His clients happened to be right every time."

What greater tribute could be paid to Lincoln's skill as a lawyer? He thoroughly effaced himself so that the jurors could not see him, but could only see the simple and apparently unvarnished justice of his clients' causes. They saw the pictures he painted, but were unconscious of the fact that they were pictures or that an artist had painted them. His hand was unseen, but his work was felt. He displayed the highest order of art—he was so artful that he appeared to be artless.

HENRY WOLLMAN.

The Plymouth Kickers Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Plymouth Kickers Club is coming more and more to the attention of the surrounding country, I should like to give its aim and construction a few words. Its aim is to clean up Plymouth, in view of 1920. This means repairing all the old Colonial landmarks in so far as possible, removing dumps and unsightly spots—to overhaul the town, in a word, by a system of constructive kicks. Every member who kicks must also suggest some means of removing the cause for the kick. It is the hope of the Plymouth Kickers Club that it may include members descendants of the Winslows, Whites, and old Colonial families all over the United States. What more fitting for the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims than a national movement to improve the town?

The club is a body of citizens, men and women, met to do all in their power to make Plymouth worthy of its name. We ask anybody wishing to join the club to write us. In addition we ask the inclosure of 5 cents to pay the postage from this office of return letters. There is no fee. The club is already large and flourishing, and if you will lend your help there is no reason why you should not share in the rewards of such an undertaking.

JOHN RUSSELL, JR.,
Acting President Plymouth Kickers Club.
Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 16, 1916.

From Baldwin County, Alabama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the Judge of Probate and of the County Commissioners for Baldwin County, Alabama, has been called to the letter from J. W. Roberts of Perdido Station, Alabama, published in your issue of Sunday, Aug. 13, in which the statement is made that starvation, desolation, and destitution exist in Baldwin, Monroe, and Clarke Counties, Alabama. The undersigned beg to state that as far as concerns Baldwin County, Alabama, there is no foundation for the statements made in the letter.

J. H. H. SMITH,
Judge of Probate for Baldwin County, Ala.
P. J. COONEY,
County Commissioner.
W. R. LACKEY,
County Commissioner.
CHAS. M. NELSON,
County Commissioner.
C. S. TOMPKINS,
County Commissioner.

Bay Minette, Ala., Aug. 13, 1916.

Rivadavia Not Seriously Damaged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the fact that various publications in this country have published a news item to the effect that the Argentine battleship Rivadavia had suffered extensive damage through stranding in the harbor of Bahia Blanca. I would appreciate it very much if you would be kind enough to give publicity to this letter in your paper to refute this rumor. In the recent review of warships of the Argentine and foreign countries in the roadstead of the Plata River in celebration of the centenary of the independence of the Argentine Republic, the Argentine dreadnought Rivadavia led the column of warships, and during the trip between Puerto Militar and Buenos Aires reached a speed of 21½ knots per hour, as in trials.

C. DAIREAUX,
Captain-President of the Argentine Naval Commission in the United States.

LAWS AGAINST STRIKES.

Proposals for Dealing with Public Service Disputes.

New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York City has just drawn a breath of relief at its escape from a general strike of the employes of its passenger transportation lines, but according to the late press reports the questions at issue do not appear to be fully settled and a new strike is threatened. Still more important than the local trouble is the threatened strike of the employes of the interstate railways, which to "a neutral" is intolerable.

A strike on the New York City passenger lines would be a bad situation at best, and would cause suffering and derangement untold, but a strike on interstate railways would be akin to war. I do not believe that any one's imagination can half foresee the misery, crime, and disruption of business and progress that would result from such a catastrophe. It seems to me that under such circumstances it behooves the public, which is the third party—by far the most interested party—to the controversy, to see that such things are not possible.

I propose the following remedy:

(1) By laws of Congress or of the States, in appropriate cases, compel the employes of all public utility corporations to unionize and incorporate and select authoritative officers and representatives to deal with the managers of the utilities on all questions in which the parties are interested, and compel every employe of such corporation, on entering the service, to join the union.

(2) Prohibit, under severe penalty by like laws, any person or persons whomsoever from calling or participating in a strike or instituting or enforcing a lockout in respect of the employes of a public service corporation, and, under like penalty, prohibit the employes of a public service corporation from quitting work in a body or in groups. The simultaneous or substantially simultaneous quitting of more than 10 per cent. of the employes of any one public service corporation in any one month should be made presumptive evidence of the aforesaid crime and should put the burden upon the employes so quitting to show that it was not done through organized effort.

(3) By like laws authorize the representatives of the union and of the service corporations to agree for stated terms on such matters as they can.

(4) Provide, by like laws, that in case of the failure of the parties to agree (as in 3 above) the point or points at issue shall be reduced to writing and referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission in appropriate cases and to the Public Service Commission in the States when the utility operates wholly within a single State. These commissions should be empowered and directed summarily to investigate the questions at issue and to make orders in the premises.

These orders should be subject to review and correction by the courts.

The foregoing is only given as a brief outline, and, of course, would need amplification to work out practically. I do not see anything unconstitutional in the plan. Soldiers and policemen cannot strike because of the hours of service, &c. Why not extend the same principle to those engaged in quasi-public service? That labor has a right to strike in ordinary cases, or that an employer can put a lockout in force in private undertakings, cannot be doubted at this day and age. But where the public is also directly involved the right to strike and lockout should not be allowed. I believe in labor unions, good wages, short hours, sanitary conditions, &c. I believe in a fair return on capital invested. I also believe in the rights of the public. Labor unions have often fallen into bad hands. Many of our public service corporations are overcapitalized, and the "water" in such capitalization should be "squeezed out." It follows as a natural consequence that a public service corporation which is overcapitalized cannot pay dividends and good wages at the same

TWO GOVERNORS AT A NEWPORT DANCE

Beeckman and Whitman Among Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan at Bonnie Crest.

FLOWER SHOW AT HILLTOP

Mrs. French Vanderbilt and Vincent Astor Among the Winners—Lights Out on Dinner Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan entertained a large company of guests this evening with a dance at their attractive residence, Bonnie Crest, adding another to their list of entertainments this Summer. The lawn was treated with fairy lamps to guide the carriages and automobiles, while the rooms, including the ballroom, were treated with flowers from the greenhouses of Bonnie Crest.. From the great windows of the ballroom the guests looked out upon the harbor, and further out Narragansett Bay, where the Atlantic Fleet is anchored. The guests included many of the tennis players now in the Casino tournament. Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Colonel and Madame Don Nicolas Urculla of the Spanish Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Peyton J. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw 2d, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Robeson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Porter Perin, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Spanish Ambassador and Madame Riano, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel W. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Dallas B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. James Lunsberry, Mr. and Mrs. George Lowey, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Messervy, Pay Director and Mrs. Livingston Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, the Misses Esther Auchincloss, Dorothy Allen, Barbara Allen, Julia A. Berwind, Marie Bishop, Augusta Bishop, Marguerite Caperton, Dorothea Carroll, Lucile Carter, Helen Cameron, Louis B. Cassatt, Madeline M. Carey, Renee E. Grand d'Hauteville, Pauline Disston, Rose B. Dolan, Margaret E. Dunlap, and M. C. Dinsmore.

When the electric power plant went out of commission tonight for more than an hour dinner parties in the Summer colony were thrown into darkness. Fortunately the power was restored before the dinner dance of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan started. During all this time the city, stores, and theatres were in darkness, save for gas and candles.

Members of the Governing Board of the Newport Flower Show, previous to opening the Midsummer Flower Show again with the Newport Horticultural Society at Hill Top Inn this afternoon, gave a luncheon there for those interested in the show.

The hostesses were Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. Thomas J. Emery, Mrs. Richmond Fearing, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mrs. William G. Weld, and Mrs. J. J. Wyman. Governor Beeckman gave the address of welcome at the show.

In the principal awards of the first day, Governor Beeckman was a big winner with an American Beauty and roses, vegetables, and fruits. Mrs. French Vanderbilt and Vincent Astor won with beds of geranium plants. Mrs. James B. Haggin with hydrangeas, Mrs. William G. Weld with hydrangeas and begonias, Mrs. John J. Wysong Wells with gladioleas, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks with campanulas, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells with gloxianias, Mrs. Thomas J. Emery with fruits and vegetables, and Mrs. Thomas O. Richardson with kenfias.

A. Bradley Campbell of Washington entertained a dinner party at Hilltop Inn tonight for Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano.

Lewis Wadsworth of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

A. Vourous, Charge d'Affaires of the Greek legation at Washington, has concluded a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonsparte.

Alfred R. Conkling, New York, Radford Moses, S. S. N., M. Riddle, Philadelphia, visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer; Captain S. S. Robinson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Robinson, Alan Hunter of Philadelphia, and Lawrence Dwight of West Point visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Grand d'Hauteville, and E. W. Dwight of Philadelphia are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Robinson entertained at the La Forge Cottage tonight. Captain and Mrs. E. A. Anderson were dinner hosts tonight.

Captain Hugh Rodman and officers of the flagship New York entertained a large company of guests with a dinner, motion picture show, and a cabaret on board tonight. Later Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. A. Fechteler joined the party from Newport.

Rodman Wanamaker of New York, who is here on the steam yacht Nirvana, was entertained with a luncheon at Hill Top Inn today by his son, John Wanamaker, Jr.

Miss Alice Preston of Tuxedo Park is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman.

Com. Benedict on a Fishing Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 17.—Commodore E. C. Benedict, who recently returned from a cruise with the New York Yacht Club through Eastern waters, left this morning aboard his yacht Oneida for a ten days' fishing trip along the coast of Maryland. His headquarters will be at the Winter quarter shoals. The Commodore has as his guests Mrs. Martin J. Quinn, Luke Vincent Lockwood and family of Greenwich, and L. B. Huntington of New Rochelle.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from London on the Alaunia were:

Eugene Ames, Miss Maya Bamford, Miss Isabel S. Becerr, Herbert C. Bell, Mrs. L. Good Butler, Miss Lorna G. Butler, Henry G. Clarke, Arthur W. Coy, Cochrane, Mrs. S. F. Coster, Miss Gerald E. Coster, Frederick J. Dahl, Miss Norah I. Daly, J. C. Drinkle, Arthur Foulds, James B. Haig, Bertram F. King, Mrs. Martha A. Mainwarning, William E. Money, James B. Scott, E. Broadley Shaw, Miss Frances H. Smith, James Stevenson, Miss Anna K. Watson, Miss Evelyn M. Wilde, Miss Helena Campbell, and W. Henderson.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Laplande were:

Dr. Benjamin H. Alton, Miss Miriam Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bertram, Miss Eva J. Burke, Miss Kathleen Candon, Miss M. Allene Clinch, Miss Ethel B. Davis, Dr. George P. Denny, Miss Margaret Ferguson, Miss Bessie A. M. Ford, Miss Catherine M. Fraser, Miss Emma H. Hardinge, Dr. Hanmar C. Irwin, Dr. Sumner W. Jackson, Dr. Lucius C. Kingman, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Laaroyd, A. Lund, P. N. Macdonald, T. F. Miller, Dr. Orland F. Montgomery, Miss Edith M. Newnham, P. S. Parish, N. G. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ross, Dr. Harold W. Stevens, Miss Victoria Thompson, Miss Amy F. Tremaine, W. G. Trethewey, Dr. Paul D. White, and J. C. Wilson.

GOLF VICTOR AT LENOX.

Caspar De Gersdorff Wins the Junior Tourney—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 17.—Caspar De Gersdorff won the Lenox junior golf tournament at the Lenox Club today, defeating a large field. Among the contestants were Machlin and Norman Davis, Miss Alice Nicoll, Frank Stoddart, Miss Helen Rice of Stockbridge, Robert H. Ware of the Brookline Country Club, Miss Lee Higginson of Chicago, Miss Anita Delafield, Miss Irene Turnur Giraud Foster, Jr., Newbold Morris, Jr., of Lenox, and Sheldon Smith of Lee.

Daniel R. Hanna purchased another farm today on Lake Mahkeenac. For $13,000 he obtained fifty-five acres of the George R. Dresser estate. His holdings now are 1,100 acres.

A balloon flight in Pittsfield this morning was attended by many of the cottagers. A. Leo Stevens of New York made the ascent and the balloon at the height of two miles drifted down the Housatonic Valley and crossed to New York State.

Mrs. James B. Hull and Miss Harriet Plunkett entertained at luncheon in Pittsfield this afternoon. Among their guests were Mrs. John B. Brooke of Washington and Mrs. Miguel R. Martinez of New York.

Miss Civilise Alexandre was in charge of the Thursday afternoon sewing circle for the aid of the Red Cross at Trinity School.

Giraud Foster, Jr., captained a baseball team in a game against the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes's team at Shadow Brook Farm this afternoon.

Mrs. William D. Sloane will entertain the veteran Berkshire Cricketers at Elm Court Labor Day. A match game will be played with the Lenox team. William P. Burden has arrived to visit with Mrs. Sloane at Elm Court.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned to Ventfort Hall this afternoon from the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane have arrived to visit with Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold at Wyndhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gordon of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lester of London, Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Morris of New York arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

Miss Elizabeth Remsen Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wainwright, Mrs. L. C. Porter of New York, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Cushing of Islip, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Watson, and Miss Gertrude Trennen, Kenneth W. Blanchard of New Rochelle, N. Y., registered at Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. Eliot Danforth, Mrs. Robert J. Sharp, Mrs. George Stetson and Miss Ethel Stetson of New York arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, Miss Bowen of New York, Mrs. John J. Henderson, Miss Sophie Henderson and George S. Henderson of Philadelphia are at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

SPORTS IN MOUNTAINS.

Gay Defeats Cushman in Finals in Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 17.—The glorious weather today was conducive to life in the open and every one was out motoring, golfing or watching the baseball games.

At Bretton woods more than 500 people watched the baseball game between a Boston team of girls known as the Boomer Girls and Fabyan baseball team. The score was 7 to 4 in favor of Fabyan.

A large gallery watched the finals in the golf tournament between James H. Gay of Philadelphia and Rufus Cushman, Jr., of Boston, which went through thirty-six holes. Mr. Gay won 2 and 1, after one of the most exciting matches ever seen here. Cushman's victory over P. J. Moran, the former title holder, was also productive of wonderful golf, as in the last nine holes of the match they halved every hole and Cushman won 1 up in 23 holes.

Eugene Boross and family motored to the Crawford House to spend the remainder of the season, accompanied by William Beck, grand opera singer. Mr. Boross is a friend of Count Rudolf Festetics, who spent last season here and is expected again. Mrs. W. I. Cross and Miss Elizabeth Child of Montclair, N. J., have arrived at Cottage 5, the Profile.

Mrs. Edgar M. Phelps motored from Holderness for luncheon at the Profile today, accompanied by Robert Dunn, war correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Renwick Dimond are at the Maplewood with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dimond of New York. J. H. Downs of New York entertained at dinner in the European Room at the Mounta Washington tonight.

Miss Emma Chester of New York, Miss Lafvette Tyndal of New Yor, and Mrs. H. C. Van Voorhis and Standish Van Voorhis of Brookline are among late arrivals at the Sunset.

The Look Off had many arrivals this week, prominent among them Mr. and Mrs. George H. Shaw and Miss Katharine Shaw of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Davis and Evelyn and Herman Davis of Georgetown, D. C.

Mrs. R. Jay Walsh and Mrs. Lloyd Cooney of Greenwich entertained the women golfers of the Maplewood today at a flag tournament, after which they gave tea at Mrs. Walsh's cottage.

RABBI FRISCH MARRIES.

Founder of the New Synagogue Weds Miss Ruth Cohen.

The marriage of Rabbi Ephraim Frisch of the New Synagogue and Miss Ruth Cohen, the daughter of Rabbi Henry Cohen and Mrs. Cohen of Galveston, Texas, took place yesterday afternoon at the Gotham, in the presence of 150 guests. The bride was attended by Miss Jeanette Frisch, as maid of honor, and the bridegroom had the bride's brother, Henry Cohen, as his best man. The bride's father officiated.

Dr. Frisch was for eight years Rabbi at Pine Bluff, and for three years at Far Rockaway. Last year he founded the New Synagogue, 41 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Frisch's father, Rabbi Cohen, is active in the Red Cross and Immigration movements in the South, and has been a Rabbi in Galveston for twenty-eight years.

BROTHERS MARRY SISTERS.

Middleworth-De Mott Couples to Spend Honeymoons Together.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Aug. 17.—Two brothers married two sisters at a double wedding held here last night at the house of Mr. and Mrs. George S. De Mott of 560 Hempstead Avenue, parents of the brides. The two couples will spend their honeymoons together in a tour of upper New York, and then will live in the same house in Riverside Drive, Rockville Centre.

The brides were Helen and Millicent Cris De Mott. Miss Helen married Leroy Ellsworth Middleworth, aged 21, who is two years older than his bride, and Miss Millicent became the bride of Henry Van Middleworth, a widower of 44 years. Millicent is 27. The two ceremonies were performed by the Rev. George E. Bishop of Brooklyn, formerly pastor of St. Marks's M. E. Church of Rockville Centre. Maynard De Mott attended Leroy and Helen as best man, and Alfred De Mott, another brother, did the same for Henry and Millicent.

BRIDE'S FATHER OFFICIATES.

Miss Eva F. H. Wright Married to the Rev. Albert H. Marion.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 17.—Miss Eva F. Howie Wright, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Frederick Howie Wright of 4 West Dayton Street, Ridgewood, N. J., was married this afternoon at 4 o'clock to the Rev. Albert Hall Marion of the Madison, N. J., Methodist Church. The ceremony was performed at the Ridgewood Methodist Church by the bride's father, who was assisted by the Rev. Thomas G. Spencer.

Miss Estelle Burr of Ridgewood was maid of honor, and Miss Irene Moore of Evanston, Ill., was bridesmaid. Harrison F. Elliott, Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. of New York was the best man.

The couple will reside in Madison.

CATHOLICS GATHER FOR A GALA WEEK

Vanguard of 20,000 Expected Attend Opening Meeting of Press Association.

CITY BEDECKED WITH FLAGS

Elaborate Decorations Put Up in the Cathedral—Three Cardinals to be Present.

The vanguard of the 20,000 or more Roman Catholics who are expected to come to this city for the celebration of "Catholic Week," arrived last night to attend the opening event of the conclave—a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Catholic Press Association held at the Great Northern Hotel in West Fifty-seventh Street.

Catholic institutions in the city, particularly St. aPtrick's Cathedral, the residences of Cardinal Farley and Mgr. Lavelle on Madison Avenue, back of the Cathedral, and the building in the block north of them, used as headquarters by various religious societies of the faith, took on holiday attire yesterday in honor of the nation-wide gathering.

The main doors of the Cathedral were draped with flags and bunting, and carpenters and decorators were busy inside arranging the great edifice for the central celebration of the week, a pontifical mass to be sung next Sunday by Cardinal Farley. An American flag will fly between the twin spires of the Cathedral, and the interior will be decorated in the papal colors, yellow and white, with American flags interspersed.

Cardinal Farley has returned to his residence from his Summer home at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., and is devoting himself to committee meetings and other preparations for the largest gathering of its kind held here in many years. Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell are due today from Southampton, L. I., to play prominent parts in the week's gatherings.

Arrangements have been made to seat 8,000 persons at the mass on Sunday, though 10,000 in all may be admitted to the precincts. Admission will be by ticket only, and first provision will be made for the out-of-town delegates, particularly the 500 or more women who are expected. Three special thrones have been erected in the chancel of the Cathedral. Cardinal Farley will occupy his regular chair, Archbishop Bonanzo the throne to the left and Cardinal Gibbons, ranking prelate of the Sacred College, and Cardinal O'Connell a double throne to the right.

Three cardinals, five archbishops and twenty bishops, and 2,000 priests will be present at the mass, so that the ecclesiastical procession just preceding it promises to be the most impressive ever held in this country.

Here is the official program for the week:

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

9 A. M.—Opening session Catholic Press Association, New York Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South. Paper by the Rev. Dr. John I. Whelan, editor of The Tablet.

10 A. M.—Preparatory meeting of the Committee on Central Propaganda of the German Catholic Central Verein; Park Avenue Hotel.

12 M.—Luncheon of the Catholic Press Association, Catholic Club.

1:30 P. M.—Afternoon session Catholic Press Association. Paper by Arthur Bennington of The New York World; address by P. A. Wilson Lawrenson of the religious department of Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

6 P. M.—Dinner of Catholic Press Association at Catholic Club, after which members will go on a motor bus sightseeing trip of the city.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19.

9 A. M.—Catholic Press Association meeting, Catholic Club. Paper by Robert P. West, editor of the Catholic Convert.

10 A. M.—Committee on Resolutions, German Catholic Central Verein, Park Avenue Hotel.

12 M.—Luncheon Catholic Press Association, after which the association will visit Coney Island.

3 P. M.—Meeting Executive Board of German Catholic Central Verein; reception to delegates of the German Catholic Central Verein and their friends at Kolping House, East Eighty-eighth Street.

SUNDAY, AUG. 20.

8 A. M.—Preliminary meeting of the German Catholic Central Verein at headquarters, Park Avenue Hotel, including addresses of welcome and presentation of flags of State League and Central Verein.

11 A. M.—Opening of joint convention, with pontificial high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Cardinal Farley, celebrant; Bishop Hickey of Rochester, preacher. Seated on their thrones will be Papal Catholic Delegate, the Most Rev. John Bonzano; Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, and aCrdinal O'Donnell of Boston.

3 P. M.—Conference State Legislative Committee, Central Verein.

4 P. M.—Meeting of the Social Service and Workmen's Societies, Central Verein.

8 P. M.—Mass meeting at Madison Square Garden under auspices of federation and allied societies. John Whalen, National President of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, presiding. Addresses of welcome by Governor Whitman and the Acting Mayor of the city, Frank T. Dowling. The speakers include Cardinals Gibbons, Farley, and O'Connell, W. Bourke Cockran, Dr. James J. Walsh, and Bishop McFaul of Trenton. Singing by 2,000 Catholic choral societies. Music by the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, under direction of Emil Reyl.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.

8 A. M.—High Mass, Church of St. John the Baptist, West Thirtieth Street, for delegates to the Central Verein.

9 A. M.—Pontifical mass opening convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, to be foiplowed by business session at St. Stephen's Hall, 147 East Twenty-eighth Street. Headquarters of the organization will be the Vanderbilt Hotel, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Session of the American Federation of Catholic Societies; Catholic Women's Union; business session State League at Park Avenue Hotel; session of Federation at Cathedral College; report of Commission on Public Morals, by Edward Feeney, K. S. G., Chairman; address by Jeremiah E. Burke, of Boston, "The Catholic Church and Education."

8 P. M.—Mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on social service problems under auspices of the federation. Bishop Muldoon of Rockford, Ill., will deliver the opening address. Professor James R. Haggerty, Ph. D., of Ohio State University, will preside; addresses by the Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., of Catholic University, "The Principle of the Minimum Wage"; by Miss Marvin V. O'Hara, Chairman Oregon State Commission on the Minimum Wage, "Living Wage for Working Women."

8 P. M.—Mass meeting of Catholic Women's Union; address by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Rummel of New York, the Rev. R. Fuhr of California, and the President of the union, Mrs. A. Rossack, of Pittsburgh.

8 P. M.—Boat ride on Hudson for delegates, members and friends of Catholic Young Men's National Union.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

8 A. M.—Solemn requiem mass for departed members of the German societies at St. Joseph's Church, 418 East Eighty-seventh Street.

9 A. M.—Business sessions of the Young Men's Union at their headquarters; session of the Federation, address by Dr. Conde P. Pallen.

9:30 A. M.—Business session of the Central Verein; report of the Central Bureau, by F./P. Kenkel, K. S. G., Director.

2 P. M.—Business sessions ow all societies.

4 to 6 P. M.—Open house at the Catholic Club.

8 P. M.—Mass meeting under auspices of the German Catholic Central Verein, Cooper Union, Joseph Frey, the President of the Verein, presiding; addresses by the Rev. H. Klenk of Brooklyn, and James F. Zipf of St. Louis.

8 P. M.—Banquet of Catholic Young Men's Union, Park Avenue Hotel. Representative Murray Hulbert presiding; addresses by the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York; Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port; M. J. Slattery, President of the C. Y. M. N. U.; Acting Mayor Dowling, Commission McGeehan, Alfred McCann, and others.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

8 A. M.—High mass for members of the Central Verein at the Church of the Assumption, West Forty-ninth Street.

9 A. M.—Business sessions of the various organizations. At the federation meeting Francis E. Slattery of Boston will deliver an address on "Catholic Citizenship"; at the session of the Central Verein, the Rev. Francis Markert of Techny, Ill., will read a paper on "Home and Foreign Missions."

2 P. M.—Session of the Federation; address by Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia.

8 P. M.—Reception at Hotel Astor to all delegates by the local committees. Musical program by Ukranian Choir.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.

9 A. M.—Mass of Thanksgiving at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer for delegates of the German societies. Excursion for the delegates.

Catholic churches throughout the city will hold special religious exercises during the convention week at many of which prelates from other cities will officiate. Local chapters of many organization will keep open house for members from other cities and the Catholic Club will be the scene of a number of social functions.

ELKUS SAILS FOR TURKEY.

New Ambassador Will Continue Work Begun by Morgenthau.

Abram I. Elkus, the newly appointed American Ambassador to Turkey, sailed yesterday afternoon on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. for Constantinople via Copenhagen and Berlin. He was accompanied by his wife, his two daughters, the Misses Ethel and Katherine Elkus, and his son, James Hess Elkus. The Ambassador expects to take up his post in the Turkish capital about Sept. 15.

Mr. Elkus said that he intended to co-operate with the officials of Robert College and other American institutions in Turkey and also to look after the interests which had been placed in charge of the embassy while Henry Morgenthau was Ambassador.

"A great deal of our time and energy," Ambassador Elkus said, "will be taken up with relief work for the native population of Turkey of all races and religions. I feel that I have behind me the resources of a great and generous nation which is ready and able to give the same aid to the war sufferers in the Turkish Empire that has been extended to sufferers in the other war zones."

The condition of the Jews in Palestine calls for immediate attention. The Jewish farmers in Syria have been facing a serious economic crisis, which threatens the survival of the promising growth of Jewish agricultural industry—an industry on which so many hopes throughout the Jewish world have been built."

Among those who were at the pier to say farewell to the Ambassador and his family were Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry Morgenthau, and Sheriff Alfred Smith.

Other passengers sailing on the liner were Professor George H. Huntington and his wife, who is a daughter of Cleveland H. Dodge; Dr. James Bertram Post, and Chauncey S. Hulbert, all going to Robert College, Constantinople, and four women teachers for the American College for Girls.

PAGEANT AT BAR HARBOR.

Terpsichore Given by 70 Dancers in Aid of American Ambulance.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 17.—The pageant Terpsichore, for the benefit of the American Ambulance Corps, drews a brilliant throng from the various colonies that filled the amphitheatre on the tennis courts of the Swimming Club tonight. From an effective stage setting of silver and purple about seventy dancers, divided into groups representing the history of the art, including the periods of antiquity, the middle ages, the renaissance, and the nineteenth century, given under the direction of John Murray Anderson. Miss Enid Howland, daughter of Lady Speyer, delivered the prologue, written by John Kendrick Bangs, and George Harris, Jr., gave the musical interpolations showing its influence upon these periods of the dance.

The dances of antiquity were interpreted by Olin Howland, Mrs. A. G. Weltmann, and Miss Florence Binney, preceded by the Misses K. B. Price Collier and S. R. Price Collier as taperbearers. The second division included Miss Josephine Gibson, Miss Mildred Rice, Miss Ellinger, Miss Anita Zeltner, H. Hoyt, and Leslie Clay. The third, Misses Leta Sullivan, Frances Sullivan, S. B. Sturgis, Miss Anita Sturgis, Miss Sylvia Van Rensselaer, Miss Charlotte Delafield, and Miss Edith Gracie, Ernest De Weerth, and Miss Maupin. The fourth, Miss Mildred Rice, John Murray Anderson, Miss Laura Wurts, Kenneth Hill, Miss Leta Sullivan, Amory Carhart, Miss Katherine Force, Harold Sewall, Miss Georgiana Schofield, and Harold H. Davis.

Among those occupying boxes with guests were Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. A. B. Coxe, Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mrs. John Aspegrrn, Mrs. Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Mrs. Ludwig Ellinger, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. Henry Tilford, Mrs. Sullivan, and Mrs. Carhart and Mrs. William Lawrence Green.

ENTERTAINS AT HOT SPRINGS.

A. B. Hilton Gives a Dinner for Young People at The Homestead.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 17.—A. B. Hilton of Greenwich entertained the members of the younger colony here at a dinner at the Homestead last night. His guests, of whom there were twenty-eight, afterward attended the midweek dance in the ballroom. Those present included the Misses Mildred Ford, Olive Graef, Margaret Treat, Eleanor Bright, Josephine and Isabel Palms, and Virginia Sterry, and William Mason Smith, Lamotte Cohu, Festus J. Wade, Jr., H. W. Cohu, Charles Palms, Edgar Bright, and Alex Neave.

Others who attended the dance, which was the largest held here this Summer, were Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Fitler, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, Miss Mildred Eddy, C. Marondi, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Mallinson, Miss Lorna Mallinson, Miss Eric B. Dahlgren, Charles Potter, Mrs. Dorothy Potter, Mrs. Buckner, A. Wallinkford, and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cadwallader, Jr.

Mrs. James L. Breese of New York drove to Warm Springs today for her daily dip in the sulphur pool. Mr. and Mrs. Dale Fitler and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Evans were among those who drove to Flag Rock.

Arrivals at the Homestead today included A. Van Stewart, Mrs. James Harvey Ransom, Miss Trench and G. C. Murphy of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Hine of Cleveland, and Mrs. C. MacGill of Baltimore.

Colonel and Mrs. C. T. Lipscombe, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moffat Shannon, Mrs. M. Wilkinson, and Miss Francis Shannon of Easton, Md., arrived by auto.

JUSTICE DALY'S WILL FILED.

Estate Said to be Valuable, but No Estimate is Given.

Practically the entire estate of ex-Supreme Court Justice Joseph Francis Daly goes to his widow and offspring under his will, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. No estimate is given of the full value of the estate, but in a petition filed with the instrument the members of the decedent's family assert that he left considerable real and personal property.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of 470 Madison Avenue receives $500 under the will and St. Vincent's Hospital a similar amount.

The decedent left specific bequests of personal property to each member of his family, his law library going to his son, Edward Hamilton Daly, who is an attorney in practice at 52 Wall Street. The residuary estate is divided equally between the widow, Mrs. Mary Louise Daly; the decedent's two sons, Edward H. and Wilfred A., and his daughter, Elizabeth A. Daly.

BALCH WINS GOLF MEDAL.

Heads Field on Dorset Course—Max Marston Qualified.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 17.—De Witt W. Balch of the Cincinnati Golf Club, a former Ohio champion, led the field in the qualifying roupd of the annual invitation tournament over the 2,300-yard nine-hole golf course of the Dorset Field Club at Dorset this morning with a card of 72 for the double round. Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol, the best-known golfer in the field, tied for sixth place with a round of 79. In the first round of match play this afternoon Marston was forced to the sixteenth green by W. Austin of Norwich after being 6 up at the turn. The match play summary follows:

First Sixteen.—First Round—D. W. Balch, Cincinnati, beat E. F. Boughton, Dorset Field, 4 and 3; E. W. Fowler, Scarsdale, beat J. T. Gilmer, Mount Anthony, 1 up; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, beat R. J. Starks, Dorset Field, 6 and 5; C. M. Clark, Philadelphia C. C., beat E. B. Child, Flushing, 4 and 3. George R. Balch, Cincinnati, beat George R. Morse, Rutland, 3 and 2; J. C. Stout, Dorset Field, beat W. A. Barber, Jr., Edwanok, 3 and 2; B. B. Sheldon, Dorset Field, beat F. Woodruff, Dorset Field, 1 up, M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat W. Austin, Norwich G. C., 3 and 2.

O'Donovan Rossa's Widow Dead.

Mrs. Mary J. Rossa, widow of J. O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot, was found dead from heartdisease yesterday morning at her home, 622 West 135th Street, in her seventieth year. She was her husband's third wife, and married him in 1864, celebrating with him their golden anniversary in 1914. Mrs. Rossa shared her husband's sufferings, and was his companion through his prison years, exile, and later career.

Obituary Notes.

AUGUST MEYER, a veteran of the Civil War and for many years in the employ of the Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refinery, died on Tuesday at his home, 50 Monitor Street, Brooklyn aged 75 years. He was a native of Germany and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years. He left a widow, two daughters and four sons.

NORTON J. KRIEGER, formerly with the old dry goods firm of Coffey & Dowling, died at his home, 32 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in his sixty-fifth year. A son and daughter survive him.

Mrs. HENRIETTA ALLEN, who died at the home of her daughter in Monroe, N. Y., on Tuesday, was 58 years old and the widow of Frederick Allen, civil war veteran and at his death Commander of Winchester Post, G. A. R. She had been a resident of Brooklyn most of her lifetime, and the funeral today will be held from teh home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Atkinson, in Lincoln Place.

MICHAEL BRADLEY KERR, a retired stationary engineer, died on Tuesday at his home, 50 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

CLARENCE MARSHALL, 30 years old, for several years in the employ of Richarrson, Norton & Co., baukers and brokers, died on Tuesday at his home, 966 East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, a son and a daughter. He was born in Westchester County, N. Y., where the interment will be made.

Sister MARIA DOLOROSA, a member of the Convent of the Precious Blood in Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, for twenty years, died there on Wednesday. She was born in Tipperary, Ireland, forty-six years ago an dbefore entering religious life was Miss Mary Ann Humphries. One of her brothers is the Rev. William Humphries and a sister, Sister Mary St. Dominick, is also a nun in the Convent of the Precious Blood.

ALONZO H. BENJAMIN, 74 year old, a retired farmer, died at his home at Riverhead, L. I., on Tuesday. He was a member of Riverhead Lodge, F. and A. M., and left a widow, ajson and a daughter.

SAMUEL W. EISEL, 42 years old, a member of Lyrie Lodge, I. O. O. F., died in the Lenox Hospital on Thursday after an operation. He lived at 202 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, and left a widow.

Mrs. THERESA MUNDHENK, widow of Carl Mundhenk, a surgical instrument manufacturer, died on Tuesday at her home, 227 East Fifty-second street, Brooklyn, in her ninety-fourth year.

CHARLES LONGMAN, a Summer resident of Hempstead, L. I., and until a few months ago in the gold refining business in Brooklyn, died at his home in Hempstead on Wednesday, in his ninety-second year. Mr. Longman lived at 405 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, and was long active in the affairs of that borough and in fraternal circles. He was a charter member of Stella Lodge, F. and A. M. His wife and five daughters survive him.

Mrs. MARY WILSON, an active member of the women's societies of the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter in Centreport, L. I., aged 62 years. She was a native of London, England, and the widow of Martin Wilson.

WILLIAM EDGAR KEYS, for thirty-one years an employee in the New York Custom House, died yesterday at his home, 68 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Keys served two years in the army for half a century and was a son of William E. Keys, a California pioneer. His wife and daughter survive him.

Mrs. CECILIA N. MUNSON, widow of Munn Munson and an active member of the Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, is dead at her home, 648 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, leaving two daughters and a son.

Mrs. MARY ANNA MIES, wife of August Mies, a poster artist, died from Bright's disease on Wednesday at her home, 611 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years. Besides her husband she left three sons.

DANIEL WEBSTER TWOMBLY of 9,513 Avenue G, Canarsie, an employe in the Finance Department of New York City and long active in Democratic politics in Canarsie, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital after an operation for appendicitis. Twombly was in his forty-ninth year and before entering the Finance Department was a clerk in the Board of Education. He was President of the Canarsie Democratic Club and the organizer of the lodges in Canarsie of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Woodmen of the World. He was a Mason and a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and the Excelsior Gun Club of Canarsie.

Miss SARAH WOOLLEY VAN NOSTRAND, a descendant of an old Long Island family, which owned the larger part of Deepdale, the estate of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at Lakeville, L. I., died on Wednesday at her home in Bayside, L. I., in her sixty-fourth year.

GEORGE OBERMANN, employed in the I. B. Klemert' Rubber Works at College Point, L. I., died yesterday at his home in that place, in his forty-ninth year.

WILLIAM KERNAN, brother of the late United States Senator Francis Kernan, died yesterday at his home in Utica, N. Y.

ROBERT BOWNE HOWLAND, a cousin of the late Mrs. Hetty Green, and a resident of New Bedford, Mass., died yesterday in the Memorial Hospital in Bedford, N. Y., in his ninety-seventh year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KELLEY, wife of William Kelley, and a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at her home there, in her sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. EMELINE WINTERS, one of teh oldest residents of Washington, N. J., died on Wednesday at the bofe of her son there, in

DROP IN PARALYSIS ENCOURAGES CITY

Daily Average of New Cases in New York Falls from 173 to 131.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN QUEENS

Health Department Seeks More Persons Willing to Give Their Blood for Serum.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths, Wed.	Yes'd.	New Cases. Wed.	Yes'd.
Manhattan	8	10	44	39
Brooklyn	14	10	46	40
Bronx	7	3	11	10
Queens	5	9	28	32
Richmond	..	..	4	..
Total	34	32	133	121
Total of deaths to date				1,529
Total of cases to date				6,752

The belief held by Health Department officials for several days that the abatement of the epidemic of infantile paralysis had begun was strengthened yesterday when the reports of new cases showed only 121, a drop of twelve from the day before. The exact situation may be seen from these figures: The daily new cases for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 12, were 192, 145, 183, 183, 175, 165, and 167, or a total of 1,210 cases. The week's daily average of new cases was 173. In the five days of this week the new cases have been 141, 95, 163, 133, and 121, or a total of 653, making a daily average of 131.

Health Commissioner Emerson went to Washington yesterday morning to attend the interstate poliomyelitis conference there, and Deputy Commissioner Billings was in charge. Dr. Billings said that the reports of new cases from all of the boroughs were highly encouraging except those from Queens. Thirty-seven families in Queens in which cases were reported in the last few days, he said, were found to have moved from Manhattan or Brooklyn within the period of incubation of the disease.

Seek More Blood Specimens.

Dr. Billings said yesterday that the Department of Health had under consideration plans for the more comprehensive collection of blood from persons who have had poliomyelitis. The department has depended upon volunteers willing to give blood, but the results obtained from the use of the serum extracted from the blood have been so promising that efforts will soon be made to increase the number of volunteers by personal or postal card application to those known to have had the disease in past epidemics.

Dr. Abraham Zingher, who has charge of the serum treatment in the Willard Parker Hospital, said yesterday that his results continued to be encouraging. He emphasized the importance of early treatment and urged physicians to watch for symptoms of secondary cases in families where one or more cases had already occurred.

Four persons gave twenty-four and one-half ounces of blood at the Willard Parker Hospital yesterday. W. R. Lowes, 18 years old, of Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, who had the disease seventeen years ago, gave nine ounces. Karl Branzo, 29 years old, who came from the Salvation Army Home in West Forty-eighth Street and who had infantile paralysis twenty-five years ago, gave eight ounces. Alice O'Neil, 17 years old, of 157 West Eighty-third Street, who had the disease sixteen years ago, was disappointed when Dr. Zingher consented to take only six and one-half ounces from her. A sixteen-year-old boy, who refused to give his name and address, gave one ounce.

It was learned in Bayonne last night that a boy was Samuel Rochman of 137 West Twenty-second Street, that place. Both of his legs are affected by paralysis, but he came all the way to New York alone after obtaining a letter to Dr. Zingher from Dr. John T. Connelly, City Physician of Bayonne. He applied to Dr. Connelly first and refused to be dissuaded from his intention to give blood, saying that if he could do anything to save other children from his fate he wanted to do it. Twelve patients were treated with serum yesterday.

Restrictions in Other Towns.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday made public the information contained in the following:

The New Jersey State Sanitary Code provides that no children under 16 years of age will be permitted to enter the State from or via New York or Pennsylvania unless they have health certificates. The State of Pennsylvania has placed a quarantine against all children under 16 years of age coming from outside the State who have had or have been in contact with infantile paralysis, or who have been living in premises in which there is or has been a case of infantile paralysis during the present epidemic. All children should hold health certificates.

The following New Jersey towns have prohibited children under sixteen from any place from entering, whether provided with health certificates or not: Atlantic Highlands, Hiltons, Water Witch, Highland Beach, Navesink Beach, Sea Bright, Rumson, Long Branch, Mantoloking, Freehold, Farmingdale, Lakewood, and Greenwich.

White Haven, Penn., and West Point, N. Y., have adopted identical regulations.

At Easton, Penn., all children arriving from infected places will be quarantined.

No children under 16 years of age are permitted to remain in the following New Jersey towns, where health certificates are required of adults: Neshanic, Woodfarn, North Branch, White House, Three Bridges, Flagtown, Higginsville, and Bloomsburg.

German Valley, N. J.; Scranton, N. J., and Bedford, Va., will not permit any person from an infected district to remain.

Children under sixteen coming from or through a district within a radius of forty miles of New York City will be refused admission to Canada unless they have certificates.

The Hudson River Day Line steamers will not stop at West Point, but passengers may get off at Newburg.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that two inspections a day were being made in Germantown and Brownsville, the most infected districts in Brooklyn, to determine special means of stamping out the epidemic there.

In order to determine positively whether milk might carry poliomyelitis, Dr. Billings said that an investigation of the milk supply of the Bronx was being held. No evidence that milk spread the disease had been found.

Twelve patients were discharged yesterday as recovered from the acute disease, making the total number discharged to date forty-nine. There are still 3,584 cases in hospitals in the city and about 1,600 in the city quarantined in their homes under the treatment of private physicians. Many of these cases have recovered from the acute disease, and will be discharged from quarantine as soon as they are no longer considered dangerous to others. The number actually under treatment for the acute disease is not known.

Three officers of the Associated Motion Picture Exhibitors of Brooklyn and Long Island called at the Health Department yesterday afternoon to petition Dr. Emerson to permit children to enter their theatres as soon as the public schools were opened. As Dr. Emerson had left for Washington they were unable to obtain an answer. William Brandt, Secretary of the organization, said that 120 motion picture houses in Brooklyn had closed because of the ban.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

John Proo, 241 Madison St.
Allen Goldstein, 170 Henry St.
Joe Kaufman, 406 Cherry St.
Pauline Gross, 93 Stanton St.
Peter Ghiberi, 71 Mott St.
Louis Halperin, 7 Pitt St.
William Sliva, 18 Greenwich St.
Harold Biedman, 47 Horatio St.
Mary Ziperello, 168 Thompson St.
Evelyn Nutz, 316 2d Av.
Mary Rasso, 350 E. 23d St.
Estella Gubick, 307 W. 38th St.
Samuel Kaplan, 12 E. 74th St.
Andrew O'Rourke, 238 E. 45th St.
Nathan Weingold, 412 E. 74th St.
Genevieve Hansen, 415 E. 56th St.
William Lubar, 107 W. 105th St.
John Dhykiff, 150 W. 66th St.
Ralph Berwitz, 149 W. 66th St.
Matthew Washburn, 133 West 67th St.
Howard Shapiro, 324 West 51st St.
Mollia Rondeno, 304 West 118th St.
Cath. McLaughlin, 537 West 133d St.
Geo. Francis, 225 West 62d St.
Julia Natulat, 635 11th Av.
Julia Curry, 48 Amsterdam Av.
Bertha Saunders, 721 11th Av.
Henry Benhorst, 507 West 59th St.
Marie Whaley, 64 Amsterdam Av.
Richard Jones, 519 West 48th St.
Sophie Joffo, 606 West 115th St.
Hanna Cardell, 212 East 122d St.
Leon Basson, 12½ West 118th St.
Helen McCarthy, 1,251 Park Av.
Othello McCarthy, 1,251 Park Av.
Valentine Castleman, 1,088 Madison Av.
John Levine, 64 East 105th St.
Ruben Rubis, 124 East 110th St.
Nathan Mitchell, 16 East 109th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

A. Tormini, 105 Sullivan St.
F. Zolickson, 222 Cherry St.
Albert Kawecki, 168 W. 65th St.
E. Matz, 316 Second Av.
Marcella Stewart, 281 W. 114th St., (Willard Parker Hospital.
E. Mosher, 178 W. 88th St.
Anna Delay, 411 W. 25th St.
Wilfred Singer, 610 W. 150th St.
Ethel Dazle, 16 W. 139th St., (Metropolitan Hospital).
John Dochsnor, 217 W. 130th St., (Lincoln Hospital).

NEW CASES—BRONX.

John Murray, 639 E. 137th St.
Frank Collard, 1,483 Bryant Av.
Louise Hammell, 681 E. 169th St.
Harry Weissman, 556 Fox St.
Louise Miller, 534 E. 139th St.
Gertrude Mohnstrom, 643 E. 138th St.
Wm. Dougherty, 1,085 Union Av.
Jos. Miska, 3,058 3d Av.
Herman Salis, 597 E. 187th St.
Ida Galler, 1471 Washington Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Mary White, 433 E. 145th St.
Eliz. Lewis, 2,822 Andrews Av.
Ruth Egan, 310 E. 153th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Marie Schobel, 118 Welden St.
Rose Kolinsky, 614 Watkins St.
Hyman Wagner, 620 Stone Av.
Freda Levinson, 231 New Lots Av.
Ruth Zwick, 587 Dumont Av.
Thomas Morell, 480 Cleveland St.
Morris Edelstein, 186 Bristol St.
Dina Berman, 108 Belmont Av.
Pinkus Sapolsky, 152 Amboy St.
Izzy Klein, 22 Cook St.
Antonio Alferia, 17 Conselyea St.
Anna Jones, 158 Eagle St.
Peter Hogan, 584 Lorimer St.
James Mahler, 30 Oakland St.
Harold Stores, 25 Sutton St.
Florence Adelman, 38 Varet St.
Doris Fleischman, 1,220 Bamford Place.
Margaret Amari, 69 Cedar St.
George Thomas, 75 Cooper St.
Albert Bauman, 284 Cooper St.
Ruben Meyer, 869 De Kalb Av.
Howard Love, 1,650 De Kalb Av.
Evelyn Lehman, 738 Evergreen Av.
Bernard Eisner, 1,446 Gates Av.
Margaret Ackerly, 201 Hull St.
Frank Munardy, 352 Palmetto St.
Gertrude Marks, 272 Saratoga Av.
Herbert Levine, 256 Vernon Av.
Philip Tripi, 3,113 7th Av.
Ruth Goldberger, 8,616 17th Av.
Ruth Alexander, 842 40th St.
Ruth Solomon, 39 Bay 29th St.
Julius Bremer, 8,719 New Utrecht Av.
Mary Brigonti, 652 Coney Island Av.
Phyllis Williams, 650 Kenmore Place.
Anna Rugeriero, 419 Sheepshead Bay Road.
Julius Gordon, 2,954 W. 23d St.
Eva Ginocello, 2,952 W. 31st St.
Helen Tannelli, 618 President St.
Charles Wash, 24 Clinton Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Josie Vilardi, 75 Osborn St.
Charles Thomas, 75 Cooper St.
Max Kaplan, 77 Grafton St.
Sylvia Fine, 456 53d St.
Florence Cornell, 664 Myrtle Av.
Ethel Kessler, 256 So. 5th St.
Ruth Solomon, 39 Bay 29th St.
Rose Frank, 176 Sand St.
Gustave Johnson, 462 Linwood St.
Gertrude Marks, 272 Saratoga Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

C. Solon, 129 32th St., Long Island City.
Lillian Scollay, 347 13th Av., Astoria.
Lillian Linder, 57 9th Av., Astoria.
James Hump, 76 Barrington St., Flushing.
John Leach, 467 Myrtle Av., Flushing.
Catherine Hump, 223 Lawrence St., Flushing.
Anthony Paszhl, 530 So. 22d St., Flushing.
C. McDonald, 85 State St., Flushing.
George Regan, 118 N. 7th St., Whitestone.
Mary Mauder, 870 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood
Catherine Miller, 777 Wyckoff Av., Ridgewood.
Paul Wedman, 819 Forest Av., Ridgewood.
Chas. Smith, 1,821 Himrod St., Ridgewood.
Walter Hoehn, 1,722 Putnam Av., Ridgewood
Fred Peltin, 1,920 Bleecker St., Ridgewood.
Chas. Kreuzling, 587 Woodward Av., Ridgewood.
Esther Wiedman, 961 Seneca Av., Ridgewood
Chas. Wiedman, 961 Seneca Av., Ridgewood
Edward Mortagh, 2,365 Catalpha Av., Ridgewood.
Marion Luckmer, 112 Maurice Av., Elmhurst.
Lawrence Sabino, 154 Strong St., Corona.
Eliz. Nugent, 32 N. Hayes Av., Corona.
Carl and Henry Rubing, 5 Suydam St., Union Course.
Kenneth Kluig, 841 Benedict Av., Woodhaven.
Dorothy Strobel, 71 Columbus Av., Jamaica.
Florence Clork, 33 Globe Av., Jamaica.
Jackson Doris, Hollis Av., Hollis.
Grace Stevenson, Sumner Av., Rosedale.
Margaret Anderson, Harrison Av., Shore View Park, Jamaica.
Dorothy Sayre, 41 South Beach 119, Rockaway Park.
Leo Barkstover, Fort Dodge Av., Hammels.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

John Grauer, 276 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
Carl Wegrass, 819 Forest Av.
Helen Zimmerman, 590 Broadway, Long Island City.
Charles Schmitt, 1,821 Himrod St.
Anthony Puschl, 530 South 22d St., Flushing.
Walter Hoehn, 1,722 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Reginald Klug, 24 St., near Procheron Av., Bayside.
Henry Pellechran, 372 State St., Jamaica.
Florance Kurtz, 88 North 7th St., Woodside, (died at W. P. Hospital.)

One reported victim of the disease in Brooklyn and another in Queens were discharged yesterday as no cases.

69 NEW CASES IN JERSEY.

Children Stricken in Four Towns That Were Heretofore Unaffected.

The New Jersey State Department of Health reported yesterday that there were sixty-nine new cases of infantile paralysis in the State, five heretofore unaffected communities being among those where cases were discovered. These places, each of which had one case, wer Pleasantville, Atlantic County; Wildwood, Cape May County; Shrewsbury township, Monmouth County; Long Beach township, Ocean County, and Springfield township, Union County. The total number of cases in the State is 1,804.

Newark reported thirty-seven new cases yesterday, and, according to the report from Trenton, other cases were distributed in the State as follows:

Jersey City and Elizabeth, four each; Guttenburg, North Bergen, and Linden, three each; Camden, Bayonne, Harrison, and Cranbury, two each; Fort Lee, Milburn, Hoboken, Town of Union, West Hoboken, Dunellen, Piscataway, Woodbridge, Asbury Park, Boonton, Chatham, Madison, Paterson, Pompton Lakes, Bound Brook, and Springfield township, one each. East Orange, South Orange, and Irvington, two cases each, and West Orange one.

The body of Mrs. Chester A. Chapin, who died of infantile paralysis on Wednesday at her home in Greensboro, N. C., arrived last night at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dormitzer, of 137 Rawlston Avenue, South Orange, N. J. Mrs. Chapin, whose husband's father is Dr. Charles S. Chapin, Principal of the Montclair State Normal School, was married last December and returned to her home in Greensboro last Saturday after a visit to her parents. She became ill on Tuesday and died on Wednesday. She was 25 years old, and had been a member of South Orange society.

Another adult case from infantile paralysis occurred in Montclair yesterday, the victim being John Dorosa, 40 years old.

A case of infantile paralysis was discovered in Hoboken yesterday in the family occupying a canal boat used for grain which tied up at the foot of Twelfth Street last week, after arriving from South Brooklyn. Mayor Griffin immediately placed the fleet of 100 canal boats at the waterfront under quarantine and issued orders that no more from New York or Brooklyn were to be allowed to stop at Hoboken.

The Mayor also notified the public that the schools of the city would not open until Oct. 2, and not then if the epidemic had not ended.

At Millburn, the only child in a family of nine to escape an invasion of scarlet fever recently was yesterday taken to the isolation hospital suffering from infantile paralysis. The child is the 17 months' old child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Donner.

Policemen were yesterday stationed at the railroad and ferry stations in Jersey City to enforce the State quarantine, and similar measures were taken in Bloomfield.

THE TIMES yesterday received word from Lawrenceville Township, N. J., that the case of poliomyelitis reported there on Wednesday in the Trenton dispatch should have been ascribed to Lawrence Township, Cumberland County. There is no case in Lawrenceville Township, according to the report.

The health authorities of Long Beach, it was announced yesterday, have forbidden children under 15 years of age to enter the village, and will permit none to leave until they have been examined.

The strictest quarantine on Long Island, however, is on the estate of Roy Rainey, of Fort Hill, near Huntington. Mr. Rainey, who is a brother of Paul Rainey, the big-game hunter, has given the fifty or more persons employed on the estate an indefinite vacation, with full pay. He has forbidden all outsiders to enter the grounds. Even the postman cannot enter the estate. Mr. Rainey, whose city home is at 6 East Sixty-second Street, comes into New York to his office only when necessary, and on such occasions takes the trip in his yacht.

There were six new cases of infantile paralysis and four deaths in Oyster Bay Township yesterday. One of the deaths was that of Everett Shaw, the ten-year-old son of Samuel T. Shaw, whose estate is on Centre Island.

Thirty-six new cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Suffolk County yesterday.

TEACHERS TO REPORT SEPT. 8.

Normal Classes Arranged for Them Prior to Opening of Schools.

Although Health Commissioner Emerson has said that he does not believe that the public schools will be permitted to open before Sept. 25 at the earliest, the teachers employed by the Department of Education will have to report at the usual time, Principals and clerks on Sept. 6 and other teachers on Sept. 8. In a statement addressed yesterday to the teachers and Principals of the New York City schools, William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, said that they would be expected to attend normal classes now being arranged, unless an unexpected end of the epidemic permitted the opening of the schools on Sept. 11 as originally planned.

Mr. Willcox says in part:

It is a serious thing to curtail the school work of 860,000 pupils, and our administrative machinery should be ready to open the schools without any delay or confusion at the earliest date consistent with safety. If an unexpected and marked reduction of the epidemic, during the next three weeks, should make it possible to open all the schools on Sept. 11, the teaching staff must be ready for service.

In view of this uncertainty, it would hardly be safe to change the date on which the teachers are to report for duty, but as it is altogether probable that the Department of Health will recommend the postponement of the opening of the public schools, I have suggested to Acting City Superintendent McAndrew that any such delay should be utilized by the entire body of teachers the benefit of lectures and conferences with a staff of prominent educators to be selected from the school system, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, I believe, "Schools for Teachers" and "Teachers' Institutes" have been found very helpful and beneficial that they have become a regular feature of the school program which all teachers are expected to attend. The suggestion that similar opportunities should be afforded to our New York teachers has met with the enthusiastic approval of Dr. McAndrew, Acting City Superintendent, and Dr. Finegan of the State Department of Education, as well as of several members of the Board of Education with whom I have been able to confer.

I have therefore asked the acting city superintendent to draw up a tentative program of courses to be given by associate superintendents, district superintendents, directors of departments and special branches, and Principals, so that each teacher upon reporting for work may be assigned to definite lecture courses and conferences closely related to his or her work for the coming school year.

In this way it is hoped to promote such increased zest and efficiency and team work in the teaching staff as may in some degree at least offset the detrimental effects of any unfortunate delay in the opening of the schools. All teachers will, therefore, be expected to report as already arranged, Principals and clerks on Sept. 6 and other teachers on Sept. 8.

Many school teachers, according to report, had planned to prolong their vacations until the postponed opening of the schools.

$10,464 FOR CRIPPLES.

Contributions to Health Board Fund Yesterday Were $1,421.

The Department of Health yesterday announced the receipt during the day of $1,421 in contributions to the fund of $15,000 for the purchase of braces for children crippled by infantile paralysis. The total so far received by the department is $10,464.79. Yesterday's contributors were as follows:

Dr. John F. Erdman, $500; a friend, $150; Mr. and Mrs. William Rosenbaum, $125; Mrs. Emma C. Remff, Bolton Landing, and B. Finck and sons, $100 each; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Buckley and children, $70; anonymous, Miss H. E. Kleinert, and George A. Crocker, Jr., $50 each; Mrs. S. Valentine, $25; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nathan, $20; William Kaufman, $18; Mrs. M. G. Winer, $15; Mrs. Sol Wronker, Margaret B. Wronker, and Henry Wellman, $10 each; Ruth, Theodore and Joan Levy, $5; J. D. Goldberry, $5; Isaac J. Jacobson and Mrs. U. S. Kann, $3 each, and Walter Bricker, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received $368.25 for the brace fund and for toys for the children in hospitals. The contributors were as follows:

Adrian R. Allen, $100; Anonymous, Mrs. Marjorie R. Young, Richard Pittman, R. W. Rhodes, and Henry Glass & Co., $25 each; Mrs. L. Baskind, $15; Mary, Catherine and Frederick, $10; Mrs. A. B. Trowbridge, Mrs. A. W. Tiers, Mrs. H. D. Boh, and Anonymous, $10 each; Marion G. Church, $7; "Seven Little Washington Heights Children," $5; Luigi Spaventa, Muriel King, Rosalind S. Goodman, Mrs. Herman K. Viele, A Friend, Clara Unger, C. H. Reis, "In Memory of L. H. H.," and Alexander McDonald, $5 each; Marie, Harry and Robert Long, $3; M. F. R., $2; Norma and Arthur Bernstein, $2; "Baby Josephine," $2; George Matthews Byers and Charles Kenneth Byers, $1 each, and the children of Mrs. A. W. Tiers, 25 cents for books.

The Committee for the Children's Brace Fund for Victims of Infantile Paralysis, of which Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., of Opposite House, Bernardsville, N. J., is the Treasurer, announced yesterday that it had collected $1,755.44, of which $1,000 had been sent to Dr. Philip Van Ingen, for distribution in New York, and $700 to Mrs. Otto Wittpenn for distribution in New Jersey. The committee's appeal for contributions was renewed.

J. T. BUSH'S DAUGHTER ILL.

Bush Terminal Head Refuses to Accept Diagnosis as Paralysis.

Maude Bush, the 16-year-old daughter of Irving T. Bush, head of the Bush Terminal Company, was yesterday quarantined in her home at Irvington by Health Officer William H. Todd, and it was said that she had infantile paralysis. Mr. Bush would not accept the diagnosis as final, however, and summoned a number of specialists from the city, who will give their opinion of the case today.

If Miss Bush has the disease, no one knows where she became infected, for she has not been exposed, so far as can be learned. She returned recently from a yachting cruise, for which there was no illness. There has been no other case of poliomyelitis in Irvington.

PARALYSIS IN 33 STATES.

Public Health Service Reports Cover Entire Country.

Cities and towns in thirty-three States have had cases of poliomyelitis since the beginning of the epidemic in this city, according to an announcement made yesterday at the New York office of the United States Public Health Service. The disease, it was said, is present throughout the United States in sporadic cases every Summer, but has never been so widespread before.

The States in which infantile paralysis is prevalent in many places are New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. Other places where it has occurred are the following:

Alabama—Birmingham.
Arizona—Mesa.
Arkansas—Little Rock County.
California—Weed, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
Colorado—Denver, Boulder City.
Florida—Radford.
Georgia—Rome.
Idaho—Idaho Falls.
Illinois—Blue Island, Standard, Gibson City, Belleville, East St. Louis, Dalton City, Dixon, Granville, Chicago, Blend Carrier Mills, Duquine, Kanakee, Chanal, Quincy, Freeport, Virden, Eureka, Marva, Decatur, near Cherry, near Oregon, Simpson, Collinsville, Dimock, Olive Br., Streator.
Indiana—Evansville.
Kansas—McPherson, Wellington, Cowley County, Fowler, Garden City.
Kentucky—Louisville.
Massachusetts—Boston, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford, Worcester.
Michigan—Detroit.
Minnesota—Bethel, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Rockville Township, St. Cloud, Lakeville Township, Burhanville, Jackson, Simpson County, Lawrence County.
Missouri—St. Louis.
Montana—Carbon County, Crow Indian Reservation, Great Falls, Bozeman, Helena, Billings.
North Carolina—Newbern, Southport.
Ohio—Cleveland, Toledo, Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus.
Oregon—Lebanon, Union.
Rhode Island—Newport, Providence.
South Carolina—Spartanburg, Charleston, Columbia.
Tennessee—Memphis.
Texas—Edna, Galveston.
Virginia—Luray, Cerse, Lynchburg.
Washington—Auburn.
West Virginia—Monongahela County, Wood County, Taylor County.
Wisconsin—West Bend, Menasha, Milwaukee.

It was said that the list was admittedly not complete, as reports come to the Public Health Service slowly.

10,000 CASES IN UNITED STATES

Health Officials Meet in Washington to Plan Fight on Paralysis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Health officials of the States and Territories met here today at the invitation of the Government with the object of devising better means for combating the spread of infantile paralysis. They were addressed by William G. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, and afterward the delegates went into session at the offices of the Public Health Service. That the situation was serious, particularly in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut was shown by the testimony of health officers.

Although about 10,000 cases have been reported throughout the United States, Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner of New York City, reported 6,653 cases there in the present epidemic, and of these more than 1,400 has been fatal. Dr. Emerson told of the steps taken in New York to trace cases and to keep track of reported cases. Parents, he said, could not be too careful and should call a physicion at the slightest sign of illness in their children.

The session today resulted in the appointment of health committee, including a Committee on Interstate Prevention of Infantile Paralysis. The conference will be concluded tomorrow wen announcement will be made of the steps devised for combined action by the Federal and State Governments to combat the scourge.

In welcoming the delegates Secretary McAdoo spoke of the state of panic and hysteria which the spread of infantile paralysis had caused.

"We are facing another epidemic of infantile paralysis—that baffling and mysterious disease which has brought so much woe to New York City and has, thus far, proven itself beyond the control of science," he said. "We have had as a natural consequence of a mysterious and deadly epidemic of this sort a great deal of alarm and a great deal of hysteria in some places. This has resulted in all kinds of regulations made by local authorities, State and municipal, resulting in a great variety and form of effort to prevent the spread of the disease. Without some sort of a uniform direction, coolheaded direction, our efforts will be less effective than they ought to be and unnecessary inconvenience will inevitably be placed upon the public.

"I have great confidence in this conference. I am naturally a believer in the efficiency or human effort that I never look at things as possible. I am unwilling to admit that anything is impossible that is within the range of human effort, and I have great hopes, therefore, that you are gong to be able, as a result of these deliberations, to concert immediate measures for better and more effective co-operation between the different communities of the United States, develop a better understanding of the difficult problem before us, and devise measures that will confer a minimum of inconvenience and a maximum benefit upon the public. That is what we are striving to do so far as the regulatory features are concerned, and I recommend to you, gentlemen, a thorough consideration of these phases of the problem.

"Now the other side of the problem is scientific. With regard to that, I have no suggestions to offer, because you men of science know better how to deal with it than I do. But I am exceedingly hopeful that, as a result of the exchange of ideas here, you may get new light upon it and that you may, at least, be able to concert new measures and investigations that will give promise of the discovery soon of a specific remedy for this deadly disease, so that it may be removed as a menace to the human race."

No specific evidence was produced that the spread of infantile paralysis could be traced to New York. Outside of New York City and the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania the disease is practically normal.

In the absence of Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service, who is ill, Dr. A. H. Glennan of that service presided over the conference.

27 New Cases Up State.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Reports of twenty-seven additional cases of infantile paralysis in the State, exclusive of those in New York City, were received by the State Department of Health today. The cases now total 1,160. The number of deaths remains at 148, no fatalities having been reported since last night. The cases reported were distributed as follows: New Rochelle, 5; Fonda, Fairport and Mount Vernon, 2 each; Portchester, Liberty, Sullivan, Solsville, Athens, Beacon, Cadosia, East Branch, Millbrook, Canastota, Stottsville, Parksville, Highland, East Fishkill, High Mount and Utica, 1 each.

Disease Spreads in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Spread of infantile paralysis in Chicago and suburbs was admitted by health authorities today. More cases have been reported thus far in August than were reported in July. There are fifty-six cases in the city, and a number in the suburbs. Children under 12 years old coming from the East are kept under surveillance for two weeks.

LA MONTAGNE TO BE A FLIER.

Polo Player Will Sell His Horses and Join French Aviation Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Harry La Montagne, the wealthy horse owner, has decided to leave Saratoga shortly for New York, whence he will go to France to join the French aviation corps. Consequently Mr. La Montagne has ordered his entire stable of jumpers to be sol dat auction here on Aug. 24.

Harry La Montagne, who is a well-known polo player, is a brother-in-law of Professor Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. At the beginning of the war all the horses he had in his stable in France were taken over by the Government.

SEELEY BEATEN ON LINKS.

Put Out by Stanley in Second Round of Wyantenuch Tourney.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug. 17.—The defeat of W. P. Seeley of Brooklawn, former Connecticut State champion, was the feature of the second round of match play today in the invitation golf tournament on the links of the Wyantenuck Country Club. Seeley's opponent was George C. Stanley of the Home Club, who was 2 up and 1 to go at the end of the eighteen holes.

Other matches in the second round to be played tomorrow as a result of first-round play today are: George C. Brown of Wyantenuck vs. J. D. Standish of the Detroit City Club; S. R. Buck of Wyantenuck vs. H. P. French of Race Brook, and F. H. Hoyt of Siwanoy vs. R. C. Carroll, Norfolk.

WOMEN IN AQUATIC MEET.

Miss Bartlett Heavy Scorer in Diving Event at Steeplechase.

Swimmers of the National Women's Life Saving League were again performers in amateur contests last night at Steeplechase Park. Miss Josephine Bartlett, recent winner of the league's fancy diving championship, triumphed in her specialty. She was the scratch contsstant and tallied 223 1-10 points. The summaries:

Fancy Dive, Handicap.—Won by Miss Josephine Bartlett, (scratch,) with 223 1-10 points; Edna Cole, 16 points,) second, with 199 9-10 points; Miss Carrie Samson, (16 points,) third, with 194 points.

168-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Miss Amelia Carmen, (8 seconds;) Miss Rita Greenfield, (scratch,) second; Miss Sadie Clapp, (7 seconds,) third. Time—2:04 2-5.

Canoe Pursuit Race.—Won by Miss Charlotte Boyle and Miss Marion Wandel.

CUTICURA COMFORTS SKIN TORTURED

SLEEPLESS FRETTED LITTLE CHILDREN

Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry and apply Cuticura Ointment to affected skin. Nothing more cooling, soothing and healing.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 5M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Special Bargains —in— USED CARS This Week Only

All electrically equipped

HUDSON, 1913,	$350
STUDEBAKER, 1914,	$300
REO,	$350
PAIGE Sedan, 1914,	$400
CHALMERS, 1916 (7-pass.)	$850
Run 1000 miles. Practically new. Slip covers.	
OAKLAND Speedster	$600
MARION,	$250
MITCHELL 1916 Demonstrator Good as new.	$1050

Others from $100 up.

Mitchell Motor Car Co., Inc., Used Car Dept., 226 West 56th Street, at Broadway Third Floor. Tel. 8061 Col.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St. Greatest Men's Furnishing Store

Needfuls for Vacation

Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1 and $1.50
Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98
Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c
Leather Belts, black, tan, white, 50c

END-OF-THE-SEASON CLEARANCES

Bates St. Shirts $1.35
Worth $1.50 & $2.00
Soft and Stiff Cuffs

Silk Shirts, $2.98
Handsome Stripes

Tennis Shirts, 98c
Long and Short Sleeves

$1 Negligee Shirts 65c

Checks, Stripes, Plain Colors.

$3.50 Bathing Suits at $2.50

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivingston St.
East Houston St., cor Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

FEARS SUBWAY FLIES HELP SPREAD PLAGUE

Edward Hatch, Jr., Asserts That Millions Breed in Refuse Left in Excavations.

EMERSON PROMISES INQUIRY

Unprecedented Pest Predicted for September Unless Conditions Ar Remedid.

A source of fly-breeding on a wholesale scale in the excavations for the new subways, which he argues may have been an important factor in spreading the germs of infantile paralysis and threatens even graver consequences in this direction unless remedied, has been discovered by Edward Hatch, Jr., the originator of the "swat-the-fly" campaigns of past years. Mr. Hatch says he has discovered along the whole line of the subways under construction large deposits of dressing and stable litter put there last Winter to keep pipes from freezing which have either not been removed or have been improperly covered up.

This material, according to Mr. Hatch, is that in which flies breed more than any other medium which could be named, and he says he has found the insects actually being produced in millions. He predicts that unless something is done to remedy this condition there will be an unprecedented fly pest in New York in September. In his opinion flies have been a large factor in spreading infantile paralysis. His argument is that, as it is generally believed the disease is transmitted by direct contact, and the fly is admittedly the most active germ-carrying agency which works by direct contact in urban localities, having a predilection for filth, especially applicable in this disease, it is idle to believe it has not been a large factor in spreading it.

Mr. Hatch is Chairman of the Sewerage and Pollution Committee and the Fly-Fighting Committee of the Merchants' Association, but his subway investigation has been carried on as an individual, and the Merchants' Association disclaims knowledge of his conclusions. However, he has called the attention of Mayor Mitchel to the conditions as they exist in a letter which was done with knowledge of some members of the Merchants' Association.

The authorities concerned expressed a lively interest in Mr. Hatch's investigations when their attention was called to them. Commissioner of Health Haven Emerson and the Public Service Commission were among these.

"Mr. Hatch's observations in the past have generally proved reliable," said Commissioner Emerson, "and anything he says will be treated with respect. I would like evidence before I concluded conditions could be as bad as he represents them, but if Mr. Hatch makes these assertions I can assure you they will be investigated, both by our Sanitary Bureau as to the presence of the fly-breeding material, and by our entomologist, who is working on the problem of transmission of the disease through insects."

Robert Ridgway, Engineer of Subway Construction for the Public Service Commission, was among those who expressed doubt as to the alleged conditions of fly-breeding.

"If this condition is said to be general along the subway lines," he said, "I think the observations must be erroneous. During the Winter all water mains of two inches and under are in certain other pipes were covered with manure and boxed in to prevent their freezing, as is the common custom with outdoor work anywhere. But in the Spring this should be removed, as its presence then is unsanitary. If any contractor has been remiss in this regard the wrappings he is guilty of violating his contract. It cannot be left there, as it is provided that all back-fill must be clean earth or other material."

It was pointed out by an official of the Public Service Commission that added precautions had been taken during the epidemic. A special circular was issued some weeks ago to commission engineers to watch for anything that would in any way help the spread of the disease and immediately call the attention of the police to them. Under this head came complaints that persons along the line of construction, were using the open excavations as garbage receivers and were throwing refuse into them. This was stopped by the engineers, who called the attention of the police to the habit.

Mr. Hatch Tells of Investigation.

Mr. Hatch's assertions run directly contrary to the beliefs of Dr. Emerson and Mr. Ridgway.

"The inquiry has been conducted by myself and four inspectors," he said. "We worked during the month of July. My attention was first drawn to the matter by a restaurant keeper along the line of the new subways who takes elaborate precautions to clear his place of flies. To make a long story short, we traced the source of these flies as the subway excavations, which we began to investigate. We found that during the Winter stable litter had been wrapped around the pipes at the sides of the excavation to prevent their freezing, as is the custom of contractors. Now that in itself is all right. But the material should have been removed when the warm weather came on. It was not.

"It is well known that stable litter is the most fertile breeding place for flies

RETAIL DRY GOODS DEALERS TO MEET

Conference of Merchants and Store Executives in This City Next Month.

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED

Wide Range of Subjects Which Interest the Owners and Managers of Big Stores.

Many topics of interest to the retail dry goods trade were discussed yesterday at the special meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association held at 35 West Forty-second Street. Alfred B. Koch, First Vice President of the association, presided over a full attendance of members of the committee from all sections of the country.

It was decided to hold a meeting of merchants and merchandise men—the executives of stores—either the 12th and 13th, or the 19th and 20th of September, a definite date to be decided upon within a few days. At this meeting, which it is expected will be largely attended, many questions now engaging the attention of store executives will be thrashed out, competent speakers being selected from among the members of the present board to discuss the negative and affirmative sides of questions. Among the topics scheduled for discussion are:

The duties of the merchandise manager.

Relations of the merchandise manager and the members of firm or officers of company.

Relation of merchandise manager and the advertising manager.

Co-operation between merchandise manager and buyers.

How closely merchandise manager should keep to the merchandise and purchasing.

Is the question of stock turnover being carried to an excessive point leading to depriving stocks of needed merchandise? When stock of merchandise is heavy in spots, and from the figures showing a condition which would preclude the purchasing of additional merchandise, is it in the best interest of the business as a whole to shut down entirely on the buying, or should department requirements be cared for and the bad spots gradually eliminated?

Is the training of buyers sufficiently broad to achieve the best results?

Are buyers permitted sufficient latitude in their buying to obtain the best results?

Should the merchandise manager confirm buyers' orders or not?

Are the best results obtained by development of a buying organization within the store, or is the staff strengthened by the bringing in of outside talent?

It is probable the meeting will be held at one of the local hotels. E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the association, and Fred H. Rike, of the Rike-Kumler Co., Dayton, O., the association's President, will make the opening and welcoming addresses. The meeting, in the opinion of Secretary Howe, is unique as it will be the first of the kind to be held in this country. Mr. Howe said the call for the conference was justified in view of the fact that the merchandising situation today is extremely uncertain. It therefore seemed desirable that a consensus of opinion and discussion of conditions should be had.

The Executive Committee voted to urge members of the National Association to oppose vigorously the tendency on the part of manufacturers to reduce or do away with cash discounts. It was stated that the National Association deprecated any move in that direction. A report was received from Judge Ansberry, Washington counsel for the association, indicating little likelihood of the Morrison trade mark or label bill passing at this session of Congress. A resolution was adopted by the committee opposing a reduction in the salaries of the members of the proposed Tariff Commission. A telegram was sent to both houses of Congress urging that the salaries of the Tariff Commission members be the same as those of the Federal Trade Commission.

An invitation from the California State Association to Secretary Howe to visit California early in October and address the State association at its convention at Oakland was accepted. Mr. Howe also will plan at that time to visit other important cities in the Far West, Northwest, and Southwest, making a trip of several weeks' duration.

In conjunction with the meeting of the Executive Committee a meeting was held yesterday of the Committee on Patterns, of which R. C. Fraser is Chairman. Only a preliminary survey of the situation was taken, it being planned to hold additional meetings from time to time. The Committee on State Organization met, with Chairman Garl S. Wise presiding. Plans were discussed for the development of the association in such States as are now not organized. Frank H. Young, the association's Field Secretary, it was stated, will work out plans for organization in many States. Mr. Young leaves on Sunday for a trip to St. Paul and cities in Iowa, Nebraska, and probably Missouri. On this trip an Iowa State organization may be formed.

By formal resolution the Executive Committee recorded its appreciation of the character, life, and work of the late Eben D. Jordan, of the Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston. A resolution of regret also was passed on the death of J. T. Prince, husband of Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, Educational Director of the association.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Fixing the Duties on a Number of Imports.

R. H. Macy & Co. were successful yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in claims for lower duty on cotton velvet couch covers and cotton Turkish towels. Both lines of merchandise were classified by the Collector at 40 per cent. as "pile fabrics." The importers claimed a rate of 35 per cent. on the couch covers as Jacquard figured upholstery goods, and 25 per cent. on the towels as "cotton towels." Judge Cooper decided that the protests were well taken and reversed the Custom House return.

Adolph Gittler imported model gowns under a six-months' bond, after which the goods were shipped back to Paris. The Collector stated that he assessed duty on the garments because the customs seals and tags on the gowns had been broken. This was denied by the importers and by the customs examiner who inspected the goods. Judge Hay said the record seemed to indicate that all of the law's requirements regarding the entry of model gowns under bond had been complied with. As the articles did not enter the commerce of the United States, but were exported within the statutory period, the protest was sustained.

Levor & Igstaedter protested against the assessment of duty on textile goods, the importers claiming that due to a shortage in the shipment duty was exacted upon too great a quantity. At the hearing testimony was introduced to show the amount of the shortage. The importers proved their case to the satisfaction of Judge Hay, who said the Government should not collect tariff duties upon merchandise not imported. The Collector was directed to take the shortage in account in making a reliquidation of the entry.

Failure on the part of a manufacturer in Switzerland to answer essential question regarding the make-up of silk wearing apparel imported here by H. Jacquin & Co. led the board to overrule the latter firm's protest. A commission was issued by the board for the purpose of taking the deposition of M. Buser, a member of Buser, Keiser & Co., Laufenburg, Switzerland. The witness's refusal to answer was based on the ground that to do so would be to expose manufacturing secrets. The importers claimed the goods to be composed in chief value of wool carrying a duty of 35 per cent. The Collector was affirmed in taking 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel.

Old English Tableware.

Wedgwood is coming in modern reproductions of old table wares. All white Wedgwood plates of soft paste are especially pleasing. They come in bread and butter, tea or dessert plates. There is a little raised vine, all in white, around the edge. The black Wedgwood with the white raised figure has also come in with the demand for black in table ware. It is to be found in tea sets. Tea sets and salad sets, which are attractive in another reproduction of an old English ware, have the black foundation and flower designs in pink and green, semi-Oriental, which the English affected at one time.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rizzo (Syrkin, (2.) | Spath (Spath.
Harrison Granite Co (Amelia Mashmeyer. | Picture Theatre Equip Co (Casino Amuse Co (2.
Hillman Cheb. Walter (Walter. | Cullen (Walsh.
Messineo (Carpenter, (2.) | Bamdas (Kaplan.
Lenard (Braunstein. | Thorburn (Gates.
Re Brogan. | Thomas (Abramson.
Kaminsky (Carmana Realty Co. | Hall (Reltz.
Re Kohn. (2.) | Cohn (Cohn.
Silverman (U S Hoffman Co. | Osterthal (Herrman.
Murphy (May. | Re Hand. (Lapham (Dahlgren.) (3.)
McCormick (Maher. | Nicastro (Dieckman.
Star Finance Co (Culver. | Re N Y Mtge Co.
Grossman (Grossman. | Truden (Truden.
Reasley (Reasley. | Silver (N Y Ry Co.
Titus (Cent Park, N & E R R. | Bilinsky (same.
Ex rel Glennon (Hopper. | Rosenthal (same.
Kesner (Munzer. | Re Fischel.
Specialty Baking Co (2.) | Picture Theatre Equip Co (Casino Amuse Co (2.
Ruge (Robberge. | Cullen (Walsh.
Clark (Clark. | Bamdas (Kaplan.
Shusterwitz (Werner, (2.) | Thorburn (Gates.
Krawzuk (Hirsch. | Thomas (Abramson.
Kirschenbaum (Fleischer. | Hall (Reltz.
O'Keefe (Wendell. | Cohn (Cohn.
Schachterman (Anger. | Osterthal (Herrman.
Cucco (Degnon Const Co. | Re Hand. (Lapham (Dahlgren.) (3.)
Manchuso (Gazzale. | Nicastro (Dieckman.
Re N Y Mtge Co.
Truden (Truden.
Silver (N Y Ry Co.
Bilinsky (same.
Rosenthal (same.
Re Fischel.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
William Cramm.
Wife or next of kin.
Sarah Delehanty.
R. W. Courtney.

Annie Quailly.
Annie Rushenbach.
Re C. H. Goodsell.
Margaret Schumacher.
Joseph F. Daly.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions.

Hartman (Goldsmith & Co (Lepe.
Bay State Thread Works (Serkess.
Rainbow Remming. Butler (McClatchey.
Wood & Selick (Rice.
Cohen (Katz.
Pinex Rubber Co (Sterns Selling Serv.
Banchuk (Fensterhelm.
Town Topics Pub Co (Kimball.
Dosick (R. Gordon & Sons.

Klein (Greenberg.
Wien (Gotham Waist Co.
Levison (Hirsch.
Miller (Simnock.
Sullivan (A. G. Pierce Co.
Statler (Haight.
Nevins (Queens Land, &c, Co.
Goldin (Gordon.
Schwartz Brothers (Mack.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re D. S. Perrone, Granolithic Paving Co.—Isaac F. Russell.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—John E. Schermerhorn (Sarah Gabriel—John F. Conway.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 22.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Wheeler (Sheldon—Wilbur Larremore.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Stampe (Weston, (2.) | Re E. 29th St., (Manz.)
Re Crescent Field for Boys. | Re N Y Ave. (Maier.)
O'Rourke (Dreher. | Franklin Trust Co (Geerken.
Thorpe (Kirk. (2.) | Zoberg (Zoberg.
Uffman (Meyle. | Berk (Freise.
Brunner (Brunner. | Sanzone (Sanzone.
Johnston (Nostrand. | Ritter (Ritter.
Sheerin (Sheerin. | Halbibl (Merlige et al.
Moeser (Moeser. | Re Phillips.
Re Blatch (Pt Jefferson Elec Light Co. | Sweeting (Staten Isl'd M M R Co and ano.
Re McAloon. | Gilder (Gilder.
Haugman (Keenan. | Selzer (Selzer.
Corn (Hawkins. | Eisner (Goldman.
Same (Skidkore. | Weinstein (Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co. (2.)
Re Bender. (McKee.) | People (Casolino.
Cohen (B H R R Co. (2.) | Hewes (Hewes.
Junge (same. | Re Union Bank (Richards.
Meyer (same. | Ex rel Baylis. (Board Supervs. Nassau Co.)
Stamp (N Y E R R Co. | Ex rel Brower. (same)
Thomas (B, Q Co & S R R Co. | N Y Utility Co. Inc (Williamsburg Steam Laundry Co. Inc.
Prusch (So B'klyn Ry. | Re 2d and 3d Sts. (Queens.)
Moran (B H R R Co. | Raab (Raab.
Somerman (N E R R. | Brown (Schirrmeister.
Leombruno (same. | Re Frymier & Hanna Co. (Audit Clerk.)
Von Dollen (C I & B R R Co. | Same. (Concord Const Co.)
Goldberg (same. | Same. (Zipp Brothers.) (2.)
Hendricks (B, Q Co & S R R Co. | Sprague (Marks et al.
Gaines (N Y Cons R R. | Neugass (same.
Drew (Transit Dev Co. | Fontana (Tevlin.
Slipp (Schiff.
Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bank (Rosenthal.
Murtha (Martin.
Rosenfield (Daly.

CONTESTED FORECLOSURE CALENDAR:

U S Title Guar Co (Staverly Rity Co.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy Botany No. 315 or F. & H. Columbia; any colors, any quantity, for spot cash; state colors and quantity. B 123 Times.

CASHMERE.—Will buy any quantity Oxford cashmere for rubberizing; pay cash; also other raincoat goods. The Martimer Co., 200 5th Av.

COATS WANTED—Women's and misses', late styles, desirable merchandise. We can unload surplus stocks. Submit samples to Chas. W. Becker, Comm. Merch., 72 Leonard St., New York City. 'Phone Franklin 1358.

COATS.—Sub-contractor show new models; will place order. Freedman, 24 West 20th.

CLOAKINGS.—Open for lot of plain and fancy mixture cloakings up to 85 cents per yard; also Forstmann & Huffmann broadcloth, color rose, Shade 867. Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegel, Inc., 121 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Salesman traveling Michigan, Indiana, Detroit office wants reliable lines children's dresses, muslin wear, blouses, ribbons, &c. N 109 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for party and silk and serge dresses. Call with samples, 3d floor, 146 West 25th St.

GARFIELD 510.—Immediate delivery, 8 navy, 2 brown, 1 green, 1 tan, at $1.20; reg. cash. Y 812 Times Annex.

SERGE.—Open to buy any quantity A. D. Juilliards 54221 French serge; spot cash. Majestic Dress Co., 120 West 29th.

SERGE.—Open for quantity Juilliards serge, navy, 54,221; cash. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

SERGE.—4,408 Juilliards, immediate delivery, 24 pieces of navy, 4 brown, 2 green, 61½ net. Y 311 Times Annex.

SILKS.—Open for 100 pieces of tub silk in white and flesh at a price. Chelsea 8718.

SUITS.—Men's and boys' Summer lightweight cassimere and washable suits, underwear, and shirts; cash for jobs. Latin-American Exporting Co., 404 Broadway.

SUITS, COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders for fur-trimmed suits and coats. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits; new models; call with samples. Adler, 159 West 25th St.

SWEATERS WANTED—Women's fibre silk and other high grade sweaters, regular lots and jobs. We clean out surplus stocks of good grades of sweaters for manufacturers and merchants. Please submit samples to Charles W. Becker, Comm. Merch., 72 Leonard St., New York City. 'Phone Franklin 1358.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 388.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEDFORD CORDS.—Bargains for wide-awake buyers; Bedford Cords, Lot B.274, thirty-six inches wide, white and wide awning stripes in colors black and white, gold and white, blue and white, national blue and white, light blue and white, green and white, and plain white, 16c. net cash. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1358.

CAPS.—For sale, Men's Knit Woolen Caps, Lot 6,622, about 50 dozen, desirable for automobiling. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205. Phone Franklin 1358.

COATS.—For sale, about 500 Japanese Silk Quilted Coats for Infants 2 to 4 years; desirable merchandise, unquestionably finished, very cheap; suitable for bargain sales. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1358.

COATS AND DRESSES.—For sale, about 300 Women's and Misses' Coats and Dresses, good quality, sensible garments, very cheap; clean up; styles not the latest. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1358.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you; prompt delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats trimmed $9. Nat. Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

CREPE METEORS.—Open for lot of crepe meteors. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—200 high-class cotton dresses to close out at a price. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Job 100 charmeuse serge and taffeta to close out. Marboro Dress Co., Room 412, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—300 new silk dresses to close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Charmeuse, serges, combinations; jobs to sell. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES, Party and Evening; $8.50 to $17.50. Louis Shapiro, 164 West 25th St.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap-Fastener Sales Co., 47 W. 34th. Greeley 2682.

GABARDINES, COTTON.—Wine, Copenhagen, black, wine, green; 32-inch. Solomon, telephone Spring 3083.

GABARDINE for raincoats, 40 pieces to close out; also 150 pieces Amoskeag fancy serge, Utopia Mills, 221 4th Av.

GEORGETTES.—Taffetas, Gros de Londras; immediate delivery, Soniand, 19 Madison Av.

KERSEY.—American kersey, No. 5,300, navy and Copenhagen, for sale. Eddelson & Hand, 16 West 22d.

KIMONOS.—For sale, about 800 fancy mercerized Kimonos, spot delivery, Lot 9,004; desire to make quick sale for cash. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1358.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

NOTIONS.—Buttons, safety pins to close out. United Mdse. Co., 640 Broadway.

POPLIN SUITS.—Special numbers at $8.75 in all-wool poplin; big seller. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

RAINCOATS.—Complete line for Fall now ready; fancy novelties, also staples; stock on hand for immediate delivery. Rozenfield Raincoat Co., 352 4th Av.

SERGE DRESSES to close out. Simon, 130 West 20th St.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. (380 Mad. Sq.

SILK.—50 pieces, 7½ Mummie Jap silk, will sell at 54c. B. Soloman, 153 West 23d.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—3,000 wash skirts and 500 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS, awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded and bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. Mad. Sq. 3358.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rotastein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Madison Square 9136.

SUITS, misses' and juniors', are now ready; well made, at popular prices, and prompt deliveries guaranteed. M. & H. Gordon, 22 and 24 West 26th St.

SUITS.—75 Fall sample poplins, broadcloth, and serge to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS.—See our American woolen poplin suits, lined throughout with satin; $8.75. Meyer-Loeb Co., 13 East 30th St.

SUITS.—Do not fail to see our wonderful American poplin suits for $8.75. M. Kananack, 34 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Specializing, $6.75 to $13.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SWEATERS.—Ladies' silk and fibre, also worsted; big lot to close out at sacrifice prices. European Knit Sweater Co., 80 Washington St., 3d floor.

VELVETEEN SUITS.—Specializing from $13 to $16. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

VENETIAN-Baby Irish; wonderful bargain; 3,000 yards imported 18-inch Venetian-Baby Irish all over, cost to import $1.50 to $3 yard; will sell for spot cash 35c. yd. Herman Hertzberg, 782 Westchester Av., Bronx. 4191 Melrose.

WOOL CREPE.—325 yards, navy, black, and Copen., 47½c. Simon, 130 West 20th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DRESS SALESMAN.—Hustler; shows quick results with strong line popular-price dresses; good following, city, vicinity. N 112 Times.

SALESMAN, doing annual business $50,000 to $75,000, wishes to connect with house making good line of ready-to-wear, skirt line preferred, for resident offices, city and vicinity department stores; highest references. Box 61, 353 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..3½@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Raw Silk Prices Going Up.

Active buying for both American and European account has forced prices up in the Yokohama market for raw silk, the advance on tram stock in the last week being about 25 cents a pound. Stocks are estimated at 8,000 to 10,000 bales, with sales amounting to 6,000. Business with Canton continues difficult as a result of political disturbances, but at Shanghai there is a very strong market. Sales of steam filatures and tsatlees have been heavy, and tussahs are very hard to get. The high rate of exchange is adding to the buyers' difficulties in that market. European buyers are taking about all the silk that the Milan market can supply, and prices are steady to firmer there. The influence of the firmer tone to the primary markets is plainly visible locally, where the demand is broadening and prices are advancing.

Color In Stylish Frocks.

Rich tones seen in model frocks that are being shown are illustrated in one of a deep flame color velvet. In design the gown is a model of simplicity. The skirt is full all around, a separate piece forming the lower half of the skirt, fulled on to the upper part. The bodice is low cut, though high for anything in the nature of an evening gown, and has a little chemisette front of silk of the same color, which also forms the little sleeves that slightly cover the top of the arm. Notes of bright color in otherwise sombre frocks are interesting features of different gowns. One of these touches is shown in a pretty and simple house gown of dark material. It has a turnover collar of white silk, broad and flaring, the top high and close around the throat. The dark sash of the material, with one long end falling at the side, has this end finished with a deep edge of white, drawn together, and from it dangles a big tassel of deep red.

Types of Evening Gowns.

There are slight apologies for sleeves in many of the new evening gowns that are being shown, a bit of gauze, plain or metal lace, opening at the top perhaps and a little longer under the arm. A genuine sleeve appears on one evening gown of white silk and gold brocade. It is formed of one of the thin, gauzy materials of white, reaches halfway to the wrist, where it flares slightly, and is edged with a narrow band of white fur. This same white fur runs in a narrow band across the skirt of the gown over the brocade. The simply made bodice of this gown is all of cloth of gold. The evening gowns are still very low in the back and decently high in the front.

Sheetings Take a Spurt.

After resting for a couple of days and sizing up things as thoroughly as possible, buyers of sheetings got active again yesterday. The result was the sale of a tidy quantity of this merchandise, particularly cloths suitable for bag purposes. Good-sized quantities of 40-inch 4.25s were disposed of at 6¼ cents for August, September, and October shipment, with the mills now asking 6¾ cents in many cases. Similar deliveries of 5.50 sheetings brought 5 cents, while sales of 48 square fouryards, for nearby and future shipment, were put through at 6¼ cents. Several other constructions of sheetings were also taken at full prices, but their yardage was not sufficient to warrant special mention. Prices are rock-firm in all cases.

Crude Rubber Buying Light.

Buying of crude rubber continues light and featureless in this market, and any signs of strength shown in sympathy with London rapidly disappear when that prop is withdrawn. Prices yesterday showed a little weakness when compared with those of the day before, though values on up-river fine continue to be relatively firm. This grade was quoted yesterday at 67 cents a pound, spot, while for nearby forward positions it was held at a cent less. For up-river fine 39½ cents was asked, while upper Caucho ball was worth 39. The plantation grades were easier in tone and without feature, 56¼ cents being asked for pale crepe and 56 cents for smoked sheets.

Printcloth Buying Picks Up.

Printcloth buying was more active in this market yesterday, and prices were firmer on certain constructions as a result. Good-sized sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made at 6⅞ cents for August-October shipment, which is apparently the lowest price at which 1916 goods can be had. It was said, however, that this construction could still be had at 6 cents for delivery in the first quarter of 1917, though no sales for that position were reported at the figure given. Spot and nearby sales of 39-inch 72-76s were made at 7⅝ cents, while spot, nearby, and October-December deliveries of 38½-inch 60-48s brought 5¼ cents. Mills were firm in their demand for 8 cents for 39-inch 80 squares, but buyers did not seem willing to pay that price. The latter did not seem very anxious, either, to pay 7 cents for 39-inch 68-72s, which is the figure asked by several leading sellers. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s...8c | 38½-inch, 64-60s...6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s...7¾c | 38½-inch, 64-56s...*6c
39-inch, 68-72s...6⅞c | 38½-inch, 60-52s...5¾c
39-inch, 56-44s...4¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s...5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...6¼c | 27-inch, 64-60s...*3½c
*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HARRY BLANK—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Blank, dealer in confectionery, 880 East 163d Street, by Meta Blank, $1,060; Consumers Flavoring Extract Company, $5; and the United Confectioners Supply Company, $76.

LOUIS LEVIN—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Levin, 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, and 107 West 116th Street, Bronx Meyers, $1,000; William Rogers, $600, and Louis Fiatto, $25. Liabilities are said to be about $10,000 and assets about $30.

SONTHEIMER & STERN, Inc.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sontheimer & Stern, Inc., manufacturers of embroideries, 7 West Twenty-second Street, with factory in West New York, N. J., by The Harris Company, Inc., $886; Harris Bros. Corporation, $839, and Stern & Stern, $346. Liabilities are said to be about $80,000 and assets about $10,000. Judge Hand has appointed Henry B. Singer receiver, bond $3,000.

AARON MICHEL, doing business as M. Michel & Son, flowers, feathers, &c., 686 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,083 and assets of $2,140.

JEREMIAH O'SHEA, a workman, residing 1,901 Lexington Avenue, and formerly proprietor of a saloon, 818 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,150 and no assets. The largest creditor is Peter Doelger Brewing Company, Inc., $3,250.

LOUIS LEVIN, dealer in women's garments, 107 West 116th Street and 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, has assigned to Sidney H. Jacobs.

CROWN, RED & WHITE TRADING STAMP COMPANY, Inc., 124 Third Avenue and 128 East Third Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,007 and assets of $3,683.

VINCENZO MANZIONE, formerly shoe dealer, 3,804 White Plains Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,473 and assets of $8,172.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 17.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Hubicht, Braun & Co., of New York; Loga & Johnson Company, of Boston; the Welch Grape Juice Company, and the Charles H. Hires Company of Philadelphia against Fred A. Miller, doing business as the Miller Company.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—According to information received here today from Racine, Wis., creditors of the L. P. C. Motor Co., which failed a week ago with liabilities of $102,000, were paid in full Thursday. The assignee, F. Lee Norton, settled up the bankrupt estate by the payment of 23 per cent. of the money owed, and Capt. William M. Lewis sent his personal check for the remainder. The Lewis family recently disposed of its interests in the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co. for $5,000,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Douglass, Wm. T., Jr.—City of New York.....$253.45
Heisler's, Inc.—Same.....233.45
Kleinfeldt Regulator Gauge Co.—Same.....135.84
Lebowitz, Samuel—Same.....138.22
Mears Rubber Co.—Same.....253.45
A. Werbeck Co.—Same.....135.84
Adolph, Paul—H. Neumark.....400.00
A. Koeppel, Inc.—S. Shanker Metal Ceiling Co., Inc.....172.77
Bonner, William—Same.....253.68
Cashman, Henry D.—A. Carlson et al.....249.16
Cain, Robert—W. Farman.....147.79
Dowling, Philip H.—M. E. Dowling.....504.00
Dalberg, Melvin H.—R. Hecht.....150.04
Coleman, Caroline F.—J. Inglis et al.....130.12
Dicks, Robert P.—Williamsburg Chem. Co., Inc.....278.11
Dupre, Jeanette—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....539.29
Earley, Cornelius J.—A. M. Swezey et al.....105.93
Gabel, George—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....300.00
Gberke, James F.—Acolian Co.....600.50
Hudson, Perry A.—J. C. Becher.....150.35
Houghton, Joseph—Pierce Arrow Renting Co., Inc.....188.21
Jackson, Frederick—S. Shanker Metal Ceiling Co., Inc.....150.21
Katt, August—C. J. Kraemer et al.....307.78
Kaplan, Joseph, George Kaplan or Joseph Curren—H. E. Mednick.....151.91
Krikawa, Charles—G. Faltermann.....208.81
Kaufman, Louis J.—J. Bogart et al.....115.40
Levin, Charles J.—Same, Underhill.....180.64
Morris, Simon—M. Stiefel.....7,316.20
Morris Simon—M. Stiefel.....$10,122.13
Pickman Co., Inc.—A. R. Elliott, advertising.....690.97
Paeltz, Edmund—H. J. Schnell.....145.28
One-Seventy-One Building Co.—Title Guar. & Trust Co.....122.15
Rosenwig, John J., and Max—Keystone Waist Co.....5,085.44
Shilberg, Miles—J. Herrmann et al.....149.86
Shipman, Cyrus R.—C. H. Welles.....2,037.96
Schlossman, Morris—G. Lange.....10,481.25
Tepel, Adam—J. Stern et al.....105.42
Uptown Amuse. Co. and Jacob Shapiro—William A. Thomas Co.....139.36
Wick Realty Co., Inc.—Alfred David Co., Jennie Wolf, Phillip E. Ittmann, and Marks Wolff—M. Malbin.....375.40—377.64
Wachsman, David V.—R. Tobias.....2,789.50
Washington Heights Civic League, Inc.—S. Wachsmann.....581.18

In Bronx County.

Carfagno, Anthony F.—A. P. Dienst Co., Inc.....$94.28
Colford Molding Co., Inc.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.....161.31
Fanelli, Nicola—G. Foriello.....781.25
Gallinger, Simon—L. Hemmerdinger.....57.14
Levin, Keen—Thibout Walker Co.....250.21
Miller, Israel—H. Green.....736.48
Northern Cornice & Roofing Co.—E. J. Johnson, Inc.....30.30
Otner, Sidney, Morris, and Oscar—A. Natale.....132.41
Ritzman, Albert M.—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc.....113.65
Stahl, Henry A.—J. Ldtian, et al.....3,145.40
Schwartz, Joseph—J. Cohen.....67.47
Wessels, George—Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.....62.67

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cowpenthwait, Frederick N.—Corn Exchange Bank, April 5, 1916.....$1,030.00
Cohen, Louis—Commission Merchants' Association, May 26, 1916.....112.67
Abato, Leonard—T. Nole, Nov. 12, 1915, cancelled.....69.52
Albano, Robert—W. H. Fischer et al., March 7, 1916.....203.61
Filer, Gertrude—G. A. Butler, Jan. 11, 1916.....44.60
Gardiner, John C.—R. Fisher, Feb. 16, 1916.....137.06
Kantrowitz, Joseph and Rebecca—A. H. Colcord, Nov. 26, 1915.....965.80
Lecuyer, Alphonsine N., administrator—E. G. Lecuyer, May 3, 1909.....3,184.01
Maher, William G.—W. Allen, April 2, 1912.....9,127.85
Moneypenny, Robert E.—W. J. Hutchin, Jr., April 24, 1916.....545.11
Mavrakis, Jim—A. Schueuer, March 30, 1914.....188.35
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—H. C. Nothstein, June 11, 1916.....5,213.03

In Bronx County.

Schnell Realty Co., Inc.—N. Wilchins, Feb. 3, 1915.....15.72

GET YOUR SHARE OF THE PROFITS!

Why hinder the possibility of a big season's business on account of insufficient capital? A big season's business means big profits. The profits are there if you can finance yourself during the first few months.

But don't jeopardize your future to get out of a temporary hole. My finances are at your disposal to tide you over the emergency. Our relations end when you no longer need me.

I'll furnish you cash on your book accounts the day you ship your goods. My charges are 6 per cent. per annum plus a small commission.

Business wisdom suggests that you consider my offer. Many of your competitors are temporarily availing themselves of my funds. Why not you? Absolute confidence and no "red tape."

Call personally or I'll send you an authorized representative.

Universal Discount Company

Jacob Rosenstock

100 Fifth Ave., New York

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; Miss G. Tobin, waists; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY, Ga.—Carter & Reed; W. B. Carter, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
ASHTABULA, Ohio.—D. L. Davis Co., Inc.; B. F. Bechtel, dry goods; Marlborough.
ATLANTA, Ga.—The Fair; S. Saul, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.; Hermitage.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—M. E. Kelly Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. E. Kelly, dry goods, notions, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; Gregorian.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss M. D. Flynn, millinery, 23 E. 26th; Grand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, silks, dress goods, velvets; F. M. Jerman, umbrellas, men's neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Blumenberg Bros. & Co.; M. M. Blumenberg, blankets, comforts; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Wells, piece goods; 902 Broadway.
BATON ROUGE, La.—Kahn, Krauss Co.; S. Krauss, ready-to-wear, millinery; 48 Leonard.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Parisian Co.; L. Block, hosiery, underwear; 353 4th Av.; York.
BOSTON.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, women's suits; Miss Griffin, cotton waists, sweaters; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; Miss Diller, children's millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; Miss F. A. Hahn, women's waists, knit goods; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jack Levire, skirts, dresses, waists; Broztell.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; J. Adler, coats, suits, children's dresses; 72 Madison Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King & Co.; H. P. King, dry goods; 17 W. 28th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Slotkin & Co.; L. Slotkin, H. M. Slotkin, N. Slotkin, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Berger's; L. L. Berger,

True Investment Service

includes

1—Searching investigation of bonds before recommendation

2—Analysis of the purchaser's requirements

3—Selection and adaptation of offerings

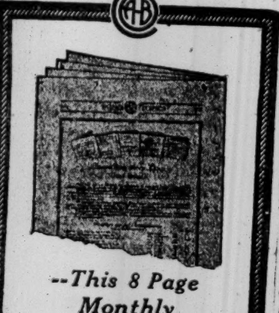
4—Dissemination of important information regarding bonds held by clients

Send for our list AC-27 of recommended offerings.

N. W. Halsey & Co.

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland



--This 8 Page Monthly

containing a selected list of sound Investments yielding

5¼ to 6⅛%

Free on request for Booklet T-200

A. H. Bickmore & Co.

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

A Comparison of Real Estate Mortgages and Bonds

In order to assist investors not thoroughly familiar with the comparative advantages and disadvantages of bonds and real estate mortgages, we have prepared a circular to answer briefly the questions that are ordinarily asked.

Write for a copy of this Circular No. 129.

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

London Paris
W.P.Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

$250,000

Bridgeport, Conn.

4¼% Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1925-41

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax. Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and New England. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Total debt of the city less than 5% of assessed valuation

Prices to yield 4%

Ask for Circular T-228.

Remick, Hodges & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

14 Wall St., New York

Correspondents:

R. L. Day & Co. Boston

5% and 6% Bonds

Conservative investment bonds have as their security property values well in excess of the outstanding issues, and earnings largely beyond interest requirements. Such investments are worthy of your entire confidence.

Send for our Booklet 1575 "Conservative Investment Bonds."

Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Securities

25 Broad Street, New York

ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Members New York Stock Exchange.

A Liberal Yield Safety of Principal

COMBINED

in our offerings of First Mortgage Public Utility Bonds.

Send for Circular C.

Liggett, Hichborn & Co

Incorporated

61 Broadway, New York

BOSTON BUFFALO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Greater Activity in a Session Featured by Trading in Marine Preferred and Common.

The familiar course of a bull market was followed yesterday when the opening gong on the New York Stock Exchange proved the signal for a rush to buy stocks at the higher prices marked up in the last few days, whereas the same issues were in little demand at lower levels a week ago. International Mercantile Marine common assumed the leadership, and at once jumped to a new high figure. As the day wore on the preferred issue of the same company began to climb up. Dealings in the first hour were at the rate of 1,500,000 shares for the day, but there was a contraction in activity around noontime, and the day's total, while larger than that for Wednesday, did not come within 100,000 shares of the million mark, which Wall Street regards as the measure of a real bull session.

There were no new factors in evidence to influence prices, and traders professed to attach little importance to the changed aspect of the labor situation, the dominant problem of the day. The summoning of Presidents of the larger railroads to Washington for a conference with President Wilson was not alarming. The matters at issue between the roads and the brotherhoods are too important to be settled by minor officials, except along the lines laid down for them by their executives, and if a deadlock has arisen in the Washington conference it is almost certain to be broken sooner through the presence on the ground of the leaders on both sides, who are empowered to make concessions. With such forces at work for peace it is almost inconceivable that a strike will be called, and the railroad interests should not suffer through the active entrance into the discussions of such men as Daniel Willard, Frank Trumbull, A. H. Smith, W. H. Truesdale, and F. D. Underwood.

The marine issues lead the rest of the list in their gains as well as in point of activity, giving rise to a suggestion that under cover of the trading in these shares a good deal of liquidation was going on in other parts of the room. Brokers felt that a moderate reaction was to be expected as the usual profit-taking operations were carried through, but they saw no reason to look for a return to the stagnant condition of recent weeks. Steel got up to a new high record at 92½ and closed with a substantial gain. The copper stocks again lagged behind other industrials, making a discouraging response to news of further important contracts for the metal at the prevailing high price, but they displayed a slight accession of strength in the last few minutes. The closing was irregular, most of the rails losing a little ground. The response to the announcement of the new British loan, indicating an early sale of the $250,000,000 of notes, was regarded as a favorable augury for the segregation of additional American securities for collateral purposes when the proceeds of the new loan are exhausted.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	4	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60, 60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	3	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	
Cleveland	3	3½	3½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	
Chicago	5	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2%@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days	2%@3	5 months	3¼@4
90 days	2¾@3¼	6 months	3¾@4
4 months	3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3½@3¾
4 to 6 months	3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75⅛	4.75⅞	+.00¼
Cables	4.76⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	+.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.91⅛	5.91½	5.91¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.90⅝	5.91	5.90⅞	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.25	72.25	72.25	..
Cables	72.31¼	72.31¼	72.31¼	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.91¼	5.90⅝
95.28 Berlin	72.25	72.31¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28⅝
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.48	6.47¼
20.26 Austria	12.40	12.45
26.73 Scandinavia	28.70	28.80
19.20 Spain	20.10	20.15
40.19 Holland	41.31¼	41.37½
China—		
Hongkong	51.15	51.25
Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
32.44 Rio	24.62	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

*Less 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $478,651,862; balance, $31,436,943; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $281,505.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, .78125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 9-16d, off ⅛d; in New York, 68¼c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 51@50c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1916.

Total sales	Shares.
Same day last year	864,196
Same day two years ago	1,095,465
Year to date	Ex. closed.
Same period last year	100,225,524
Same period in 1914	101,641,939
	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	15½	100	Advance Rumely	15	15	15	15	— ½
33	34½	300	Advance Rumely pf	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+1½
16¼	17	2,500	Alaska Gold Mines	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	8	400	Alaska Juneau	8	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
23	24	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	24	23½	23½	— ½
79¾	80	1,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79⅝	79⅝	79⅛	79⅛	— ½
73¾	74½	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	74½	74⅞	73¾	73¾	— ¾
39½	40½	300	Am. Bank Note	40	40	40	40	— 2
80½	89½	3,700	Am. Beet Sugar	89⅝	90¼	89	89¼	— ⅛
58½	58⅞	7,800	Am. Can	59	59½	58½	58½	— ⅝
110¾	112	200	Am. Can pf	111	111	111	111	— ¼
60¾	61¼	2,900	Am. Car & Fdry	61⅞	61⅞	60¾	61¼	— ¼
147	150	300	Am. Coal Products	147	147	147	147	+1½
50½	52½	500	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52	51½	51½	— ¼
99	102	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	102	102	102	102	....
50¾	51	900	Am.Hide & L.pf.x d	51⅞	52	51	51	— ½
23	23½	400	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
22½	22¾	5,775	Am. Linseed	21⅝	22¾	21¼	22¾	+1¼
50¾	51	4,680	Am. Linseed pf	49	51	48¾	50¾	+2⅛
72¼	72½	8,800	Am. Locomotive	73⅝	73¾	71½	72¼	— ⅝
98⅝	98⅞	12,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98¼	98⅝	97⅞	98⅜	— ⅛
111	112	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	— ⅛
93	93⅝	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93½	93½	93½	93½	+1⅞
85	87	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	85⅜	85⅜	85⅛	85⅛	+1⅞
55½	55⅞	1,400	Am. Steel F'dries	55	55⅜	55	55	— ⅛
100½	100¾	500	Am. Sugar Ref	100½	100⅝	100½	100¾	— ¼
118	120	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	119	— ¼
132¼	132½	2,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	130⅜	132¼	130⅝	132¼	+1½
218	219	500	Am. Tobacco	215½	218	215½	218	— 2
....	....	10	Do., odd lot	220½	220½	220½	220½	....
107½	108½	33	Am. Tob. pf. new	107½	107½	107½	107½	....
43½	45¾	1,000	Am. Woolen	45	45½	45	45	— ¼
97	98¼	600	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	98	97⅜	97½	+ ⅛
27	27¼	600	Am. Writing P. pf	27⅛	27⅛	26½	27	— ⅛
32	33½	1,400	Am. Zinc L. & S	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
85¾	85¾	32,350	Anaconda Cop. Co	84⅝	85¾	84⅛	85⅜	+1⅛
67½	68¼	300	Associated Oil	67⅜	68¼	67¾	68¼	+1⅝
98¼	100¾	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅜	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	+1½
113	113⅞	800	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	— ⅜
68¼	68¾	200	Atlantic Coast Line	114	114	113¾	113¾	— ¼
64½	64¾	2,000	At., Gulf & W. I	68½	69	68⅜	68⅝	+ ⅛
76½	76¾	300	At., Gulf & W. I.pf	85	85	85	85	— ⅝
87	87½	7,650	Baldwin Loco	77	77	76½	76¾	+ ⅛
73	73½	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	87½	87⅝	87¼	87⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	2	300	Baltimore & O. pf	73⅝	73⅝	73⅜	73⅜	— ⅛
465	470	3,500	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
60	60¼	700	Bethlehem Steel	469	469½	460	469½	+1½
67	67½	100	Brown Shoe	60	60	60	60	+1
19¼	20	1,800	Butte & Superior	67½	67⅝	67	67¼	— ⅜
46	48	700	California Petrol	20	20¼	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
178¼	178½	100	California Pet. pf	47	47	47	47	— 1
35¾	36	1,100	Canadian Pacific	179½	179¾	178⅛	178⅛	— 1
105½	107	1,650	Central Leather Co	56¼	56¼	55¾	55¾	— ¼
62	62¼	200	Chandler Motor	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	— ¼
36¼	37	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	— ¼
95¼	95⅜	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37¼	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
120	127⅝	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96	96	95½	95½	— ½
126½	127	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127⅜	127⅜	126¾	126¾	— ½
168	175	200	Chi. & Northwest	127	127⅜	127	127	— ½
168	175	300	Chi. & Northw. pf	170	170	170	170	....
17⅞	18	40	Do., odd lot	139⅞	140	139⅞	140	....
20	20¼	3,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac	18	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
51	51¼	2,300	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅜
46⅝	46⅞	3,500	Chino Copper	51	51⅞	50⅜	51⅞	+ ⅝
43	43½	15,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	46½	47½	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
139	139½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
15	15½	900	Consolidated Gas	140⅝	140½	139½	139½	— ⅝
1,000	1,000	1,000	Corn Products Ref	15⅜	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
400	400	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91¼	91¾	90⅝	90⅝	— ¾
13,000	13,000	400	Crucible Steel	73½	74⅝	72¼	72¼	— 1
400	400	4,700	Crucible Steel pf	117	117	117	117	— ¼
200	200	200	Cuba Cane Sugar	57¼	57⅞	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
400	400	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	94⅝	94⅝	95	+ ¼
100	100	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34	34	33½	33½	— ½
2,300	2,300	100	Diamond Match	144½	144½	144½	144½	+1½
400	400	400	Distillers' Secu	46	46⅜	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
6,525	6,525	1,800	Dome Mines	26⅜	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
1,800	1,800	1,700	Erie	37½	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
1,700	1,700	100	Erie 1st pf	54	54⅜	53	53⅜	— ⅛
16,700	16,700	500	General Electric	170⅝	170⅝	169⅜	169⅞	— 1
935	935	100	General Motors pf	119⅛	119⅜	118⅜	118	— 1
1,100	1,100	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72⅝	73	72⅜	72⅜	— ½
1,800	1,800	5,100	Granby Consol	88¼	88¼	88	88	— ⅛
5,100	5,100	300	Great Northern pf	118¼	118⅞	118½	118½	....
300	300	200	G. N. cedts.ore Prop	37¼	38⅜	37¼	38	+ ⅛
300	300	500	Greene-Cananea	45⅞	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	....
300	300	16,700	Illinois Central	102	102	101¾	102	+ ⅜
500	500	100	Inspiration Copper	51⅝	52	51	51	— ⅛
100	100	100	Interborough Consol	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Int. Agricultural	13	13	13	13	....
100	100	100	Int. Agricultural pf	41	41	41	41	....
100	100	20	Int. Harvester, N.J	115½	115½	115½	115½	— ½
173,300	173,300	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	119	119	119	119	....
83,000	83,000	100	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	38⅜	38⅝	38	38⅜	— ⅛
2,700	2,700	100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	96⅞	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	+3½
2,400	2,400	100	Int. Nickel	43½	43½	42⅝	43½	+3¼
800	800	100	Int. Paper	15⅜	16	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
1,400	1,400	100	Int. Paper pf	72	72	70⅝	70⅝	— 2⅝
900	900	100	Jewel Tea	88	88	87	87	— 1
100	100	100	Kansas City South	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
100	100	30	Kan. City South. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
100	100	100	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	118	118	118	118	....
900	900	13,100	Kelley Spring Tire	71⅛	71⅞	71½	71½	+ ¼
7,200	7,200	100	Kennecott Copper	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Lackawanna Steel	74⅜	75	74⅜	75	+ 1½
800	800	100	Laclede Gas	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¼
1,400	1,400	100	Lake Erie & West	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
900	900	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	45⅜	46⅛	45½	46	+ ¼
100	100	100	Lehigh Valley	70	70½	70	70	— ¼
100	100	20	Liggett & Myers	200	200	200	200	— 8
100	100	100	Liggett & Myers pf	123	123	123	123	....
100	100	100	Long Island	35	35	35	35	....
100	100	20	Lorillard (P.) Co	232	232	232	232	— 3
9,400	9,400	100	Manhattan Elev	130	130	130	130	....
300	300	700	Maxwell Motors	84½	85⅞	84	85	+1
700	700	29,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	86⅜	87	86⅜	87	....
100	100	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	58½	58½	58	58	....
2,400	2,400	45	Mexican Petroleum	100¾	102⅞	100¼	101	+ ½
100	100	1,600	Mex. Petroleum pf	91	91	91	91	— ½
1,100	1,100	50	Miami Copper	35	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
2,100	2,100	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	4	....
11,100	11,100	100	Missouri Pacific	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	— ⅜
500	500	500	Do. trust rcts. &	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
500	500	500	Mo. Pacific w. i	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
500	500	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	49¼	49½	49¼	49¼	— ½
100	100	1,600	Nat. En. & St. Co	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	....
50	50	1,100	Nat. Lead Co	65⅝	66⅛	65⅜	65⅝	— ⅞
1,100	1,100	2,100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114	114	114	114	....
2,100	2,100	11,100	Nevada Con. Co	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ¼
11,100	11,100	100	N. Y. Air Brake	136	137½	135½	137⅜	+ ¼
100	100	100	N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅝	103⅜	104¼	— ⅛
100	100	100	N.Y.C.& St.L.2d pf	61	61	61	61	....
100	100	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅜
2,168	2,168	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
200	200	1,800	Norfolk & Western	131	131⅝	130¼	130⅜	— ¼
1,800	1,800	100	North American	68	68	68	68	....
400	400	1,500	Northern Pacific	111½	111⅝	111¼	111¼	....
1,500	1,500	3,400	Ontario Mining	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	6¾	....
300	300	100	Pacific Mail	22	23½	22	23	+2
100	100	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	— 1⅞
100	100	100	Penn. R. R	56⅝	56⅝	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
700	700	300	Philadelphia Co	39	39	39	39	— ⅝
100	100	2,300	Pittsburgh Coal t r	27	27	27	27	— ⅝
1,800	1,800	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101½	102	101½	102	+1½
400	400	450	Pressed Steel Car	52½	53¼	52½	53	+1½
450	450	1,900	Pressed Steel C. pf	98⅝	98¾	98½	98¾	— ⅛
1,900	1,900	9,000	Pullman Co	163⅞	164¾	163⅜	163⅜	— 1½
9,000	9,000	40,000	Railway Steel Sp	47	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
40,000	40,000	14,800	Ray Con. Copper	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
14,800	14,800	700	Reading	105⅞	106¼	104⅝	104⅞	— 1
700	700	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	49¼	51	49¼	50½	+ ¾
100	100	2,000	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜	+ ¾
2,000	2,000	300	Seaboard Air Line	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
300	300	20	Sears, Roeb. & Co	190	200	190	200	— 1
20	20	500	Sears, R. & Co. pf	127½	127½	127½	127½	— ¼
500	500	1,700	Shattuck-Arizona	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
1,700	1,700	3,400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	48	49⅛	48	48⅞	+1
3,400	3,400	700	Southern Pacific	98⅞	98⅞	98¼	98¼	— ⅝
700	700	400	So. Porto Rico Sug	184	184	184	184	....
400	400	1,100	Southern Railway	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
1,100	1,100	8,850	Southern Ry. pf	68⅝	68⅝	68¼	68¼	— ⅜
8,850	8,850	1,700	Studebaker Co	131⅜	132⅜	130⅝	132⅛	+ ⅞
1,700	1,700	400	Tennessee Copper	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
400	400	700	Texas Co	194½	194⅝	193⅝	194	— ⅛
700	700	100	Third Avenue	77⅝	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
100	100	100	Union B. & P. Co	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
100	100	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	77⅝	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
100	100	100	Union Pacific	41⅞	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
100	100	700	Union Pacific pf	140⅝	140⅝	139⅞	139⅞	— ⅛
5,300	5,300	100	United Cigar Stores	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅝
2,550	2,550	100	United Fruit Co	103	105	100⅞	101⅜	— 2⅛
200	200	100	United Rys. Invest	161¼	162	161	161¾	+1
50	50	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	81½	82	81½	81½	— ¼
100	100	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
100	100	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
200	200	2,300	U. S. Express	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
400	400	6,525	U. S. Indus. Alco	30⅞	31	30⅞	31	+1
5,600	5,600	1,800	U. S. Red. & Ref	114¾	115½	113⅞	113½	— ½
100	100	1,700	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
200	200	100	U. S. Rubber	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
6,200	6,200	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	58½	58⅞	57½	57⅞	— ⅛
100	100	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	109⅞	109⅞	100⅝	109¾	+ ⅜
800	800	140,700	U. S. Steel	71	71½	70½	71¼	+ ¼
400	400	7,900	U. S. Steel pf	91½	92½	91⅜	92¼	+1½
100	100	100	Utah Copper Co	117⅝	118	117⅝	118	— ⅛
100	100	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	81½	82¼	81½	82¼	— ⅛
100	100	100	Wabash	41¼	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
1,200	1,200	600	Wabash pf. A	14	14	14	14	....
800	800	800	Wabash pf. B	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
800	800	800	Western Maryland	28	28	27½	27½	— ¾
800	800	6,700	Western Union Tel	30⅜	30⅞	30	30	— ¾
100	100	100	Westingh. E. & M	94⅜	96	94⅜	96	+1½
11,300	11,300	100	Wheeling & L. E	59⅛	60	59⅛	59½	— ⅛
100	100	100	Willys-Overland	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	— ⅛
100	100	100	Willys-Overland pf	56¼	57¼	55⅞	56¾	+ ⅜
400	400	400	Wisconsin Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
400	400	400	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	51	51¼	51	51	....
136	136	136		136	136	136	136	— 1

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

American Securities Better Under Lead of U. S. Steel.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The stock market maintained today a good tone with fair buying of Argentine securities. Far eastern stocks, consols, and Mexican rails were steadily supported, but business otherwise was narrow.

American securities were better under the lead of United States Steel, but trading was small. The demand for money exceeds the supply. Discount rates were firm on the hardening of American exchange.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs 70 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent loan, 89 francs 90 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£1,304,000
Circulation, decreased	441,000
Bullion, increased	882,964
Other securities, increased	3,169,000
Other deposits, increased	4,872,000
Public deposits, decreased	406,000
Notes reserve, increased	1,411,000
Government securities, unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 27.11 per cent.; last week it was 27.05 per cent. Rate of discount, 6 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following

WHEAT

Shortage of Available Supplies as a New Factor

Send for Our Special Letter "50"

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

Members (New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, New York Cotton Exchange)

33 New Street (Ground Floor), N. Y.

Investments Selected for SECURITY AND YIELD

Upon request we will send a list of specially selected bonds which we recommend to the most conservative investor. The selection consists of

U. S. Municipals Yielding from 3.12 to 5.25

Canadian Govt. Yielding about 5%

Anglo-French Loan Yielding 6%

Write for list No. 15 and our instructive booklet G-24, "The Premier Investment."

William R. Compton Co.

Municipal Bonds

14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago

Advice to Investors

Purchase your securities through responsible dealers who have adequate facilities for investigations and a reputation to maintain for reliable advice.

K. N. & K. are always posted on general market conditions, and their views are at the disposal of investors through their monthly review of

"The Investment Situation."

Write for Pamphlet 10.

Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne

Members of New York Stock Exchange,
Equitable Building,
NEW YORK CITY.

Russian 5½% Interior Loan 1916

French 3% Rentes

French 5% Victory Loan

Purchases of Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds effected in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and other principal European markets. Business undertaken on a moderate commission basis and itemized foreign accounting rendered.

Descriptive Circular D-2 on Application.

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members (New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.)

20 Broad Street New York
Amsterdam Berlin

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

$185,000

Canton, Ohio

4½% and 5% Bonds

Maturities 1918-1936

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Prices to yield 4.10%

Sidney Spitzer & Co.

115 Broadway, New York

Toledo Cincinnati Chicago
Los Angeles

Established 1865

Hambleton & Co.

Investment Bonds

10 So. Calvert St. Baltimore — 43 Exchange Pl. New York

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Chase Nat'l Bank
Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bk.

Telephone 5969 Broad

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Renewed Activity in the Curb Market, with Prices Easier at the Close.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 410,050 shares of stocks and $42,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 102,738; oils, 56,192, and mining, 251,125. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,700	‡Astna Ex...	10	10½	9¼	10¼
1,400	‡Brit.-Amer. Tr. Co., o. b.	19½	19¾	19½	19½
900	‡Butler Chem.	4	4¼	4	4¼
126	‡Canadian Car & F. Co...	73	*73	70	70
1,100	C. N. G. Cor..	1	1¼	⅞	1⅛
300	Car L. & P....	4	4¼	4	4¼
200	Char. I. C. of A., pf....	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
700	Chevrolet M.	210	210	206	207
800	Cor. R. & H.	5	5	5	5
80	Driggs-Sea. ...	97	97	94	94
310	Emer. Phono.	9⅛	10	9⅛	10
500	F.-L. Phono.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡Gaston, W. & W.....	40½	41	39½	39½
700	Elec. Gun....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
20	‡Hall Signal..	9	9	9	9
550	H. & B. C. C.	38½	38½	38	38
170	Holly S. Cor..	47⅛	47⅛	46	46
4	H. S. C., pf...	96	96	96	96
275	Int. Arms				6
	F. Sec. Corp.	19	19½	19	19½
16,500	‡Imp. C. Ch..	29	33	29	32
19,800	‡Joplin Ore S. (new stock)..	45	52	45	52
600	Kapo M. C..	4½	5½	4½	5½
100	‡Kel. W., pf.	100	100	100	100
10	‡Lake Tor. B..	9	9	9	9
1,000	Man. Tran....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Mar. of Am..	3½	3½	3½	3½
500	‡Max. Mun...	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Met. Motors..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8,000	‡Mid. Steel..	63¼	64½	62¾	62¾
80	‡M. W. I.	64	64	64	64
7,000	Peer. T. & M.	22⅝	25½	22½	24⅝
1,100	‡Pull. Vent...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	‡Pull. V., pf.	6¾	6	6¾	6
400	‡Saxon M. C.	78	78	77	77
450	Spring'd Body	72	76	72	75
20	Spring B. pf.	116	116	116	116
50	‡Stan. Motors	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	‡St. Jos. Ld..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
9,900	‡Strom. Carb.	44⅜	45¼	44⅛	44⅜
300	Stuts Motor..	67	67	67	67
2,000	Sub. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38
5,000	‡Tob. Prods..	48⅝	48⅝	47	47
300	‡U.S. L. & H.	2¼	2¾	2⅛	2⅜
300	‡U.S. Stmship	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
2,600	Un. Motors.	65¾	65¾	64½	64¾
4,000	Un. Pr. Sh..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	United Zinc.	5½	5½	5½	5½
450	White Motors	52⅜	52⅝	52⅛	52¼
400	‡Zinc Concen.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	Gal.-Sig. Oil..	161	160	161	+ 3
40	Illinois P. L..	167	167	167	..
5	Indiana P. L..	94	94	94	+ 2
10	North. P. L..	97	97	97	+ 2
81	Ohio Oil....	232	229	231	+ 1
100	Prairie P. L..	228	227	228	+ 2
10	St. O. of N. J..	518	518	518	..
31	Vacuum Oil..	282	270	282	+ 7

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Alberta Pet., Ltd., (a pr.)	58	58	58	58
1,500	‡Barnet O.&G.	3¼	3¼	3	3⅛
100	‡Cos. & Co., (Oil Ref.)..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1,200	‡Cos. O. & G.	11¼	11½	11	11⅜
8,100	‡Federal Oil..	⅞	1	⅞	1
500	Kenova Oil, (a prospect)..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	‡Key.O.of N.Y.	79	80	78	80
5,000	‡Midwest Oil.	38	40	38	39
200	‡Musko. Ref..	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
900	‡N.-Okla.Oil..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8,000	‡Okla. Oil..	7	9	7	8
1,800	Okla. P. & R.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
14,800	‡Omar O.& G.	89	90	89	90
700	‡Pan-American Pet. pf....	89	89⅝	89	89⅝
1,200	‡Sinclair O..	37¼	38½	37¼	38½
7,400	‡Tex.Mex Fe.	91	93	90	92
800	‡Un. West. O.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
1,200	‡Victoria Oil..	1¼	1	1	1
1,000	W'side O.& R.	52	52	52	52

MINING STOCKS.

2,200	††Alas.-West..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,000	‡Ariz. Copper.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,500	‡Atlanta -....	10	10⅛	10	10
4,760	B. L. Cop. Co.	3⅜	3½	3¾	3½
1,100	Beaver Con..	39½	39½	39	39
1,000	††Booth	13	13	13	13
3,800	Bos. & Mon...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs...	6	6	5⅝	5⅞
450	‡Calaver. Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8,300	Caledonia	60	60	57	58
5,000	‡Cashboy	4¼	4½	4½	4½
310	Cerro de Pas. Copper	36½	36½	36½	36½
3,100	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1½
500	‡Con.-Home....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Crystal C. M..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	‡Dome Ext...	36	36	36	36
1,000	‡Dome Lake..	43	43	43	43
1,000	Dun.-Ar. Cop., (a pros.)....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10,350	††Emma Cop..	61	64	60	64
1,200	‡Gold'd Con...	85	86	*84	85
2,000	††Gold'd Mer.	9	9	9	9
3,800	††Gold. R. L., (a pros.)....	15	15	15	15
30,000	‡Green. Min..	2½	2½	2½	2¾
720	Hecla Min....	4½	*5	4½	4½
7,200	††Insp. Needles Cop., (a pr.)	75	75	73	73
3,000	††Int. Mines..	10	14	10	14
7,000	Jerome Verde, (a prosp.)..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	‡Jer.Ver.Ext., (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	††Jim Butler.	86	86	84	84
27,500	††Jumbo Ext..	66	66	56	58
300	Kerr Lake....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	††Kewanas ..	11	11	11	11
700	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	‡McKin.-Dar..	60	60	58	59
21,300	††Mich. Gold Min. & Mill.	62	65	62	65
500	‡Mojave Tun.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3¼
100	††Mont. G. M.	96	96	96	96
1,000	‡Marsh Min..	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
900	Monitor Sil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,000	††Mo. Lode..	30	31	30	30½
7,000	††Newray M..	49	50	49	50
400	N. Y. & H. R.	15½	15½	15½	15½
120	Nipiss. Mines.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	‡Oatman Sc., (a prospect).	28	28	28	28
17,500	††Old Em. L.	16	18	15	18
3,000	‡Ray Her. M.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,700	††Rex Con..	19	20	19	19½
3,250	††Rochester M.	65	65	62	62
750	‡San Toy	13½	14	13½	14
500	‡Sh. Cr.Z.& L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	††Silver Pick.	12	12	12	12
500	Stan. Sil.-L...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
7,350	††Success M.	34	34	31	33
4,500	††Temisk'g....	60	61	60	61
1,000	Tonopah Ext..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
220	Tonopah Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Tonopah Bel..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	‡Tonop'h Mid.	20	20	20	20
1,500	‡Tuolumne	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Tono. Sil. P.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,000	††U. S. Cont'l	6	7	6	7
1,800	††Un. V. Ext	32	32½	32	32
	950 Unity Gold M.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
1,500	‡W. End Con.	80	80	79	79
855	‡White Oaks.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
100	‡Wolv. tr.ctfs.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
300	‡Yuscaran C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$14,000	‡Cosden Oil 6s, w. i....	103	103	101¾	101¾
12,000	‡Mid. Stl. 5s.	95	95¼	93	95
6,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000	‡Sinel. Oil 6s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot.
Note.—Sales were also made in United Zinc Wednesday. Aug. 11, not reported. 200 Hull Copper at 28c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord...	18¾	19	18¾	19
Canada Steel	54½	55	54½	55
Canadian Nat. Gas..	1	1¼	1	1¼
Charcoal Iron of Am.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Essex Motors	7	8	7	7
Grant Motor Car....	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Hall Signal pf.....	24	28	24	28
Hupp Motor Car....	6¼	7	6¼	7
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Mitchell Motors	64½	65½	64½	65½
Motor Prod.	62	68	62	68
Princess Motors	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Scripps Booth	50½	51½	50½	51½
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United-Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf...	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Houston Oil	13¾	14	13½	14
Pierce Oil	12¾	12¾	11	11½

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	10½	10½	10½	10½
Pittsburgh Jerome....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	59	64	59	64
American Brass.....	260	275	255	270
Atlas Powder	175	190	175	190
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	123	128	123	128
Bliss (E. W.).....	590	615	590	615
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Pdy. & Forg..	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	480	400	480
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Fire Arms....	800	825	800	825
Du Pont Powd., new.	265	300	270	285
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	310	320	310	320
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms..	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond...	160	170	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	575	590	570	590
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5		May, 1928	96½	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.5		Aug., 1919	97½	98½	5.70
Argen. Govt..6		Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	4.85
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97½	97½	5.90
Argen. Govt..6		Dec.15,'17	100⅛	100⅜	5.55
Argen. Govt..5		May 15,'20	99⅝	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.5		May, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
City of Mont.5		Dec., 1917	99½	100⅜	4.75
City of Q'bec.5		Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.5		Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.83
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.05
Dom. of Can.5		Apr. 1, '21	99⅛	100⅛	4.97
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100⅛	5.40
Prov. of Man.5		Feb., 1920	98	99⅛	5.15
Norweg. Govt.6		Feb., 1928	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.6		Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Norweg. Govt.6		Oct.,15,'18	100⅝	101¼	1.50
Prov. of Ont..5		Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.80
Prov. of N. B.5		Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.93
G. of N. F...5		July, 1919	97½	98¾	5.25
Prov. of Sask.5		Feb., 1918		98	5.25
Swedish Govt.6		Dec., 1918	100¼	101	2.55
Swiss Govt..5		Mar., 1918	99⅛	99⅝	5.15
Swiss Govt..5		Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5		Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.24
Am. Loco....5		July, 1916	100½	101	3.90
Am. P. & L..6		Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T..4½		Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread..4		Jan., 1919	98½	98⅞	4.40
Anacon. Cop.5		Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	3.18
A. T. & S. F.5		June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.48
A.V.R.L. & P.6		July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.6		June, 1921	101½	102¼	5.45
Brklyn. R. T..5		July, 1918	100⅜	100½	4.90
Can. North...5		Sep., 1917	98¼	98⅝	5.90
Can. North...6		July10,'18	99¼	100	6.00
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2,'24	101½	101⅝	5.72
C. P. R. & L.6		May, 1915	102¼	103	5.75
C., B. & Q..4		July, 1921	97⅛	98	4.46
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1917	99½	99½	5.06
Chicago Elev.5		July, 1918		96	7.75
Cub-Am. Sug.6		Apr., 1918	101¾	102	5.75
East. P. & L.5		Mar. 1,'18	96½	90	6½
Erie R. R..5½		Apr., 1917	100⅞	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec., 1918	100½	100⅝	4.75
G. T. of Can.5		Nov., 1917	98⅝	99⅝	5.80
Hocking Val..5		Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	4.10
Inter. Harv..5		Feb.15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	3.95
L. Gas & El..		Apr., 1918	100½	101⅛	5.75
Mich. Ry. ...5		June, 1918	100⅝	101⅛	5.40
Min. Gen. E..6		June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1916	99	99½	..
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	96¾	97¾	9.00
Morgan & W.5		Dec., 1918	99½	99⅞	5.05
N.Y., N.H.&H.4½		May, 1917	99¼	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.6		May, 1917	99⅝	99⅝	6.00
Otis Elev.....5		Apr., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.25
Penn. Co. ...4½		June 8,'21	100⅛	100⅜	4.32
P. S. C., N. J.5		Mar., 1919	100	100⅛	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co. 5		Feb.19,'19	68½	90½	
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅝	3.00
T. R. G. & E.5		Apr., 1919	98¼	99¼	5.30
U.S. P. S. Co.5		Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	100½	101	4.38
Wheeling El. & Mfg. Co...5		Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	4.05
W. F. Trac...6		Mar., 1917	100	100¼	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.5		Mar., 1918	97⅜	98½	6.25
W.V. T. & E.6		June, 1917	90	100½	5⅜
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry..6		Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	5.45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
6s	Sept., 1916.....	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
6s	Sept., 1917.....	102½	102½	102½	102½	
4½s	June, 1965.....	107½	108¼	107⅜	108⅛	
4½s	Mar., 1963.....	107½	108	107½	107⅝	
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	107¾	107½	107½	107⅝	
4½s	May, 1957.....	107⅝	107½	107½	107⅝	
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅜	..	100⅜	..	
4½s	May, 1917.....	100½	..	100⅝	..	
4½s	April, 1966.....	102¾	103¼	102⅝	103¼	
4½s	Mar., 1957.....	102¾	103¼	102⅝	103¼	
4½s	Mar., 1964.....	102¾	103	102½	103	
4½s	Mar., 1962.....	102¾	103	102½	103	
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	102¾	103	102½	103	
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30.	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	
4s	May, 1959.....	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	
4s	Nov., 1958.....	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½	
4s	May, 1957.....	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	
4s	Nov., 1955.....	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	100¼	
4s	Nov., 1956.....	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	
4s	Nov., 1936.....	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	
4s	Nov., 1955.....	89¾		89¾		
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	91	91¾	90¾	91¼	
3½s	May, 1954.....	91	91¾	90¾	91	

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	June, 1917.....	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1928	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1918-1924	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
4s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While it was plain that realising sales were under way all through the list, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange held up well against this profit taking. The reactions that occurred were moderate in extent, and in the cases of many important stocks new high levels for the movement were attained. United States Steel common early attracted attention by its advance to a new high level.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Alaska Gold...	17	17	16¾	16¾
240	Allis-Chalmers.	24	24	23¾	23¾
480	Am. Beet Sug.	90	90	89	89
720	Am. Can	59¼	59¾	58½	58½
190	Am. Car & F..	61¾	61¾	61	61½
70	Am. H. & L. pf	51¾	51¾	51½	51½
140	Am. Ice Sec...	28¼	28¾	28¼	28½
140	Am. Linseed...	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
70	Am. Linseed pf	49¾	50½	49¾	50¼
500	Am. Loco.....	73½	73½	73¼	73½
780	Am. Smelting..	98½	99	98	98½
50	Am. Woolen...	45½	45½	45½	45½
2,870	Anaconda Cop..	84¾	85¾	84	85¾
20	A., T. & S. F..	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
740	Bald. Loco....	77¾	77¾	76¾	76¾
20	Balt. & Ohio...	87½	87¾	87¼	87¾
320	Butte & Sup...	67¾	67¾	67	67
10	Canadian Pac..	178½	178½	178½	178½
140	Cent. Leather..	56¼	56¾	55½	55½
40	Ches. & Ohio...	62¾	62¾	62¾	62½
60	C., M. & St. P.	96	96½	96	96¼
10	C., R. I. & P..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
40	Chino Consol...	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¾
2,250	Col. Fuel & I..	46¼	47¾	46¾	47¾
190	Consol. Gas....	140¾	140¾	139½	139¾
100	Corn Products..	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾
1,500	Crucible Steel..	73¼	74¼	72½	72½
290	Cuba Sugar	57¾	58	57¼	57¾
70	Dist. Securities	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
410	Erie	37¾	37½	37	37
20	Erie 1st pf.....	54	54	54	54
20	Gen. Electric..	170½	170½	170½	170½
30	Goodrich Co....	73½	72¾	72¾	72½
120	Gt. Nor. Ore..	37¾	38¼	37½	37½
350	Insp. Copper...	51¾	52¾	51¾	52¼
30	Interbor. Con..	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
11,240	Int. Mer. Mar..	35¾	36	35	35½
8,700	Int. M. M. pf..	98¾	99¾	98¾	98¾
20	Int. Nickel ...	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¼
470	Ken. Cop.....	49	49¾	48¾	49¾
50	Lack. Steel...	74½	75¾	74½	75¾
80	Lehigh Valley.	79¾	79¾	79½	79½
840	Maxwell M.....	84¾	86	84¼	84½
4,120	Mex. Pet.....	100⅞	102¼	100¾	101¼
40	Miami Cop.....	34⅞	35	34½	35
70	Mo. Pac. ctfs.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	Nat Lead.....	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
40	Nevada Cons..	18¼	18¼	18	18
170	N. Y. Central.	103⅞	105	104	104½
40	N.Y., N.H.&H.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
70	Norf. & West.	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾
60	No. Pac.....	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
80	Pacific Mail..	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾
20	Penn.	56	56	56	56
116	Pr. Steel Car.	52¾	53	52¾	53
60	Ry. Stl. Spring	47¼	47¼	46¾	46¾
170	Ray Copper....	24¾	25	24¾	24¾
5,220	Reading	106¾	106¾	104½	105¾
430	Rep. I. & S..	49

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Vanadium.
50 Alaska Steamship.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Farmers Loan & Trust.
100 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. & Pf.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Royal Baking Powder Com.
100 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
100 Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
11 Winchester Repeating Arms.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Amer. Investment Securities Com.
100 Belding Bros. Co. Com.
25 Chase Bank "Rights."
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
15 Fidelity & Phenix Insurance.
10 Home Insurance.
25 International Elevating.
500 Ward Baking Com.
24 Winchester Repeating Arms.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Offer A

High Grade Motor Stock

which pays 12% per annum in regular dividends and has made two payments of $10 per share this year as Extra Dividends.

No Bonded Indebtedness

Circular on Request

MORGAN & FINLAY

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

We Have For Sale

150 Shares *(or any part)*

of a 6% Cumulative First Preferred Stock to yield

8⅜%

Average annual net earnings for past six years over 4½ times dividend requirements.

Particulars on Request.

DAWSON, LYON &

INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Chase Nat. Bank Stock & Rights

CLINTON GILBERT

2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Investors in

Public Utility Securities

should read our

Special August Letter

reviewing many important issues
Very timely and interesting
Copy Free on Request

Williams, Troth & Coleman

Investment Securities
60 Wall Street New York
Direct Wire to Columbus Market

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder

C. C. Kerr & Co.

15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

BUY—SELL

PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDEWATER OIL CO.
SINCLAIR OIL & REF. CO.

BONDS AND STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.

Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

American Coal Co.
Babcock & Wilcox
United Dry Goods

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Wanted

Hercules Powder

Preferred

WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.

Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway

NEW JERSEY ZINC

Gilbert Eliott & Co.

Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Atlanta, Birm. & Atlantic Income 5s, 1930.

Wolff & Stanley

Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
80	Am. G. & E.	149	148	148	150
1,020	Cities Service.	270	259½	264	264½
330	Cities Ser. pf.	85½	85	85	85½
73	Cent. S. Elec.	71½	71½	71	71⅝
650	Com. Pr.	64½	63½	63¼	64½
700	Com. Pr. pf.	85	84	84	85
430	Con. Pr. pf.	99	98	97½	99
75	Pac. G. & E.	58⅝	58	58	59
60	Rep. Ry.& St.	39	38½	38½	39
	BONDS.				
$50,000	Com. Pr. 6s.	103	102¼	102¼	103
50,000	Grand R. 5s.	99¾	99½	99½	99¾

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	80
American Cities	5	18
American Cities pf.	45	46½
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E. pf.	49½	51
American Lt. & Trac.	379	382
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
American Power & Light.	69½	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	85
American Public Utilities	42	46
American Public Utilities pf.	73½	75½
American W. W. & E.	2¾	3¼
American W. W. & E. pariic. pf.	22¼	24
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	63	64
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes.	98½	...
Carolina Power & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Central States Electric	15	17½
Colorado Power	24½	26½
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	...
Dallas Electric notes.	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes.	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	...
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11½	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	...
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	200	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Miss. sippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	58	62
Northern States Power	95½	97½
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric	57	60½
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ozark Power & Water	44	47
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	57	59
Pacific G. & L.	58	59
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	89¼	89¾
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30¾
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	75½	76¼
Securities Corp. General.	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80¾	84¾
Southern Cal. Edison	91	93
†Southern California Edison pf.	105¼	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	14¾	15¼
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39¾	40¾
†Tampa Electric	131	135
Tennessee Railway & Light	10	10½
Tennessee Railway & Light pf.	47¼	48
Toledo Traction	41	44
Toledo Traction pf.	80	83
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United Gas & Electric pf.	74	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	11	14
United Light & Railways.	49½	51
United Light & Railways pf.	74	77
Western Power	19¼	20¾
Western Power pf.	69½	71

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921..	99½	100¼	
American W. W. coll. 5s.	74	75	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	...	
Central Ill. L. 1st 5s.	95	97	
Clin. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1956.	100	100¾	
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927.	80	83	
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927.	70	75	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	...	
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	97½	98	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	98¾	...	
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	96¾	97⅝	
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1930.	100¾	102	
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918.	99½	...	
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.	92	95	
Empire Gas & F. 6s.	98½	100	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	93	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28.	99	100	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	89½	91	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	97½	99	
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	100	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933.	90	95	
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98¼	99	
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s.	77	77½	
Miss Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922.	91¼	93½	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	98	99	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	93¼	96½	
North Texas E. col. 1st 5s.	90	94	
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928.	95½	98	
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.	85	...	
Seattle El. con. 5s.	94¼	97¼	
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s.	98	101¼	
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113	
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	90¾	95	
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	96½	98½	

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.09	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.22
Bullion	.01	Savage	.05
Confidence	.18	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Sierra Nevada	.20
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.68
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Jacket Con.	.07
Mexican	.16		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.15	G'dfield Con.	.84
Jim Butler	.83	G'dfield Merger	.08
MacNamara	.06	Jumbo Ext.	.56
Midway	.19	Lone Star	.03
Mizpah Ext.	.19	Red Lion	.16
North Star	.15	Silver Pick	.11
Rescue	.23	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Ext.	5.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.75	Big Jim	.07
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.17
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.33
Booth	.12	Rochester Mines	.02
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain	1.45
Comb. Fraction	.06	White Caps	.17
D'field Daisy	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. J'kpot.	10½	Isabella	17¼
Elkton	15½	Jackpot	8
El Paso	60	McKinney	27¼
Findlay	3	Portland	165
Golden Cy.	209	Vindicator	212
Gold Sov.	5¼	U. G. Mines	8½
Granite	61		

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.50 4.28
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.50 4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.70	4.38
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.65	4.45
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½	4.65	4.45
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.90	4.60
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.40	4.20
Erie Railroad.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.70	4.40
Hocking Valley.	1916-'23	4 @5	4.65	4.30
Illinois Central.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.20
Mo., Kan. & T.	1916-'23	5	5.75	4.75
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'23	5	5.75	4.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.62	4.38
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.65	4.40
Penn. Gen. Mrt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.12
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.45
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½	4.45	4.25
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.40

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.62½	...	38.62½	39.12½
Lead	6.20	6.30	6.05	6.15
Spelter	19.37½		18.87½	
Antimony	13.00	15.00	10.00	11.00
Quicksilver	$72.00		$72.00	
Aluminium	*58.00	59.00	*58.00	59.00
Iron, No. 2 Xfdy.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal. †Selling price.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 27c. third quarter delivery; 26½@26¾c, fourth delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Wed'day. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	114 -0 0	115 0 0
Copper, futures	112 0 0	112 0 0
Tin, spot	171 10 0	171 0 0
Tin, futures	172 5 0	172 0 0
Spelter	53 0 0	49 10 0
Lead	29 15 0	30 0 0

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Thirty-one corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,185,300, were chartered today. They included:

Universal Ice Mfg. Co., Inc., Bronx, ice, construction, manage hotels, restaurants, apartments, $350,000; D. N. Moore, J. J. Brady, J. W. Bryant, 391 E. 149th St.

Stromberg Export & Import Co., Inc., merchandise, property, commission, selling agents, $200,000; L. M. Burke, H. J. Kelly, C. F. White, 74 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

Fells Land Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $100,000; G. R. J. Boggs, A. Colvin, H. N. Berry, Boston, Mass.

Utica Warehouse Co., Inc., Yorkville, storage, warehousing, $100,000; H. D. Kernan, L. W. Brennan, N. E. Devereux, Utica.

Crown Motors Corp., vehicles, engines, machines, appliances, $50,000; J. C. Franklin, D. D. Vincent, J. F. O'Neil, Boonton, N. J.

Equitable Pledge Society, Inc., pawn broking, $100,000; J. A. Loope, L. H. Trasker, S. R. Smith, Bank of Long Island, Jamaica.

Fifth Avenue Stores, Inc., merchandise, personal property, brokerage, mail order business, $100,000. J. C. Hackett, C. H. Von Keller, H. Wineburgh, 44 W. 90th St.

St. Johns Heights Realty Co., Inc., realty, $50,000; L. Hittleman, S. Pertchonok, B. Gottlieb, 210 E. 99th St.

D. W. King Co. Inc., Buffalo, furniture, house, hotel, restaurant, ship furnishings, $25,000; J. H. Bauer, Jr., M. M. and D. W. King, 8 Pearl St., Buffalo.

Ducker Co. of New York, Inc., portable and cratable structures, wood working, $10,000; H. W. Whitbeck, V. R. Case, J. M. Flanagan, New Rochelle.

B. and S. Wing Estates, realty, personal property, $18,000; S. B. and L. S. Wing, C. H. Sunderland, Grand Central Term.

Wharton Green & Co., Inc., builders, contractors, decorators, $10,000; G. S. Green, H. J. O'Neill, W. Green, Summit, N. J.

Waterloo Smart Shop Co., Inc., department stores, $10,000; G. C. Norton, R. Hirschfield, S. L. Cohen, 600 W. 150th St.

Hord & Co., Inc., stock, bond, brokers, realty, contractors, booksellers, $10,000; M. Greenberger, W. C. Crerie, W. D. Hord, Indianapolis.

The C. W. Wadsworth Co., Inc., commercial, theatrical poster mountings, $5,000; C. W. Wadsworth, W. L. and F. E. Wadsworth, 1,516 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Alliegro & Marrazzi Corp., Bronx, contractors, builders, $5,000; R. M. and M. Alliegro, 951 Sherman Av., Bronx.

I. Landau & Sons, Inc., painters, decorators, contracting, $5,000; S., P., and I. Landau, 402 E. 174th St.

Walter F. Scheftel & Co., Inc., insurance brokers, agents, merchandise, personal property, begin business with $6,900; G. Graham, W. M. Scheftel, G. Bernheimer, Astor Court.

Morton Hetzel & Co., Inc., realty, stocks, bonds, brokers, agent, begin business with $10,000; T. F. Wyland, A. A. Lorzer, E. M. Hetzel, 100 Broadway.

Kitchen & Co., Inc., chemicals, drugs, medicines, dyes, begin with $1,000; F. Whitney, T. F. Wallace, T. Kitchen, 109 New York Av., New Brighton.

Bowring Cuba Corp., export, import to and from Cuba, merchandise, food products, commodities, $5,000; A. D. Kinney, R. Rogers, E. Keale, 25 Broad St.

Byron Parker, Inc., Hudson, plumbers, specialties, $9,000; E. F., C. A., and G. N. Parker, Hudson.

Authorization: Penn Metal Co., Inc., Massachusetts, steel, iron, other metals, $75,000; representative, H. T. Lungren, 103 Park Av., Manhattan.

Merger: United Merchants Realty and Improvement Co., with United Stores Realty Co., Manhattan.

Capital increases: All-Americas Mercantile Cor., New York, $100,000 to $125,000; Redden Motor Truck Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $500,000; John Martin's House, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $225,000; Citizens' Bank of Buffalo, $200,000 to $300,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: McNell-Steinhoff Co., Inc., Manhattan; Hobart Publishing Co., Inc., Hobart; Eastbourne Mfg. Co., Manhattan; The McBride Atelier, Inc., Manhattan; Parsells Avenue Realty Co., Rochester; Nation Display Exhibiting Corporation, New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 17.—Charters filed:

Morris Wilensky, Inc., Hoboken, manufacture and deal in cloth, women's cloaks, dresses, suits, c., $5,000; Morris Wilensky, Sam Kastanbaum, Louis Wilock, Hoboken.

Alliance Silk Finishing Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in dyestuffs, silk and other textile goods, $125,000; Emma C. Fox, C. H. Paul, E. B. Randall, Paterson.

Pfeiffer Motor Car Co., Elizabeth, manufacture and deal in motor vehicles, engines, machinery, &c., $50,000; H. S. Pfeiffer, John Tucker, R. H. McAdams, Elizabeth.

Mercer Lumber Co., Trenton, acquire and deal in timber, lumber, and building materials, and build and operate sawmills, $5,000; S. C. Culp and C. A. Cella, Trenton, and Frank B. Hazard, Edgemont, Penn.

Folkman Realty Co., Atlantic City, real estate, development, and securities, $25,000; Louis Folkman, New York; Gertrude Folkman, Newark; Adolph Folkman, Atlantic City.

Durand-Koering Glass Co., Vineland, manufacture glass of all kinds, $50,000; Charles Durand, L. J. Koering, George Deleruyelle, Vineland.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 17.—Charters filed:

The Quaker Kola Co., to manufacture, sell and deal in non-alcoholic drinks, $3,000,000; F. R. Hansell, H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

Utility Battery Co., to manufacture, sell and deal in and with electric and storage batteries, $3,000,000; G. C. Frerich, F. O. Balch, Chicago; Marion Luce, Oak Park, Ill.

Goldstone Mining Co., to mine gold, silver, copper, &c., $2,000,000; H. E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	705	715	700	710
Borne-Scrymser	360	375	360	370
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	94	92	93
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	370	350	370
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	325	335	325	335
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	208	212
Galena Signal Oil	158	161	158	161
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	166	169	166	169
Indiana Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10	9½	10
National Transit	14	15	14	15
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	230	233	230	232
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	59	56	60
Pierce Oil	12¼	12¾	11	11½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	377	383	375	380
Prairie Pipe Line	226	228	225	228
Solar Refining	280	290	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	194	197	194	197
South Penn Oil	342	347	340	345
Southwest Penn	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	265	267	265	268
Standard Oil of Ind.	620	625	623	628
Standard Oil of Kan.	445	455	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	420	430	420	430
Standard Oil of Neb.	375	385	370	380
Standard Oil of N. J.	518	520	517	519
Standard Oil of N. Y.	206	208	204	207
Standard Oil of Ohio.	395	405	390	400
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil	135	145	175	185
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	277	280	273	278
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

ASK TIME FOR B. & M. SALE.

Trustees Say They Can't Get Acceptable Offer for Stock.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company filed an application in the Federal District Court yesterday, to be heard on Aug. 24, for an order to extend the tiem in which the Trustees of the Boston & Maine Railroad are under the Federal decree of Oct. 17, 1914, to sell the New Haven's holdings in the Boston & Maine and its leased lines. Under the decree the sale was fixed for Jan. 1, 1917.

In the petition the Trustees state they have found it impossible to sell the shares or any part of them on terms which, in their judgment, should be accepted.

The petition declares that a forced sale would create a large deficit in the New Haven's balance sheet and thus postpone the time when the New Haven could hope to pay dividends.

"To accomplish the objects of the decree it is necessary that a further extension of time should be given in order to prevent a sacrifice of the property which would put the control of the Boston & Maine Railroad in the hands of some syndicate whose purposes it is impossible to foresee, and would at the same time seriously cripple the New Haven Railroad by taking from it a large amount of property, the proceeds of which, if the shares are sold at a fair price, will enable the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to largely reduce its existing indebtedness and put its property in the way of becoming useful to the public."

To Increase Trade with Scotland.

The local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce yesterday announced that John N. McCunn, Consul of the United States at Glasgow, was here to confer with American manufacturers and exporters who desired to learn of the possibilities of introducing American goods into the markets of Scotland. Mr. McCunn will be glad to interview interested business men at the office of the bureau, room 400, Custom House, today between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COTTON ADVANCES IN STEADY MARKET

Storm in the Gulf of Mexico Keeps the Talent Guessing, but Rains Help Texas Crop.

WALL ST. IN AS A BUYER

Spot Market Rises Fifteen Points—Bull Leaders Seek Out Soft Spots.

There was a steady undertone in the cotton market yesterday, but trading was rather light when the widespread interest in cotton at this season is taken into consideration. There was a manifest disposition to wait for further crop developments, and the fact that there was a storm in the Gulf of Mexico working toward the cotton belt made both the longs and the shorts a bit timid. On one hand there was the possibility that this disturbance might bring much needed rain to the region west of the Mississippi; on the other hand the danger that it might give bad weather to the Southern Atlantic States, where there has been severe damage by storms and too much rain.

Liverpool cables were a little better than due, and the local market opened steady, with the active months two or three points higher than the previous close. The ring was rather bare of overnight orders, and during the early trading the ring crowd showed a disposition to sell short. It was this class of selling that carried prices down a few points during the first half hour; but the market rallied quickly when leading spot interests, which for some time have been identified with the long side, came to the support of the market.

The bull leaders showed little aggressiveness, but they did manifest willingness to pick up cotton on all soft spots, and the ring crowd soon began to cover the cotton it had sold in the early trading.

Private reports from the belt were not particularly bullish, as they told of scattered showers in Texas and improvement in some parts of the Eastern States. The talk of the approaching storm, however, rather overshadowed the reports of the weather of the minute, although the bulls did not neglect to call attention to the fact that there was no relief in Oklahoma, where rain was much needed.

Wall Street did some buying and, encouraged by the prospect of a bullish stock market, is inclined to be bullish on cotton. The South bought on balance, but is not as active in the market as it usually is at this time of year.

During a large part of the day the market was rather sluggish, but at no time, after the little slump at the opening, did it show any softness, and on the whole the buying seemed to be of a better class than the selling.

Just at the close there was some realizing that eased the market off four or five points, and closed it barely steady, but there was no indication of any weakness, and closing prices were 11 to 12 points higher than at the previous close.

Spot cotton in New York advanced 15 points to 14.45c. for middling.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	..	..	..	14.26@	14.28 14.14@14.16
Oct.	14.22	14.35	14.19	14.29@	14.30 14.18@14.19
Dec.	14.41	14.55	14.39	14.48@	14.49 14.38@14.39
Jan.	14.45	14.63	14.45	14.57@	14.58 14.43@14.46
March	14.62	14.77	14.60	14.70@	14.71 14.60@14.61
May	14.75	14.91	14.74	14.83@	14.85 14.73@14.74
July	14.80	14.97	14.80	14.89 bid	14.79 bid

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 15 points advance; middling at 14.45c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, unchanged to 14 points higher. New Orleans, 14c; Galveston, 14.55c; Savannah, 14c; Memphis, 14.25c; Augusta, 14c; Houston, 14.60c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	14.00	14.16	14.00	14.11@	14.12 13.98@13.99
Dec.	14.28	14.38	14.23	14.32@	14.33 14.19@14.20
Jan.	14.39	14.47	14.33	14.42@	14.43 14.30@14.30
March	14.51	14.63	14.51	14.60@	14.61 14.48@14.49
May	14.76	14.76	14.76	14.74@	14.75 14.61@14.63

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points lower at 8.75d. Sales, 8,000; receipts, 3,000 bales, including 3,000 American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	8.52	8.38	8.52	8.50	8.55
Jan.-Feb.	8.47½	8.53	8.46½	8.50½	8.48½
Meh.-Apr.	8.47½	8.48	8.46	8.50	8.48
May-June.	8.46	8.44	8.40	8.40	8.46½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.20; October, 14.24; January, 14.50; March, 14.64; May, 14.75; July, 14.83. The market there was due to open today 2½ to 3½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,425	...	4,842	103,385
New Orleans	114	939	111,087	132,729
Mobile	209	1	12,191	12,257
Savannah	1,480	1,131	69,816	59,302
Charleston	1	...	22,228	42,547
Wilmington	68	329	40,222	32,357
Norfolk	878	1,435	25,164	43,364

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	329	55	35,453	64,316
Memphis	40	662	48,442	68,324
St. Louis	45	527	...	13,018
Houston	4,423	6,754	21,598	48,636

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,000 to 3,500	2,666	...
New Orleans	200 to 500	973	66

Exports yesterday were 18,025 bales. Total thus far for this season, 201,022 bales. Total last season, 89,448 bales.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

John Grant Dater, financial editor of The Evening Sun, will join A. A. Housman & Co. on Sept. 1.

The Hayne Automobile Company declared the usual monthly dividend of 1 per cent. yesterday and a stock dividend of 108 1-3 per cent., at the same time increasing the capitalization from $1,200,000 to $4,000,000, half common and half 7 per cent. cumulative, non-taxable preferred.

Tobacco Products Corporation $150,000 additional preferred stock has been admitted to the list by the New York Stock Exchange.

The Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday admitted to the regular list $30,000,000 Union Station first 4½ per cent. bonds and $15,000,000 Hart Schaffner & Marx common stock, and admitted to the unlisted department authorized capital stock of the Reo Motor Company, of which $6,000,000 is issued, and $1,000,000 authorized capital stock of Reo Motor Truck Company, of which $937,230 is issued.

Champion Copper Company of Boston yesterday declared a dividend of $8.40 a share, making $68 since Feb. 21, 1915, when payments were resumed after being suspended from Oct. 15, 1913.

Empire Coke Company has been authorized by the Public Service Commission to sell at par $179,000 capital stock, the proceeds to be used to acquire that amount of stock of the Empire Gas and Electric Company.

Copper Range Company of Boston yesterday declared a regular dividend of $1.50 and an extra dividend of $1.

The Guaranty Trust Company is prepared to exchange Gaston, Williams & Wigmore temporary certificates for permanent engraved certificates. The same company will exchange definitive bonds of the Northern States Power Company, first refunding 5 per cent. bonds for interim receipts of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank.

J. Fletcher Farrel, Vice President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, has been appointed Treasurer of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation, but will retain his Vice Presidency of the Dearborn National.

Union Carbide Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 16; also a stock dividend of 40 per cent., payable to stock of record Sept. 16, in two installments, 20 per cent. on Oct. 2 and the remainder on Jan. 2, 1917.

J. P. Morgan & Co. deposited $2,500,000 gold at the Assay Office yesterday. The metal was in bars from Ottawa, and brought the total of imports on the current movement up to $226,250,000.

The Monitor Silver, Lead & Zinc Mining and Milling Company has bought additional properties in New Mexico, making the total land holdings more than 3,000 acres.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

	1916.	Increase.
1st week August	$11,722	$1,022
July 1-Aug. 7	54,861	*1,469

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CORPORATION for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$137,087	$109,411	$27,676
Net after taxes	23,040	7,571	16,060
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,984	21,091	18,874
12 mos. gross	823,125	674,524	148,600
Net after taxes	179,274	51,976	127,298
Sur. aft. chgs.	286,144	87,137	199,007

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS RAILWAY for twelve months ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,652,091	1,679,951	*27,859
Exps. & taxes	1,

The Ideal Tour

Is the Ideal Way to the Most Famous Resorts of America

A THOUSAND MILES THROUGH NEW ENGLAND'S SCENIC WONDERLAND

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL AT THE END OF EACH DAY'S RUN.

Illustrated Route Book or large Map in Colors Free at 1180 Broadway or by Mail from

ALMON C. JUDD,
Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

NEW YORK.

Mountain Lake Hotel
COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.

Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week.

WHITTIER INN SUNSET LODGE
SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR
On the Ocean front; all outdoor sports. Evening dances. Select clientele. Private boat from Battery (45 minutes)
FRANK P. WILLIAMS, Manager.
Phone Coney Island 900.

"TUMBLE-IN"
A ROADSIDE HOTEL
EUROPEAN PLAN—21 Rooms with bath. Music—Afternoon Tea—Dancing. Table d'hote—A la Carte.
Croton-on-Hudson—Albany Post Road 35 miles from New York.

BEECH TREE INN
28 Minutes from Grand Central
Open All Year. Lawrence Park, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

CEDAR CLIFF INN,
Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.
40 miles from New York City, main line Erie; 800 ft. altitude. Beautiful lake. Fine Autumn climate. Booklet. M. E. Haight.
Enjoy Beautiful Fall in the Adirondacks.

SARANAC INN
Positive Relief from Hay Fever.
OPEN UNTIL NOV. 1ST.
P. O. Upper Saranac, N. Y.

Orange County Inn & Cot'ges
(Formerly Idle Hour Inn)
On Lake Walton, Monroe, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

O-TE-SA-GA
On Otsego Lake, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Open until Oct. 2nd.
Completed State Roads
Albany—Kingston—
Binghamton—New York
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Now open for the season.

MT. LODGE INN, Shandaken P. O. and Station. Heart of Catskills. Write Mr. and Mrs. Brinkman for booklets.

JACKSON HEALTH RESORT. Dansville, N. Y. Write for Literature.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Hotel Lorraine
Edgemere, L. I.
On the Ocean Front.
Positively Open Until November 1st.
American plan of the highest order. Private baths, running water, telephone. Private bathing beach.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
Phone Far Rockaway 1900

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private bathing beach; no mosquitos; references required. Under same management as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J. Misses Gillan & Edwards. Telephone 256 Glen Cove.

BATTERSHALL INN
and Fairview, Sea Cliff, L. I.
Within commuting distance. Elevation 200 ft. Overlooking water. Modern improvements. Special rates. Booklet. Phone 71 Glen Cove.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.
Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by Geo. G. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

CRYSTAL LAKE HOTEL FREEPORT, L. I.
Beautifully situated near water and station, large sunparlors. Fresh sea food; excellent service. Fall rates. A. E. FROST.

NEW ENGLAND.

TOUR NEW ENGLAND
Perfect Roads! Magnificent Scenery! Bracing Air! For Road Map address Wm. M. Kimball, Sec'y N. E. Hotel Association, Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

MT. DESERT ISLAND.
Famous for its natural beauty, perfect situation and ideal social atmosphere. Write N. E. Lines, 171 B'way, for booklet "Mt. Desert, Isle of Enchantment."

NEW JERSEY.

The SUR-LA-COTE,
Saugerties, N. Y.
Two college women will take in a few guests; roomy brick house; telephone; modern plumbing; large grounds; on State road—one mile from village; reasonable use of horses and motor car. Open year round. References exchanged.
PILLSBURY & JENNETT, Props.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

THE WARREN.
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
New and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

THE BREAKERS COR. OCEAN & 2D AV. Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach. Capacity 150. A well-equipped and well-run comfortable hotel. Daily $2.50 up; weekly, $11 up. Booklet. A. T. Widdemere, Prop.

HOTEL THEDFORD, Asbury Park, N. J. 6th Av., overlooking ocean. Suites with bath; refined patronage Harry Duffield, Owner and Proprietor.

PLAZA HOTEL and GRILL Directly on Ocean. Special Rates to Families. J. KELSEY.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Leading Resort House of the World.
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra.
The' and souper dansante.
EL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO.
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF-BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING.
Capacity 600. Shanklin, Propr.

ATLANTIC CITY
the TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 440 FIFTH BLDG.
DAVID R. MYER, Managing Director

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, porches, &c. Special rates, $15 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

CONTINUATION SALE,
beginning with lot number 897,
SALE OF ENTIRE WALLPAPER PLANT OF
FREDERICK BECK & CO.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of Frederick Beck & Co., bankrupt. In bankruptcy. No. 22972.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of Hon. John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, that Charles Shongood, U. S. auctioneer, will sell on this day, August 18th, 1916, at 10 A. M., at the factory of Frederick Beck & Co., at Fifteenth Street and Park Avenue, Hoken, New Jersey, the entire wallpaper plant of the above named bankrupt, consisting of the following personal property: Three 12-color printing machines, seven 8-color printing machines, one 6-color printing machine, complete with hang-up racks, grounding machines, etc.; one 2-color machine, with rack for making varnished tiles; clay mills, bronzing machines, machine to cut out borders, one 40-inch cylinder grounding machine, one 40-inch flat bed grounding machine, steam reels, embossing machines, embossing machines, pressing machines, electric motors, one Skinner engine and Sprague generator, 50 K. W. and 125 volts; Sheridan cutting machines, complete sample book making machinery (Marrsford,) numbering machines, trimming machines, polishing machines, glue kettles, contents of block-cutting room, hand presses, electric fan, shafting and pulleys, belting, 23,000 feet 1¼-inch steam pipe, 100 to 200 background and overprint rollers, several hundred sets of print rollers (many new sets for coming season); raw stock, oatmeals and pulp oatmeals; quantity of colors of many different kinds; desks, chairs, cabinets, typewriters and other office furniture and fixtures.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERT N. GRAVES,
CLIFFORD G. LUFKIN,
AND EZRA P. PRENTICE,
Trustees.
ELKUS, GLEASON & PROSKAUER, 111 Broadway, New York City, Attorneys for Trustees.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors by HYMAN SHLIVEK to NATHANIEL WALKOF.

Upon all the papers and proceedings had herein and upon the annexed petition of Nathaniel Walkof, assignee herein, duly verified the 27th day of July, 1916, it is

On motion of Eugene L. Bondy, attorney for the assignee,

Ordered that creditors and all persons interested in this estate show cause at a Special Term of this court, Part I, thereof, to be held on the 11th day of August, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be entered authorizing the assignee herein to sell at public auction the property and effects of this estate that have come into his hands as such assignee, and it is further

Ordered that the assignee mail to each creditor appearing in the schedules of the assignor a copy of this order at least ten days before the return date of this order.

Dated New York, July 28th, 1916.
RUSSELL BENEDICT, J. S. C.

And the creditors of this estate and other persons interested will please take further notice that upon the granting of the foregoing order a sale of the personal property of the above-named assignor will be conducted by Messrs. J. W. & W. H. Reid at their premises, No. 21 Willoughby Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 18th day of August, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon thereof. The property to be sold consists of ladies' dresses and waists, and may be inspected at the above-mentioned premises between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. two days prior to the sale.

Dated New York, August, 1916.
Yours, etc.,
NATHANIEL WALKOF, Assignee.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 368 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAUL LIEBERT and ABRAHAM LIEBERT, individually and as co-partners, trading under the trade name and style of LIEBERT BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Aug. 18, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 580 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, coats, vests, pants, piece goods, linings, etc.

LEON MANN, Receiver.
WASSERVOGEL & MEDALIE, Attorneys for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of the lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 20, n w corner of 60th St, store and cellar; Michael F. McGee of the firm of McGee & Carley, on premises, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Henry E. Von Pein, 35 Nassau St. $3,000

BROADWAY, 1,961, n w corner of 66th St, Green Room, 2,100 square feet; Marie Antoinette Hotel Co. to Herman L. Grumsek, 147 West 66th St, from completion of alterations to Oct. 1, 1923; attorney, Julius J. Michael, 111 Broadway $7,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 47th St, 200.10 to s s of 48th St x215.8, the land; New York State Realty and Terminal Co. to Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, 2,255 Broadway, 21 years from June 1, 1916, two renewals, 21 years each; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway ....O. C. and $152,500

PARK AV, n w corner 47th St, 200.10 to s s of 48th St x124.4, the land; New York State Realty and Terminal Co. to Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, 2,255 Broadway, 21 years from June 1, 1916, two renewals of 21 years each; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway ....O. C. and $90,000

WEST ST, 856 and 860, vacant lot in rear; George J. Gunshor to Talking Doll and Novelty Co., 246 West 17th St, 8 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Robert C. Birkhaber, 43 Exchange Place $550

1ST AV, 1,580, s store and basement and s apartment above store; Hannah and Jacob Lederer to Hans Wassermann, 805 Washington St, Hoboken, N. J., 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $1,020

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 773-5, w s, 50x152.3x50.5x145.10, all; Edw. Breslin to North Side Garage, Inc, 2,720 Decatur Av, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, E. P. Korkus, 924 Broadway, Brooklyn $3,600 to $4,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 951, south, store, Max Marcus to Long's Hat Stores, Inc, 200 Greene St, 2 11-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, J. J. Baker, 34 Nassau St. ....$1,200 to $1,440

WHITE PLAINS AV, 3,802, w s, store, Charles E. Gordon et al to Leo Levitan, 1,507 Charlotte St et al, 5 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, J. L. Zoetzl, 4,102 White Plains Av ....$780 to $960

WHITE PLAINS AV, 3,804, w s, store, same to same, 5 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, same ....$900 to $1,020

149TH ST, 452-8 East, all, Marclar Realty Corporation to Banit Schumkler, 50 Northern Av, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, M. D. Reiss, 309 Broadway $6,300

SAME PROPERTY, Banit Schumkler to Samuel Berman, 1,804 Washington Av, and ano., 4 4-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, same, ...$6,545

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 1,892 and 1,894; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against John Beekerman et al., Oct. 17, 1914. ....$250

7TH ST, 144 West; Morris Klein against M. Whitmark & Son et al., Aug. 4, 1916. ....$88

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

DOWNING ST, 24 to 28; John E. Schermerhorn et al. against Sarah Gabriel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. C. Kobbe.

EAGLE AV, centre line, 830 ft s w of centre line of Ellwood St, runs n w 812.7x s w 130.5x s e 228.10x n e 100 to beginning; Victoria Duffy against James A. Lynch et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, H. Swain.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 68; Annie Goldenkranz against Solomon S. Goldenkranz et al., action to set aside conveyance; attorney, J. T. Loew.

7TH AV, s e corner of 30th St, 67.11x289.10; Havens Relief Fund Society against 1,227 Broadway Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

120TH ST, 310 West; N. Y. Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men against Bernard Yeamans et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. H. Dilley.

120TH ST, 22 East; Archibald H. M. Sinclair against Aaron Domb et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Heywood.

126TH ST, n e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 20.4x95.2; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Mary McDermott et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Bronx.

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of Louise St, 20x100; Frances Aronson against Fisher Lewine et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Oglesby & Barnes.

FORDHAM ROAD, s e corner of Valentine Av, 88.9x130.2; J. Clarence Davies against Valentine Realty Corp., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morris & McVeigh.

LOT 69, part of map 2 of property situated in the Town of Yonkers, 24th Ward; Lionel R. Lenox against William A. Mark et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. S. Noyes.

LOTS 59 and 60, map of Tremont Heights, 24th Ward; Lamport Realty Co. against Louis M. Rouda et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Hellinger.

LOT 140, Block 3,143, Section 11, on Tax Map; City of New York against Ronald K. Brown et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 1, Block 3,262, Section 12, on Tax Map; same against Gustave S. Boehm et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 8, Block 3,268, Section 12, on Tax Map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

LOT 11, Block 3,262, Section 12, on Tax Map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

TINTON AV, e s, 180.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 37.5x85; Philip Rhinelander, as executor and trustee, against Roth Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. E. Hartcorn.

Transatlantic Mails.

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta ....Aug. 19

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine ....Aug. 19

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Alaunia ....Aug. 19

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Touraine.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 20, SS Mennon.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta, and at 8 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Canopic.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Pacific ....Aug. 18

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RELIANCE CHANDELIER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of domes, chandeliers, electric fixtures, parts, typewriters, desks, chairs, &c.

ALBERT FALCK, Receiver.
MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,471. —In Bankruptcy.—JACOB FISCHLOWITZ, LOUIS NEWFIELD, and ABRAHAM FISCHLOWITZ, individually and as co-partners doing business as FISCHLOWITZ & NEWFIELD, Alleged Bankrupts.

Take notice that on August 16, 1916, the above proceeding was referred to me to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, City of New York, August 29, 1916, at 2 P. M., at which time creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August 17, 1916.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE BINDERS.

To hold twenty-six numbers of The New York Times Sunday Magazine and Review of Books, a strong, handsome cloth binder; price $1.25 by mail. Remittance with order. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:08|Sun sets..6:52|Moon rises..9:17

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:17	11:37	5:08	5:36
Governors Island	12:00	1:50	5:48	6:25
Hell Gate	1:33	2:06	7:29	8:06

Arrived—Thursday, Aug 17.

SS Calabria, Genoa, July 27.
SS Marchioness Bute, La Pallice, July 3.
SS Alaunia, London, Aug. 4.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 12.
SS Indrakula, Boston, Aug. 16.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal, Aug. 10.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Aug. 12.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, Jamaica, Aug. 12.
SS Florizel, Halifax, Aug. 15.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Aug. 15.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 14.
SS Asahi Maru, Genoa, July 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Stockholm	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Purus	Victoria	July 25
Petrolite	Shields	Aug. 1
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 5
Orifiamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
Lysefjord	Jamaica	Aug. 14
Patris	Piraeus	Aug. 1
Carrillo	Kingston	Aug. 12
Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lux	Newport	Aug. 7
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Aug. 9
*Finland	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Totori Maru	London	Aug. 4
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Aug. 12
Esperanza	Havana	July 20
Stella	Colon	Aug. 9
Algonquin	Turks Island	Aug. 10

DUE MONDAY.

*California	Glasgow	Aug. 13
Senator	Tanamo	Aug. 15
Sixaola	Santiago	Aug. 17
*Lafayette	Bordeaux	Aug. 12
*Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 16

DUE TUESDAY.

†Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 12
Minnehaha	London	Aug. 12
Italia	Naples	Aug. 11
King Bleddyn	Havre	Aug. 5
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
St. George	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Mizar	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Dorrington Court	Havre	Aug. 5
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Cuyahoga	London	Aug. 8
Highland Prince	Victoria	July 31
Trevalyor	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Colon	Colon	Aug. 17

DUE THURSDAY.

Rance	Bilbao	Aug. 9
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 22
Cabacas	San Juan	Aug. 19
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 19
Hurona	Shields	Aug. 6
Rigel	Seville	Aug. 1
Taunton	Jamaica	Aug. 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Guantanamo, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Maranham	1:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Athalpia, Maranham	1:00 P.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mimer, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Hull		12:00 M.
Cammzaro, Hull		12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Alaunia, London	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paari, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ane, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Cuthbert, Para	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London		12:00 M.
Paunda, Guiana	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Hammeshus, Rio de Janeiro		3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples		2:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz		12:00 M.
Vimovia, London		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 17.

SS Stockholm, Gothenburg to New York, was 500 miles east at noon; due 18, late. Swedish-America Line.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 1,300 miles east at noon; due 21, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 90 miles N. of Turks Island at 7 P. M. 16th.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,338 miles S. at 8 P. M. 16th.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 84 miles N. of St. John's bar at 7 P. M.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 882 miles S. at noon.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 451 miles S. at noon.

SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 108 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 200 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 153 miles N. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 295 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Louisiana, Tampico to New York, was 54 miles S. at noon.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 240 miles S. at noon.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 250 miles E. of Galveston bar at noon.

SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 34 miles N. E. of Arcas Cay at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Pannonia, at Plymouth, Aug. 16.
SS Ada, at Gothenburg, Aug. 7.
SS Bergenjford, at Bergen, Aug. 16.
SS United States, at Christiansand, Aug. 16.
SS Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, Aug. 15.
SS Walter D. Hayes, at Rio Janeiro, Aug. 17.

Sailed.

SS Ryndam, from Kirkwall, Aug. 15.
SS Hikosan Maru, From Fayal, Aug. 16.
SS Cloughton, from London, Aug. 16.
SS Vauban, from Liverpool, Aug. 16.
SS Hourck Hall, from Manila, Aug. 15.
SS Camino, from London, Aug. 17.

Passed.

SS Onega, New York to Cette, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ....Aug. 18

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver) — Empress of Japan ....Aug. 19

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed) (via Seattle) — Tamba Maru ....Aug. 21

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ....Aug. 21

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ....Aug. 25

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Ixion ....Aug. 25

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle) — Shidzuoka Maru ....Aug. 27

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates, Hongkong, July 21; Shanghai, July 24; Yokohama, July 31, and Honolulu, Aug. 10, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo, were dispatched east on Aug. 16, and are due in New York on the mornings of Sunday, Aug. 20, and Monday, Aug. 21.

Take the Day Line

Up the Hudson to Albany

Calling at

Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves daily except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 8.40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9.20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9.45 A. M.; landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves daily except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 8.40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10.20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10.50 A. M. for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Special Trips Every Saturday

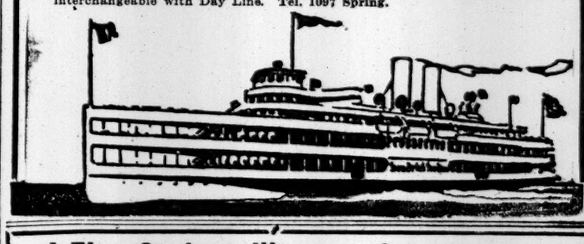
to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12.30; W. 42d St., 1.00; W. 129th St., 1.20; Yonkers, 1.45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10.45 P. M.

Afternoon Boat

for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1.45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2.20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2.45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8.40 P. M.

TEL. 4141 Spring. DESBROSSES ST. PIER, N. Y.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE Leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; W. 129th St., 6.30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Steamer "Clermont" will make additional trip Saturday, August 19, leaving ft. Christopher St., 7.30 P. M.; West 129th St., 8.00 P. M. Tickets interchangeable with Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.



The Coolest Way to Spend Sunday

Most Delightful Sail on the Hudson River to Newburgh

Round Trip $1.00

S.S. "Rensselaer" leaves Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M.; returning on "Trojan," due at 8:30 P. M.

Also Through Service to Albany and Troy Every Night and Sunday Morning.

Hudson Navigation Company

Mauch Chunk Glen Onoko

$1.50 = ROUND TRIP Children Half Fare

Make your outing on

SUNDAY, AUGUST 20

Into the most beautiful section of "The Switzerland of America." Enjoy the wonderful ride on the Mauch Chunk "Switchback." Special train leaves New York, West 23d St. Ferry, 8:20 A. M.; Liberty St., 8:30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:50; Newark, 9:10.

Return in Evening.

Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Route of The Black Diamond.

SUNDAY TRIP

Up the Hudson to Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie & Return, $1.00

Str. "Benj. B. Odell"

leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunch room.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

BEAR MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND LAKE
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Weekday & Sunday TWO-BOAT Service
Str. "Highlander" Leaves Battery Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Str. "Rosedale" Lvs. W. 129th St., 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday Afternoon Trip
Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St., 2:00 P. M. About 2 HOURS at BEAR MOUNTAIN Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c. MUSIC, DANCING. McAlister Steamboat Co.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier half hour later.
$1.00 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms.
Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
ALBANY TROY & THE NORTH

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. EVERY SUNDAY. $1.50
Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see this paper Saturday.

VALLEY GROVE
Every Sunday 80-Mile S

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Operator Buys Four West Side Flats—Franklin Street Deal—Wendel Building Leased to Motor Company—Lorillards to Build Model Cigarette Factory—Suburban Deals.

Several good deals yesterday gave an active tone to the realty market. On the west side an important investment purchase was made by Frederick Brown, who bought the four five-story flats at 109 to 115 West Ninety-fourth Street, just west of Columbus Avenue, covering a plot fronting 103.6 by 100.8. The property was purchased from the Canavan Investing Company, which has owned it for more than ten years. The holding price was $135,000.

Charles S. Kohler was the broker in the sale. R. G. Babbage represented the sellers as attorney, and Julius H. Zieser represented Mr. Brown.

Investor Buys in Franklin Street.

An investing client of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has purchased from Herbert Parsons and Montgomery Hare, executors of the estate of John E. Parsons, 149 and 151 Franklin Street, a six-story building, 58x by 71, under a long term lease to Sir Thomas Lipton and used by him as the New York department of his tea business.

The property is located in the wholesale grocery district and will be benefited by the new Seventh Avenue Subway, which comes within 100 feet of this property.

Builders Buy Heights Plot.

Katzman & Tunie, builders and operators, have purchased from Annis & Sinnott the vacant plot, 100 by 95 front, on the south side of 188th Street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue. Two five-story apartments will be erected on the site by the buyers. M. I. Strunsky & Co. negotiated the sale.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Calef Brothers purchased from Dr. Zuckerman, 24 East 119th Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 15.6 by 100.11. I. L. Levin negotiated the sale.

Dr. Matt D. Cannon sold to an investor 131 West 122d Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 19.6 by 100.11.

James T. Barry has sold to the Rose Company the three-story dwelling at 421 East 119th Street, 16.8 by 100.11. In part payment the seller took two lots at Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

Wendel Property, Broadway and Fiftieth Street, Leased.

The three-story building occupying a plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fiftieth Street, erected about ten years ago by the late John G. Wendel, has been leased for a term of years to the Willys-Overland Company, Inc., as an automobile sales and showroom.

The structure, strange to say, never had a permanent tenant, owing to the restrictions placed upon it by the late owner. Only a short-term lease was offered to prospective tenants by Mr. Wendel, and the owner would permit no alterations or signs attached to the front of the structure.

Several restaurateurs endeavored to lease the property, but the late Mr. Wendel had a particular aversion to this class of tenants, and as a result the entire structure remained vacant for many years.

It is understood that the present lease is for a long term of years.

Model Factory for East Side.

The P. Lorillard Company, which purchased a short time ago the block front on the east side of Avenue A, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, fronting 204.4 feet on the avenue, will erect on the site a model cigarette and tobacco factory. Plans are being prepared by Gottfried Knoche. The building will be eight or ten stories high, and will be erected for S. Anargyros & Co., one of the subsidiaries of the Lorillard concern.

The building will be about 200 feet deep. It is planned to be one of the best model factories of its kind in the country. Nearly 2,000 persons will be employed, and for their benefit an entire floor will be set aside for recreative and rest purposes, including the installation of a gymnasium, hospital, lunch and rest rooms, while in the roof will be provided facilities for dancing and other amusements. The property was formerly owned by the American Malting Company.

Recent Buyers.

Sumner Cammack is the buyer of 566 to 570 West 192d Street, sold recently by the City Real Estate Company.

John J. Shea is the buyer of 117 and 119 West Forty-sixth Street, sold last week.

Bronx Sales.

Steven B. Ayres sold for Edward Meckert to Dr. J. A. Buda two lots, size 50 by 100, on Popham Avenue, adjoining the residence of the buyer.

Brooklyn.

Charles Buermann & Co. sold for Fred Kramer, executor for the estate of ex-Judge William Kramer, the residence 190 Rutledge Street, to M. Reichel.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 60 by 100 feet on Kinsey Avenue to Dr. G. S. Lidwell.

Cross & Brown Company sold a plot 50 by 154 by 156 on the west side of Boulevard, about 60 feet south of Bodine Street, Long Island City, to H. C. Horn Company.

Pell & Tibbits have sold for the Wampage Realty Company to Clarence H. Eagle two acres of water-front property at Sands Point, on which he will build a residence.

The Ring-Gibson Company has sold to the Queens United Investors a plot 100 by 188 at the southwest corner of Woodbine and Doubleday Streets, in the Ridgewood section of Queens.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for the Chelsea Realty Company of New York to James A. Durkin the residence, outbuildings, and eighty acres at Greater Cross Roads, near Far Hills, Somerset County, N. J.

Buys Port Chester Estate.

Henry Steers, who recently sold his large estate on King Street, Greenwich, Conn., valued at about $350,000, has purchased the S. W. Andrews property of 6½ acres, with a large waterfront, at East Port Chester. From the Sound it extends back to Byram River. The property is opposite Rye and Mr. Steers plans to erect a fine residence. Fish & Marvin were the brokers in both deals. The Andrews property was held at a little more than $60,000.

New Leases for Paterno's Madison Avenue Block.

A new lease has been arranged between Dr. Charles V. Paterno, head of the Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, and the New York State Realty & Terminal Company, the holding concern for the New York Central Railroad property, covering the block bounded by Madison and Park Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets. The lease for the Madison Avenue section was recorded on June 3.

New leases were recorded yesterday for the entire block in two portions, the Madison Avenue section, 200.10 on the avenue by 215.8 deep, being at $152,000 a year, and the Park Avenue frontage, 200.10 by 124.4 deep, at $90,000 a year. The leases date from June 1, 1916, for 21 years, with two renewals. Sixty feet between the parcels is left for the extension of Vanderbilt Avenue northward from Forty-fifth to Fiftieth Street. No definite plans have been made for the projected apartment houses on the site.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have rented for Ashforth & Co. the five-story building at 83 Water Street to the seed importing house of I. L. Radwaner.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., has leased the building at 165 Madison Avenue for Mrs. Louisa L. Lindley for a term of years to Alfred T. Crowley.

$1,045,000 in Loans.

Wm. A. White & Sons placed last week a first mortgage loan of $800,000 at 4½ per cent. for ten years on the southwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, 101.5 by 100.3, to be improved with a twelve-story apartment house, for J. E. R. Carpenter; also a building and permanent loan of $300,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-first Street, on which will be erected a sixteen-story mercantile building, for the Ritz Realty Corporation, and a loan of $85,000 at 5 per cent. for three years on 22 East Sixty-second Street, an eight-story bachelor apartment house, for Robert J. Gay.

Westchester County Horse Show Leases Acreage.

The Gedney Farm Company, Inc., has leased to the Westchester County Horse Show Association for a term of years a large tract at Gedney Farm in which the Association will hold hereafter its annual horse show. The lease includes the privilege of using, during the show, the famous Willets stable.

Realty Notes.

The only building plan filed in Manhattan yesterday was for alterations costing $6,000 to the three-story resaurant and store building at 201 West Forty-seventh Street, owned by T. F. Murtha. Deutsch & Polis are the architects.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have renewed the lease at 170 East Sixty-fourth Street, a three-story private house on the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, for W. H. Hoes to Finley P. Dunne.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Central Park West, 248, w s, 25 ft s of 85th St, 20x100, four-story dwelling; F. T. Breese and another against M. K. R. Reich et al.; Harrison, E. & B., attorneys; due, $31,800.36; taxes, &c., $1,029; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

215th St, s s, 165.1 ft w of Seaman Av, 45x100, vacant; M. M. Stagg against M. M. Hardy et al.; T. F. Keogh, attorney; due, $2,245.16; taxes, &c., $720.50; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

1534 St, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, vacant; Equitable Trust Co. against Bernard Reich et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; due, $22,620.01; taxes, &c., $2,919.33.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph & Co.

Van Cortlandt Av, s s, 49.5 ft e of Villa Av, 8x145.5x irregular; S. P. Bradley against M. M. Nally et al.; Bergman & D., attorneys; due, $4,965.54; taxes, &c., $820.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEWIS ST, 32, e s, 149.3 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Harry Goldstein to Millie Mayers, 246 West 108th St, Int, 27,000, Aug. 15; attorney, M. Rosenblum, 302 Broadway $1

RIVINGTON ST, 153, s s, 37.6 ft e of Suffolk St, 18.9x52; Rivington St. 153, s s, 50 ft e of Suffolk St, 19x52; Adolf D. Lindemann to A. J. H. Realty Co., 1,981 Amsterdam Av, mtg $30,500, Aug. 16; attorney, Isidor Neustaedter, 63 Park Row $100

SHERIFF ST, 154, s s, 37.6x100; Rivington St, 153, s s, 50 ft e of Suffolk St, 19x52; Adolf D. Lindemann to A. J. H. Realty Co., 1,981 Amsterdam Av, mtg $30,500, Aug. 16; attorney, Isidor Neustaedter, 63 Park Row $100

SHERIFF ST, 154, s s, 37.6 ft e of Suffolk St, 18.9x52

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The tropical disturbance reported Wednesday night as approaching the Yucatan Channel from the Caribbean Sea has passed into the Gulf of Mexico, and is probably central tonight in the extreme southern part of the Gulf. Absence of reports from near its centre makes an approximation of its probable course uncertain.

Mid-Summer weather prevails in the United States, with a rather general tendency to higher temperature over the great interior valley and the Plains States, and a marked absence of thunder showers in all parts of the country.

Generally fair weather is indicated for Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi, with slightly higher temperatures in northern Atlantic Coast districts.

Winds along the north and middle Atlantic Coasts Friday and Saturday will be moderate south, with fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday and Saturday, slightly warmer on the Coast.

New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair Friday and Saturday; continued warm.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	74	66	4 P. M.	72	80
9 A. M.	72	66	5 P. M.	70	78
10 A. M.	76	74	9 P. M.	64	72
12 M.	73	82	11 P. M.	61	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 87 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 6:10 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.—
12:10—55-61 Av. C; Nathan Brown.....Loss, None
1:25—180 W. 66 St.; not given.....Slight
2:40—244 W. 17 St.; Elsbach estate....Slight
3:35—180 W. 66 St.; — Zolginy; not given.
5:30—222 E. 73 St.; not given.
P. M.
12:50—1,807-1,809 Park Av.; William McCarthy .....Slight
2:00—7 Av. and 31 St.; (wagon,) Wallace Bahrend Co. .....Slight
3:00—414 W. 46 St.; Geo. Munterman..Slight
5:30—72 S St.; Samuel Cohen.....Slight
7:18—1,107 Jackson Av.; Morris Sthlepher, ...Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—First Lts. L. J. Dillow and J. A. Dorst, Corps of Engineers, transferred from 1st Regt. to 3d Regt. of Engineers; relieved from duty with 1st Regt. of Engineers, proceed to San Francisco, and take transport Oct. 5 for the Philippine Islands; upon arrival at Manila will report to the Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

Capt. R. C. Wood, 24th Inf., detailed to Q. M. Corps, Sept. 25, vice Maj. F. G. Lawton, Q. M. Corps, relieved.

Maj. J. T. Nance, U. S. A., retired, relieved duty Univ. of Cal., Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 2, and detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at same university.

Maj. M. Brooke, Capt. G. V. Wilkes, and 1st Lt. B. C. Dunn, Corps of Engineers, relieved from assignment to 3d Regt. of Engineers and from duty in Philippine Dept.; will take transport from Manila Oct. 15 to United States.

Orders Aug. 2, relating to 1st Lt. F. O. Vickara, M. R. C., revoked.

1st Lt. K. R. Lyman, Corps of Engineers, relieved from assignment to 3d Regt. of Engineers and from duty in the Hawaiian Dept.; will proceed to United States on first transport from Honolulu after Nov. 1.

These officers of the M. R. C. are ordered to active duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and will report to the Commanding General Southern Dept., for duty: 1st Lts. A. Van Meter, W. A. Newman, J. A. Vedder, W. A. Ostendorf, H. A. Spalman, A. Puffer, W. J. Fritzheim, B. Z. Casnman, and H. R. Carstens.

Capt. L. L. Horwood, M. C., relieved duty with 12th Cav. and will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Transfers of Chaplains: S. M. Lutz, 13th Cav., to the C. A. C., with station at General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, New Mexico; W. K. Lloyd, C. A. C., to 13th Cav.

Capt. O. P. Hood, M. C., relieved from duty at Bingham School, Asheville, N. C., Oct. 12.

1st Lt. W. V. Carter, 2d Cav., detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Bingham School, Asheville, N. C., Oct. 13.

Capt. R. C. Marshall, Jr., Q. M. C., upon arrival at El Paso, Tex., assume duty status for purpose of visiting Fort Bliss, Tex., in connection with construction of new pumping plant; upon departure from El Paso assume a status of absence with leave. Upon departure from Nogales, Ariz., he will assume a duty status and proceed to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., for duty pertaining to the Q. M. C., upon completion of which he will resume leave status.

Orders Aug. 7 relating to Capt. J. J. Burleigh, Inf., amended to direct that officer to proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty, then to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty, Sept. 15, at Army Service Schools.

Orders Aug. 7 relating to Capt. H. B. Crosby, 1st Cav., amended to direct him to proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty, then to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at Army Service Schools, Sept. 15.

Maj. R. E. Noble, M. C., to Philadelphia, Penn., to inspect motor ambulances under construction.

1st Lt. J. F. Corbett, M. R. C., relieved duty Southern Dept.

Orders Aug. 7 relating to Capt. C. M. Bunker, 3d, F. A., revoked.

Capt. A. C. Gibson, C. A. C., to these places to visit establishments indicated on business pertaining to the C. A. School, Fort Monroe, Va.; Packard Motor Co., Detroit; Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

First Lt. J. T. Kennedy, 6th Cav.; 2d Lt. H. D. Chamberlin, 5th Cav., and Vet. R. H. Power, 5th F. A., to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty as instructors at Mounted Service School.

First Lt. A. A. Hofmann, Inf., relieved duty as Inspector-Instructor, organized militia of Montana, and proceed to station of 2d Inf., Montana N. G.

Capt. H. G. Stahl, 14th Inf., relieved duty United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; proceed to Fort Jay, N. Y., and report Sept. 13 to Commandant, Atlantic Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, relieving Capt. K. A. Smith, Inf.

First Lt. A. R. Schler, M. R. C., honorably discharged.

First Lt. I. P. Swift, 2d Cav., will proceed not earlier than Sept. 26 to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty as instructor at Mounted Service School.

First Lt. B. T. Merchant, 13th Cav., will proceed not earlier than Oct. 24 to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty as instructor at Mounted Service School.

Capt. E. J. Huebscher, U. S. A., retired, detailed as acting Q. M. to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty as Q. M. and in charge of school for bakers and cooks and Bakery Company No. 3, relieving Major C. W. Farber, U. S. A., retired, who will proceed to his home and stand relieved from active duty.

First Lt. W. W. Spain, 4th Inf., South Dakota N. G., attached for temporary duty with Aviation Section of the Sig. Corps, to Chicago and report to 1st Lt. J. C. Morrow, Jr., Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps.

Capt. F. B. Downing, Corps of Engineers, detailed as Asst. Prof. of Military Science and Tactics, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., Sept. 1.

Col. J. O. Galbraith, U. S. A., retired, detailed asst. to officer in charge of military affairs, Southern Dept.

Major G. M. Wells, U. S. A., retired, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to investigate practicability of starting general hospital at that post.

Resignations: Capt. R. S. Houssels, 4th Inf., Texas N. G.; Major F. N. Whitley, Corps of Engineers, New York N. G.; 2d Lt. S. Howe, 1st F. A., Minnesota N. G.; 1st Lt. C. J. MacGuire, Jr., M. C., New York N. G.; Capt. A. H. Christie, M. C., 2d Lt. B. R. Sparkes, 1st Cav., Illinois N. G.

Leaves: Capt. K. T. Smith, Inf., 2 mos.; Major N. F. McClure, 5th Cav., one mo.; Lt. Col. A. Campbell, C. A. C., 2 mos.; 2d Lt. J. W. Weisheimer, 17th Inf., 10 days; 1st Lt. S. M. Parker, Inf., five days.

The Navy.

Lt. J. S. Woods to temporary duty, receiving ship, at Puget Sound, Wash., Sept. 16.

Chief Mach. E. W. Andrews, from the Supply to temporary duty on receiving ship at San Francisco.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—D-2 and Flusser, at New York Yard; Isla de Luzon, at Milwaukee; Jason, at Lambertspoint; Jenkins, at Boston; Oregon, at Tiburon; Patapsco, at Philadelphia; Rhode Island, at Pt. Pond Bay; Standish, at Norfolk Yard; Whipple, at Mazatlan; Yorktown, at La Paz.

SAILED—Brutus, La Paz, for San Diego; Fanning, Jarvis, N. C., for Key West; Leonidas, Pensacylvania, Tallahassee, and Wadsworth from Newport to sea; Fulton, from New York, for New London; Glacier, Mazatlan, for Topolobampo; Kentucky, Maine, and New Jersey from New York, for Fort Pond Bay; Monaghan, from Charleston, for Savannah; New Orleans, from Astoria, for San Diego; San Diego, from Manzanillo, for Mazatlan; Winslow, from New York, for Newport. Date of sailing of the Jason from Norfolk for Tiburon has been postponed to Aug. 21.

Coast Guard.

Aug. 8—Keeper F. W. Anderson, Sta. 232, Surfman P. D. Beals, Sta. 171, and Elisha Twine, Sta. 174, retired; No. 1 Surfman R. A. Howell, Sta. 240, retired.

Aug. 10—Keeper C. H. Hedges, Sta. 65, retired.

Aug. 11—2d Lt. of Engineers H. N. Perham, detached the Seneca; to duty office of Supervisor of Lifeboats, New York; 2d Lt. of Engineers B. C. Thorn, detached the Tampa, to the Gresham, 35 days leave en route.

Aug. 12—2d Lt. of Engineers P. F. Smith, detached the Seminole, to the Seneca; 1st Lt. of Engineers H. F. Schoenborns, detailed to take charge of Coast Guard Acad. reservation; 2d Lt. Gray, detached the Academy to the Itasca; Cadet G. R. Crosby, detached the Itasca and Academy to the Tampa, 30 days leave en route; Keepers O. B. Hall, Sta. 44; E. Eldridge, Sta. 42; J. Hanson, Sta. 278, and J. A. Carpenter, Sta. 250, retired.

Aug. 15—Surfman B. F. Raynor, Sta. 73, retired.

Aug. 16—2d Lt. J. R. Besse, relieved hospital treatment, to the Comanche.

Promotion of Enlisted Men.

Aug. 10—Fireman A. Snyder, Ossipee, rated wardroom steward; Seaman K. A. Nilssen, the Ossipee, rated coxswain.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FREED, Mrs. DEBORAH, (July 23, 1908;) total assets, $19,676; net estate, $15,103. The beneficiaries were David Freed (husband) and three children. Assets: equity in 74 Mott St., valued at $1,652, and bonds and mortgages, $18,024.

HARRIOT, MARY A., (Oct. 26, 1914;) total assets, $340,250; net estate, $317,158. Jennie A. Harriot (sister-in-law) received $34,928; Mary Harriot Crane, (cousin,) $11,091; Ann Crane, Crane and Esther Crane, (cousins,) each $11,666; Edward Ridley Finch, (not related,) $20,093; Edward Lucius Finch, (not related,) $5,000; Mary A. Connolly, (not related,) $10,000; William Henry Prall and Mary Ross Prall Lee, (not related,) $5,000 each; the Crippled Children Friendly Aid Association, $52,128; to the Society for promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York and the Woman Hospital, $12,128 each; the Presbyterian Hospital, $12,128, and the House of Mercy and St. John's Guild, $12,128 each. The assets were: Bank, $53,136; mortgages, $252,343; personalty, $2,369, and stocks and bonds, $52,237.

MILHOLLAND, THOMAS J., (Jan. 4;) total assets, $14,423; net estate, $13,254. Mrs. Mete E. Milholland (widow) was the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $12,543, and insurance and personalty, $1,880.

FRANK, Mrs. ELIA, (April 5;) total assets, $257,010. Net estate, $246,676. Leo E. Frank, Robert T. Frank, Walter P. Frank, and Edgar B. Frank, (sons,) each $61,669. Assets, 61 East 82d St., appraised at $46,000; bank, $163; personalty and jewelry, $4,508; stocks and bonds, $199,292; deposited with Leo E. Frank, $6,986.

DEWEES, MARGARET BISPHAM, (Oct. 20;) total assets, $13,473; net estate, $12,298. Clarence Wyatt Bispham, (nephew,) received $9,388; Beatrice Lonain Wallack, (not related,) $1,011, and the rest passed to institutions and relatives. Assets: Bank, $482; personalty, $709, and stocks, $12,281.

BELONT, CHARLOTTE A., (June 1;) total assets, $6,936; net estate, $6,153. The two daughters and the son were the beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $333; stocks, $6,602.

HENEY, ELLEN, (March 20, 1915;) total assets, $9,210; net estate, $8,233. Thomas Heney, (husband,) received $5,126 and Thomas Tracy Heney, (son,) $3,107. Assets: Realty at Binghamton, N. Y., $6,600; bank, $1,346; personalty, $223, and stocks, $1,038.

SMITH, FITZHUGH, (March 26, 1914;) total assets, $51,012; estate, $44,820. Mrs. Martha J. W. Smith, (widow,) and O. Smith, (son,) were the beneficiaries. Assets: Realty interests at Oyster Bay, Nyack, and Locust Valley, N. Y., valued at $53,717, subject to deduction of $3,634 for dower, and bank and personalty, $1,029.

LAFFEY, JOHN, (Feb. 15;) total assets, $3,746; net estate, $37,033. Theresa Laffey and Phoebe Laffey, (sisters,) and Edward J. Laffey, (brother,) each $11,894. Assets: Deposits, $1,471; personalty, $433, and stocks and bonds, $36,841.

STARRS, BERNARD, (Dec. 17, 1910,) total assets, money due from the estate of a deceased sister, $2,401; net estate, $1,925; Mrs. Catherine Starrs, (widow,) and two sons were the beneficiaries.

HEIMSOTH, ALMA S., (Nov. 7, 1915,) total assets, $51,815; net estate, $50,146; Mrs. Elizabeth Heimsoth, (mother,) Irene D. Sauter, (sister,) Herman G. Dalker, (nephew,) and Joseph W. Heimsoth, (brother,) were the beneficiaries, each receiving $12,536. Assets, personalty and income from estate of Frederick Heimsoth, $2,262, and the decedent's undivided interest in the estate of Frederick Heimsoth, $49,553.

McMANUS, BELLA, (Jan. 5;) total assets, bank, $2,111; net estate, $1,754. Peter McManus, (husband,) was the beneficiary.

POWERS, JESSE W., (April 13, 1914,) total assets, $275,730; net estate, $239,180. Mrs. Mary E. Powers, (widow,) was given a life estate in the entire estate. The remainder passes to Francis B. Powers, Jesse W. Powers, Percy N. Powers, Charles H. Powers, and Harry L. Powers, (sons,) and Mary I. Ball, (daughter.) The assets were 34 Mount Morris Park West, appraised at $18,500; equity in 166-174 E. 124th St., valued at $1,000; equity in 2,023-2,037 Fifth Av., appraised at $225,000; bank, $1,689; promissory notes of H. L. Powers, $30,950.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Acting City Superintendent McAndrew said yesterday that public school teachers would have to report at their respective schools on Sept. 8. Registration of pupils will take place on Sept. 6, 7, and 8. The teachers' pay for August will be ready on Sept. 8.

It is said that the directory of public school teachers, giving their schools and residences, may not be issued any more. The last directory appeared in 1914.

Associate City Superintendent Gustave Straubenmuller, who is enjoying his vacation at the Rangeley Lakes, will return in September and take up his duties as Acting City Superintendent, holding that office until Dr. Maxwell's resumption of public school service in October.

Secretary Connolly of the High School Committee has gone to Colorado to spend his vacation.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

These members of the force are relieved and dismissed and placed on the roll of the police pension fund, with these pensions, to take effect 12 P. M., Aug. 16, (on police surgeons' certificates): Patrol, Patrick Dowd, 40, at $700 per annum, appointed Feb. 26, 1896; W. F. O'Donnell, 172, at $700 per annum, appointed June 23, 1898.

Transfers and Assignments, to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 18: Patrol. Henry Spaeth, 163 to Bridge; Herman Hinners, Bridge to 163. From precincts indicated to Traffic Division, Sub-div. A: Maurice Shanahan, 38. Sub-div. B: Rudolph Busch, 28; James Green, 43. Sub-div. C: Stewart Miller, 28; William E. Meier, 28; James O'Brien, 39. From Traffic Division to precincts indicated—Sub-div. B: William Tyndall, 5; George Wagner, 43. Sub-div. C: W. F. J. Buckley, 38; John G. Sheridan, 146; Leonard Wisnart, 168. Bicycle Patrol. T. H. Gillen, 170 to 143; Matthew Davey, 171 to 145; James McNaughton, 143 to 170; J. G. Pittschau, 143 to 171.

Temporary assignments: Inspector W. F. Boetiler, 10 I. D., to command 11 I. D., in addition to own, 3 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 18. Lieuts. H. J. Callahan, 36, to office of Traffic and Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; A. L. Duffy, 149, to office of Traffic and Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26. Serg. R. B. Watt, 22, to office of Traffic and Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 25. Patrol. J. F. X. Day, 62, to office of Traffic and Marine Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 22; F. C. Hoffman, 62, to 68, for clerical and house duty, 10 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 21; R. P. Brown, 81, to C. O. Squad, as custodian, 300 Mulberry St., 15 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 21. E. Fitzgerald, 165, as station house attendant, 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Serg. E. E. Dammack, 3 S. D., in charge 13 S. D., in addition to own, 7 days, 12 P. M., Aug. 24.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. Daniel O'Connor, 6; John Hagan, 7, and Charles O'Rourke, 155, to 8 I. D., (temporary,) duty in raided premises, noon, Aug. 15.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Inspector J. A. McElroy, 11 I. D., 3 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 18, to be deducted from vacation; Surgeon W. B. Brouner, 13 S. D., 7 days, 12 P. M. Aug. 24, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Capt. C. C. Cregan, 5 days, 12:01 A. M. Aug. 23; Serg. J. N. Leidner, 82, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 20; Patrol. C. E. Pechin, 1, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 16; J. P. Anderson, 18, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 20; August Uhl, 63, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Aug. 18; O. M. Goldman, 36, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 19; C. J. Johnson, 148, 2 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 19; G. A. Whitter, 153, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 16; J. E. Driscoll, 172, 1 day, noon Aug. 17; J. S. Hanratty, 174, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 18.

Sickleave granted: Patrol. Francis Nolan, 171, 60 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 19.

Resignation accepted: Probationary Patrol. C. J. Gilroy, 22, to take effect 12 P. M. Aug. 17.

Dropped from the rolls: Patrol. D. J. Murphy, 161, against whom charges are pending, having submitted his resignation, is hereby dropped from the rolls of the department, to take effect 12 P. M. Aug. 7.

Fire Department.

Samuel Mendell is appointed as Junior Draftsman (Electrical) in the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph of this department for an emergency period of fifteen days from 9 A. M. Aug. 14, with compensation at $75 per month. He will report to the chief in charge of said bureau for assignment to duty.

The following emergency appointments of Junior Draftsman (Electrical) in the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph of this department, with compensation each at $75 per month, are hereby renewed for an additional period of fifteen days in each case: To take effect at 9 A. M. Aug. 14, Louis Mackasek, Charles W. Noller; to take effect at 9 A. M. Aug. 15, Harold M. Bick.

Stenographer Frank Hearon, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, Div. of Apparatus, Brooklyn and Queens, is hereby transferred to the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, at his present compensation of $900 per annum, to take effect at noon Aug. 16.

The resignation of Emergency Junior Draftsman (Electrical) E. F. O'Dougherty, Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, is accepted, to take effect at 5 P. M., Aug. 14.

Leaves of absence, with pay, on account of illness, are hereby granted to W. Zimmerman, telephone operator, Aug. 6 to 15, inclusive; S. P. Healey, batteryman's assistant, Aug. 12; P. A. Curran, cable splicer, July 16 to 31, inclusive; P. A. Curran, cable splicer, month of August.

Leave of absence, with pay, 30 days, Aug. 16, on account of illness, is granted to messenger John Brower, Executive Div., Office of Commissioner.

Additional leave of absence, with pay, two weeks, 9 A. M., Aug. 7, on account of illness, is granted to stenographer G. W. Storck, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of Recording.

Leave of absence, without pay, are hereby granted to the following employes, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies: F. Roehrig, clerk, Div. of Appar., two weeks, 9 A. M., Aug. 21; J. J. Reilly, sheet metal worker, Div. of Buildings, Aug. 1 to 15, inclusive; P. Leonard, sheet metal worker, Div. of Buildings, Aug. 16 to 31, inclusive.

Leave of absence, without pay, five months, 8 A. M., Aug. 16, is granted to telegraph operator D. J. Avon, Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Sta., north side of 170th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., as watchman, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 18: Fire., 1st gr., F. P. McDermott, H. & L., 18.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Sta., north side of 170th St., Bronx Park Av., as watchman, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 18: Fire., 1st gr., James O'Neill, Eng. 36.

Special leaves of absence granted: Capt. Hugo Hampel, H. & L. 23, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Eng. of Steamer J. T. Hughes, Eng. 53, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 18; Fire., 1st gr., John Moran, H. & L. 11, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Fire., 1st gr., J. J. Mullin, H. & L. 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Fire., 1st gr., T. P. White, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Fire., 2d gr., J. M. Williams, Eng. 24, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 18.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission will soon order a test for Inspector of Repairs and Supplies. The former test for this position was held on Nov. 28, 1913, and an eligible list of sixty-seven names was established on Feb. 11, 1914. The salary is from $1,800 to but not including $2,400.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 20, at the New York Custom House, an examination for leather chemist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I., at a salary of $1,600 a year. The candidate who is selected has a new field in which to work in the promotion of the leather industry in the Philippine Islands, and the results of creditable original work will be published. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in chemistry and tannery, thesis, education and experience. Graduation from a university of recognized standing in a scientific course in tannery are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, $6; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

42TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

53D ST., 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen; furnished and unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small rooms, bath; references; doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220. (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

11TH, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and single rooms; refined surroundings; all conveniences; telephone, porch, lawn; near elevated; references

45TH, 159 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Three-room suite; electric light, telephone, and elevator service; $10. Doyle.

52D, 43 WEST.—Doctor's office; also one front room; private bath; all conveniences.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath; shower, needle; electric light; steam heat; vacant September.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms with bath, single or en suite, for gentlemen.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Subway.)—Large, small rooms; lavatories; parlor floor, professional use.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette; attractive, modern house; all improvements; other rooms.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Superior accomodations for gentleman; moderate terms; reference desired.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, subway; private family; front room or suite; shower, electricity, elevator; gentleman; modern. Columbus 2051.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large, with bath; extremely low until Sept. 15; electricity, telephone; near subway, elevated stations.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure, telephone.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; single rooms; references.

76TH, 240 WEST.—Rooms, with or without board; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; attractive room; shower bath references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; sub way.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; reference.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room, bath, lavatory, electricity; also small room; private family. Schuyler 9854.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnficent furnished rooms, bath; modern conveniences; telephone; private family.

West Side.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

93D, 263 WEST.—Comfortable single, double room, adjoining bath; private washroom; conveniences.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful, steam-heated rooms; single, connecting; every convenience. Marsh.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Very desirable room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $5. Noble.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

102D, 305 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Private house; exceptionally furnished large rooms, bath; gentlemen; references given, required; board optional; telephone.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; excellent table.

109TH, 301 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Charming outside sunny rooms; running water; for those who appreciate the best. 3-B.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cheerful, large room; smaller room; Summer rate. Sixth floor, west.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool room, (3 windows,) elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Running water, Hudson view, $6; desirable location; elevator. 2B.

FRONT ROOM, facing Riverside; $6; or suite; exclusive. Phone 5400 Morningside. Morse.

LENOX AV., 318, (126th.)—Location unsurpassed; particular place for particular guests; exclusive patronage; permanents only, with reference; accommodations limited.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Nicely furnished, modern conveniences, breakfast if desired. Apartment 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th subway.)—Unfurnished room; home cooking. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, (116th Subway.)—Outside room, bath; gentleman; desirable. Apartment 3A.

WEST END AV., 344.—Cool double, single rooms, private baths; electricity; meals optional.

WEST END AV., 936.—Sunny front room; large closet; running water. Mack.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Refined American couple want nicely furnished outside room, with private bath, Washington Heights section, from Sept. 15. Send full particulars, Apartment 67, 3,915 Broadway.

A professional gentleman desires pleasant room and bath with private family; west side preferred. P 226 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342. (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 210.—Desirable rooms with board; private baths; references exchanged.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, small rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, table the best.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 20 WEST.—Unusually attractive suite, sitting, bed, and bathroom; unsurpassed cuisine.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS. LAVATORIES; STEAM. ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD.
Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large single rooms, private bath; table board; Summer rates.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—New and modern, good home cooking, special rates to permanents.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen; couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3084.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

123D, (2,053 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; substantial board; exceptional house; phone; references.

127TH ST., 608 WEST, Spuyten Duyvil.—Combining city, country; 24 minutes Grand Central; 9c. commutation; subway convenient; references. Lesley.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors; suites; Winter reservations.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED—By young married couple, board, two furnished rooms, and bath, with Jewish family, living in their own private home; location must be first-class, anywhere between 60th and 100th Sts.; very best references furnished. Address M. P., Room 319, Strand Theatre Building, New York.

HOME WANTED by elderly gentleman, retired, in small, private family; either cheerful apartment or private house; separate arrangements could be made for attendance. Address C., 8,764 Broadway.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Young man at moderate salary for position offering good opportunity to right man; work in auditing department of large newspaper; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Y 296 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior wanted by prominent firm of public accountants; state experience and full particulars. P 237 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK of moderate experience; must have some ambition; exceptional prospects. K 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man as assistant bookkeeper in large wholesale clothing house; only one who is quick, accurate, steady, and good penman need apply; give references and salary expected. K 287 Times Downtown.

BOYS by large insurance company; fine opportunity to learn business; good opening for bright boys; must be well educated, of good address, and ambitious; state age, nationality, education, experience, etc. K 291 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright and strong, 17 years old, good references, can obtain position in retail store where quick and conscientious work means steady employment; salary $6 per week. Address, in own handwriting, L. R., 175 Times.

BUYER FOR LACES, EMBROIDERIES, NECKWEAR AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
Thoroughly experienced man or woman, able to show successful record as business-getter and profit-maker; state in first letter where previously employed, in what capacity, how long in each place, and salary expected.
The Hunter, Tupper Co.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

BUTLER, first class, $60; must have excellent references; write, stating age, height, nationality. Address Campbell, P. O. Box 34, Station O.

CHEMIST FOR AN UP-TO-DATE, HIGH-class toilet perfumery and pharmaceutical specialty house; steady job; must absolutely have proven ability to manage a large and fast-growing laboratory; you must be an exceptionally good man; give practical references and all details; $60 a week to start; address by letter only. H. Lees Smith, Hotel Astor. (Communications held strictly confidential.)

DRAFTSMAN, HEATING LAYOUTS.—Young man with general knowledge of heating requirements, who can read and trace architects' plans and letter neatly; none need apply unless experienced in heating engineer's or contractor's office. Write or call Sunday morning, Vapor Heating Company, 597 5th Av.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; first-class mechanical draftsman with experience on structural steel, machinery layouts, and furnace design; plenty of work ahead for a good man; give experience, age, and salary required, also when you could report, in first letter. P. O. Box 287, Newark, N. J.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—One familiar with steel and fire brick construction; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Box P 241 Times Downtown.

ENERGETIC MAN, wide business experience, import, export, traveled all U. S., knowing languages, seeks offer; willing also go France, Italy, Spain as representative; highest references. N 47 Times.

ENGINEER.—Reinforced concrete; must have experience and satisfactory references; in applying, give full details. P. O. Box 64, Wall St. Station.

EVENING WORK.—Educated young man, 27, desires employment for evenings and week-ends, clerical, writing, or any capacity. Address B. J., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

FOREMAN.—For cabinet shop; thoroughly acquainted with interior trim, furniture design, construction, and machine work; state experience, &c. Schwegler & Co., 6,501 Euclid Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOREMAN.—Toolroom or manufacturing department; executive ability; rapid, efficient production. H 331 Times Downtown.

GOLD JEWELERS.—First-class w

HIT 5-MILE TARGET WITH 12-INCH SHELLS

Fine Practice Made at Fort Totten with Mortar Projectiles Weighing 1,070 Pounds.

FIRE 12 SHOTS IN 8 MINUTES

Enemy's Fleet Would Have Suffered Severely, Officers Commanding Sound Post Assert.

In eight minutes actual firing time the gunners of the 101st Company of Coast Artillery, at Fort Totten, fired more than 12,800 pounds of metal yesterday afternoon at a moving target five miles distant, and it was said that had an enemy's fleet been in the plotted area, at which the fire was directed, dreadnoughts and battle cruisers would surely have gone to the bottom. Six of Totten's great 12-inch mortars were used, and altogether twelve shots were fired in the eight-minute period. Each shell weighed 1,070 pounds; the distance of the plotted area from the mortar pits was in the neighborhood of 8,000 yards. Six trial shots preceded the firing of the recorded shots.

Major John R. Procter was the umpire who passed on the work of the gunners, and until his report is made public by the War Department the people of New York will not know the exact "enemy" casualties. Major Procter was so elated, however, as a result of the work of the gunners that he wanted to say something definite yesterday, but after thinking the matter over he decided that it was best that Secretary of War Baker should have that pleasure. The report, it is known, however, will not bear out those who maintain that the Coast Artillery branch of the army is inefficient.

The firing was to have started at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, that being the hour fixed by Colonel William G. Haan, commanding Fort Totten, for all the folk in the neighborhood to lower their top windows, and also to protect pictures, rare china, and other breakable things by putting them on the floor.

It was 11 o'clock when the first of the six trial shots was fired. Colonel Haan, with Major E. D'A. Pearce, the second in command at Fort Totten, was in the tower, which is the top room of the little building from which the defense of the Sound approach to New York would be directed if the country went to war. The commanding officer in the mortar pits was Captain Edward W. Wildrick. The range-finding apparatus, which was "somewhere in the rear," was in charge of First Lieut. F. A. Englehart.

Everything was ready for the first trial shot at ten minutes after ten o'clock. Persons for miles around were on their porches, fingers stuck in their ears, and all looking in the direction of Fort Totten. Usually the firing of the big guns always begins on schedule time. But yesterday some skippers made it impossible for the coast artillerymen to fire at teh time set. The gunners were ready and the pit commander had received the final preliminary signal from the fire control officers when a tug steamed into the area into which the big projectile was to be dropped. A small fishing vessel, and later another tug sailed unconcernedly into the danger zone, which caused delay of a full hour before the first shot wah fired.

At 11 o'clock the plotted area was clear and a moment later the first of the giant mortars let go. The angle of fire was some 60 degrees, and the range for this shot was about 5,000 yards. Houses in the immediate vicinity of Fort Totten were shaken as if by a mild earthquake, while windows for a radius of six miles rattled. An automatic playing piano in the quarters of Captain Philip Mathews actually started to play "Tipperary," according to a report that reached Major Procter late yesterday afternoon.

Two trial shots had been fired when something else happened to disarrange the schedule. This time it was a fog which settled down over the waters in which the enemy fleet was supposed to be. It was noon before the atmosphere cleared, and it was after 2 o'clock when the last of the trial shots went screaming on its way to the target.

At 3 o'clock the recorded shots were fired. The mortars were fired in salvos, two guns to a salvo, and the range was about five miles.

A skeleton raft on which was hoisted a white sail was anchored in the centre of the plotted area. On a Government tug at a safe distance away were markers who were to observe how close the big projectiles dropped to the target and also to take photographs of the waterspout to show the accuracy or inaccuracy of the gunners in the pit five miles away.

At 3:20 o'clock in the afternoon, the last salvo was fired. Officers in the observation stations at Fort Totten and on the tug watched waters about the marker. Those at Fort Totten used glasses and as each one knew exactly where the shot, if properly aimed, should hit they focussed their glasses on the proper spot before the shots were fired. It was said they saw the geyser almost exactly where it ought to be a few seconds after the firing of four of the six salvos.

During the recorded firing an aeroplane soared above Fort Totten. The aviator apparently had forgotten to read the papers yesterday morning and did not know that the big guns were to be tested. The aviator remained above the fort but a few minutes and then headed for Mineola.

WONT USE 'SCAB' BOXES.

United Hatters Take Action to Aid Strikers—Mediation Opposed.

At a meeting last night of the Executive Committees of the Paper Box Makers' Union and of the United Hatters of North America, the hatters decided to refuse to pack hats in boxes which were made by "scab" workmen. The box makers, now on strike, stated that this action had been taken at the suggestion of the hatters.

The strikers will open offices today at 142 Nassau Street to facilitate negotiations with manufacturers who wish to come to terms, according to an announcement made last nigh. Union officials said that thirty-five manufacturers had already asked for quarter. It was aamitted, however, that these were not members of the Paper Box Manufacturers Association.

Samuel Rosenbaum, Financial Secretary of the union, insisted yesterday that there had been no talk of mediation in the strike so far as the union was concerned. Members of the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association were equally insistent that they would not be in favor of mediating the strike.

Hester & Co., of Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue were drawn into the strike yesterday when 250 employes quit work. Cohen Brothers and the Royal Paper Box Company of Brooklyn also were reported shut down because 500 employes had struck.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 17.—Five hundred box makers in seven box factories went on strike today. The effect of the strike practically is to put an end to box manufacturing in most of the factories, and seriously to affect the canning business. Both industries are now at the height of their busiest season. The strikers demand a 10 per cent. increase in wages, a fifty-five-hour week, and recognition of their union.

SEA WALL FOR LONG PORT.

Atlantic County Town to Protect Beach Against the Ocean.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 17.—Taking advantage of the law passed last year by the State Legislature permitting municipalities to build sea walls for the protection of beach fronts, the City Commission of Long Port at its meeting last night authorized the preparations of plans and specifications for the construction of a concrete sea wall more than a mile long. These plans will be prepared by the Case Coast Construction Company of New York City. It is estimated that the approximate cost of the sea wall will be $275,000.

The wall will cover almost the entire beach front of Long Port. It will begin at a point on the neck of the island in Great Egg Harbor Inlet and run for a distance of more than 6,000 feet along the ocean front of Long Port, covering all of the improved property of that municipality. It will take a year to build the wall.

Special—
Pajamas
$1.20

Friday and Saturday Only

For this week's Special we took some 1,100 suits of pajamas from our regular stock—standard Wallach garments that sell for $1.50, $1.65 and $2—and marked them $1.20 for today and to-morrow.

If any are left, they'll be back at the old figures Monday—so you'll do well to get a supply NOW.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Just Figure This Out For Yourself

The cost of good clothing is going up—you know that. Even *here* it is bound to be higher, eventually.

Next year we'll have Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits at $28, of course. They'll be good value then at that figure, you can rest assured. But they won't be anything like the value you get in our $28 Suits this year.

The $28 ones you'll find today in our Clearance Sale reduced to $22.50. The same is true all along the line—

$19.50 Now buys Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits that are big values this Season at their regular price of $22.50.

$22.50 Buys Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits formerly $25 and $28—and worth a great deal more now.

$26.50 for Hart Schaffner & Marx $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suits whose like, next year, will cost $35 and $40.

Other Reduced Prices $16.50, $32.50 and $38.50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th Street
Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street

WANTS MILK SUPPLY HANDLED BY STATE

Food Commissioner Dillon Offers Services to Avert Strike of Producers on Oct. 1.

WOULD CUT DELIVERY COST

District Attorney to Make Investigation—Producers Give Reasons for Higher Prices.

Commissioner John J. Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets, issued a statement yesterday proposing that his office be empowered to act as agent for marketing dairy products with the purpose of preventing a general strike of milk producers. It was officially announced that the department had received information that the dairymen would stop shipments of milk to New York on Oct. 1 unless their demands for increased pay were met by the dealers.

District Attorney Swann intimated yesterday that his office would start an investigation within a few days to ascertain whether the consumer was receiving fair treatment from the producer and the distributor, and John B. Coleman of 120 Broadway, who conducted the milk inquiry for the District Attorney's office in 1910, was retained.

An investigation is now being made by the Wicks Legislative Committee and by the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Foods and Markets has been studying conditions from the viewpoint of the producer and is prepared to recommend placing the office at the disposal of the farmers in an effort to obtain more money for them.

While Mr. Dillon's statement is not definite on the point, its tenor indicates that he does not contemplate an advance to the New York consumer, but proposes to give the dairyman more money by eliminating costs and reducing the profits of distribution.

"The plan," says the statement, "needs the co-operation of the dealers for city distribution, but it can be operated without them. The dealers, on the other hand, need the milk and they cannot get along without it. They would not be afraid of a strike, because they know that all farmers will not continue for very long to spill milk. Such procedure would also alienate the sympathy of consumer and after a temporary disturbance would work to the advantage of the dealer.

"With an abundance of milk in the city for sale at a fair price under State control, the people and the State would find a way to distribute it. If the dealers refused they and not the farmers would be the "strikers"; and new concerns would gladly take up the work of distribution. A contract could probably be made any day with responsible concerns for deliveries for much less than the present cost of distribution."

In an experimental way the Department of Foods and Markets has acted as agent for milk producers according to the Commissioner's statement, and has been able to obtain a considerable advance in prices for co-operative dairy associations.

Officers of the American Jersey Cattle Club said yesterday that it was not strange that milk should advance when many factors entering into its production had gone up and regulations imposed by State and Federal health officials demanded expensive equipment.

Attention also was called to the fact that the public demanded a much higher grade of milk than it did a few years ago and that such a product must necessarily cost more. Special grades of milk, it was added, were now selling in this city and elsewhere for as much as $1 a quart. The average for special milk was 22 cents a quart.

ASK MUNITION INQUIRY.

Insurance Men Seek to End Danger Through Shipping.

A "prompt public and open investigation" into the recent explosion of munitions on Black Tom Island is demanded of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a petition prepared yesterday by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The commission is asked to "make such recommendations and regulations as will tend to minimize the danger or prevent such accidents."

OFFICIAL IS ACCUSED AS SLAVERY BACKER

District Attorney's Office Says East Side Politician Got Bail for a Woman Witness.

POLICE BEFORE GRAND JURY

Informer Halpern Tells of Street Search by Detectives—To Try Sam the Peddler Soon.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who is investigating white slavers, said yesterday that he was (illegible) of at least one man "higher up," an east side politician and officeholder, who is believed to have got $2,500 bail for a woman witness, held by Mr. Smith because of her knowledge of relations between the police and the slave ring. She is described as a "hostile witness," and is said to have become less inclined to talk since her release under bail.

Four plain clothes policemen, Confroy, Conway, Lamous and Winter, of the old Tenderloin, were before the Grand Jury yesterday. Another witness was Leo Halpern, alias Leibasch, formerly a "stool pigeon." He pleaded guilty to a charge of extortion against disorderly houses recently and sentence was suspended. Since then the police have considered Halpern an informer for the District Attorney. Last Saturday he called at the Third Inspection District Headquarters in West Thirtieth Street, to get a pocket knife taken from him when he was arrested. He got it, but after walking half a block was overtaken by two coatless detectives who had been in the station. They searched him in the street for a blackjack, but found no weapon.

An informer, according to Mr. Smith, was advised yesterday by a detective to keep quiet and not to forget that "the District Attorney is in office only a few years, while the police are here for a long while and never forget or forgive a man who squeals on a policeman."

One Third Inspection District detective against whom the Assistant District Attorney has gathered much evidence is charged with breaking into the apartment of a woman informer and wrecking the furniture and destroying her clothes in her absence as a warning to keep quiet.

Smith said yesterday that he expected to bring Samuel Kirsh, known as Sam the Peddler, to trial before Judge Rosalsky next week.

LEATHER WORKERS ASK RISE

Strike Vote to be Taken Monday Unless Employers Yield.

The members of the Travelers' Goods and Leather Nivelty Workers' International Union, Local 11, have made demands for shorter hours and higher wages upon the manufacturers of the city, and unless these demands are complied with by Aug. 21, will vote as to whether a strike shall be called in order to enforce the demands. There are between 10,000 and 12,000 members of the union in Local 11, of whom 10 per cent. are women.

M. J. Spiegel of 42 East Twentieth Street, President of the Associated Leather Goods Manufacturers of the United States, comprising nearly all the important firms of the city, stated yesterday that the demands of the union had been sent to the individual manufacturers rather than to the association, and that it was too early to venture any statement as to what action might be taken by the manufacturers. He said, however, that it was probable that some action would be taken as soon as the members got in touch with one another. The independent firms were expected by Mr. Spelgel to co-operate with the association.

The demands of the union are for a week of forty-eight hours, instead of fifty-two, as at present, and an increase of from 15 to 5 per cent. in wages. Recognition of the union by the employers also is demanded. J. T. Luchock, organizer of the union, stated yesterday that the members hoped to obtain their demands without a strike as soon as "The Bosses' Association," as the manufacturers were called by the men, took action.

A mass meeing has been called for next Monday night at the Cooper Union, when a strike vote will be taken if the manufacturers do not accept the union terms.

PRINCE OF SIAM ATTACKED.

Honolulu Customs Officer Mistook Him for a Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Prince Mahidol Songkla, brother of the King of Siam, who is here today from the Far East, was mistaken for a Japanese at Honolulu and roughly handled, he said, by a United States customs officer. Minister Karavongse of Siam, who came here from Washington to meet the Prince, declared he would take the matter up through the State Department.

"But don't be disturbed," the Prince said when the Minister expressed his indignation. "We will not declare war over this. It was a mistake, and I hope my assailant will not lose his position. I was rescued by my fellow passengers."

The Prince said he went ashore at Honolulu from the Tenyo Maru and was stopped by a customs inspector, who said Japanese were not allowed ashore until their papers had been examined.

"He refused to listen to my explanation of who I was, turned a deaf ear to my declaration that I had papers to establish my identity, and suddenly attacked me with his fists, of which he made good use. I was wedged in between two women and could not defend myself for fear of hurting them."

The Links an ARROW Light-Starched Tapelinked COLLAR
15c each 6 for 90c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET

EVERYTHING IN CHINA AND GLASS

Closed Saturdays during August

Georges

Hot Weather Clothes

For Men & Young Men

We forecasted that this summer would set a new record in the sales of cool fabric clothes for comfortable wear. No clothing organization in America was so well prepared as ourselves, and consequently we are showing probably the largest stock in New York City. Following is a brief list of the leading varieties.

PALM BEACH SUITS

Palm Beach
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE
THE GENUINE CLOTH
MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

"Cravenette" Finished

Tailored up to the usual Georges standard and entirely different from the ordinary "ready-mades." Choice of tans, blues, grays and latest khaki shades; plain or stripe effects; Sack or Norfolk models. $6.50, $7.50, and $8.50.

Shantung Silk Suits

Both Sack and Norfolk models. summer wear, each suit rendered rain-repelling and spotless by cravenetting — $10, $12.50 $15, up to $22.50.

Priestley's "Cravenette" English Mohair Suits

Plain, stripe and check effects, stylish and serviceable. Particularly favored by the business man—$12.50, $15 and $18.

White Flannel Suits

Single and double breasted Sack models—$12.50 and $15.

Skeleton Suits

Both for business and outing service. Sacks and Norfolks in the latest Priestley "Crasho." "Cool-kenny" Crash, "Tub" Crash, and "Coolest Cloth"—$7.50, $8.50 and $9.50.

White Flannel Trousers

of fine tennis flannel — also striped serges. Belt straps and cuffs.

Price $3.50

Also Khaki and Duck Trousers —$1, $1.25 and $1.50. Natural Linen and Palm Beach cloth Trousers—$2.50 and $3.00. Shantung Silk Trousers, $5.

Georges TWO New York Stores

42 West 34th,
Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave.

Also corner of
Broadway at 36th,
Marlborough Hotel Building.

Both Stores Open Evenings

Out of Town Stores:—
Philadelphia Boston
Providence Buffalo

Times Building
Times Square

Business and professional men contemplating removal to the heart of New York's activities, anticipating the rush after the subway system is complete, should inspect the small suites and single rooms now vacant in The Times Building. There is space also on the 9th floor of 1,656 square feet with splendid light, suitable for architect or engineer. See it today.

Renting agent in building —Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

July Smashes All Sales-Records For Our Wonderful Year

Tire dealers this July sold to car owners more United States Tires than in any previous month of this year—our sales-records to dealers prove this.

And this is the year of astounding and record-breaking sales increases for United States Tires.

Such great sales growth proves two things,

—that car owners who have used United States Tires continue to use them;

—that car owners who have been using other tires are now largely buying United States Tires.

Have you joined this gigantic army of wise motor car owners?

United States Tires

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'

Insist that your tire dealer supply you with United States Tires—and see the difference.

US — United States Rubber Company and Associated Companies